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VOL. III, NO. 19.

1887

AUGUST 3.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



JOURNAL

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Apiary, Our Own.....	390
Getting bees into surplus cases.....	390
Employing bees to advantage.....	390
Bees, swarming in the city.....	392
Bees, susceptible to music, Are.....	395
Bees on shares, Working.....	396
Coal oil stoves.....	396
Damaging statements.....	398
Editorial.....	389
Frames, Wiring.....	397
Honey board, The old style Heddon.....	396
Italians and Blacks.....	395
Review of Mr. Doolittle's article, A.....	391
Re-queen my stocks, How may I.....	393
Short crop in Michigan.....	396
Straw packing for bee-house.....	396
Swarm, A runaway.....	397
Swarms, Hiving.....	393
Wax, How to test adulterated.....	393
Wintering on old combs.....	395

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in which, among other things, is made as clear as possible the question of when, where and how to use Foundation. When empty combs are preferable, when the bees should be allowed to build their own combs. How to prevent the building of drone comb, etc., etc.

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VOL. III. No. 19 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 3, 1887. WHOLE No. 123

EDITORIAL.

IN accident of a very sad nature occurred to the family of a subscriber of the BEE JOURNAL in the person of Mr. W. B. Mills, of Arden. According to the *Toronto World* of the 22nd inst. his wife and daughter and Mrs. Mills' sister-in-law were all drowned. Mrs. Mills, her two daughters and sister-in-law went in the lake for a bath when one of the daughters went beyond her depth. The other three went to her rescue and the result was that all excepting the younger daughter were drowned. We tender Mr. Mills the sympathy of all readers of the C. B. J. in this his sad bereavement.

The value of honey imported into the United Kingdom during the month of June amounted to £1737.

A correspondent in the *British Bee Journal* gives an account of a robber-bee, which, while it was in one of the cells of the hive which it had entered, was sealed over alive by four other bees (occupants of the hive) and then left to die, which it did on the evening of the same day—perhaps from suffocation.

The *British Bee Journal* of July 14, contains the following notice: "Mr. W. Couse, secretary of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, desires us to convey his thanks to Mr. T. B. Blow, of Welwyn, for the donation to the Library

of the Association, of his work *Among the Queen Raisers of North Italy and Carniola*, and to 'Amateur Expert' for forwarding the same."

In a letter from H. Stalhammar, Gothenberg, Sweden, editor of the *Swedish Bee Journal*, he says: "The winter has been very mild with us, seldom lower in the temperature than sixteen degrees below zero, but on the other hand there has been a good deal of spring dwindling, very much depopulating the hives. Swarming has gone on very slowly and the honey yield from flowers has only served for the feeding of the brood. This spring the drought was very excessive in this country. Now we have had some fine rains and hope that the yielding of honey will improve. He further says: "I am very glad weekly to receive your valuable CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL in which is to be found lots of practical things."

The second annual report from the General Manager of the National Beekeepers' Union is before us. It recounts the work which has been done during the past year through the influence of the Union. The financial statement for two years up to June 1st, 1887, shows receipts of \$775; expenses in connection with the defence of suits, and for printing, stationery, etc., \$550. The balance on hand at the present time is \$224 and the manager estimates that this amount will be required to cover the

expenses of the several suits which are now before the courts. The assessment and dues amounting to \$1.25 for the ensuing year are due, and the manager would like to have prompt returns from all present members, and from all new ones who consider it in their interest to join the association.

OUR OWN APIARY.

GETTING BEES INTO SURPLUS CASES.

SEVERAL have wondered or asked why their bees did not occupy their surplus cases, they having difficulty in getting the bees to occupy the sections. This depends almost entirely on the apiarist. Proper management will induce nuclei to work in sections or strong colonies may be so managed that they will not put a pound of honey in sections, whereas with a little care and judgment in manipulating, from 25 to 75 pounds of comb honey might be taken from the same colony. Too many frames in the brood chamber simply means that it will be a long time before the bees will occupy the sections, if they do at all. Frames too far apart in the brood chamber have the same effect. One of our prominent apiarists wrote us a few years ago that his bees would not occupy the sections early in the season. We told him to crowd the combs up closer together just leaving sufficient space for the bees to work between combs; the crowding might be done by putting in division boards or extra combs, if the latter they should be brood combs from other hives; one extra comb in six or eight is sufficient. The result was, after putting nine combs in place of eight, every colony so treated occupied the sections at once, others refusing until this was done. Seasons have much to do with this matter but bees must be crowded in the brood chamber before they will occupy the sections and instead of waiting for them to fill their brood chamber or get ready to occupy the sections just crowd them at the commencement of the honey season and every colony thus properly treated will go on storing honey irrespective of their strength. When the season for procuring honey is pretty well past, and our colonies very strong, and the honey also coming in very slowly, the question arises:

HOW CAN WE EMPLOY OUR BEES TO ADVANTAGE?

There are many of us with too few surplus combs for extracting purposes, and also for hiving swarms on in the height of the season. Nicé new combs, just drawn out are a good investment, and the bees will soon empty the honey they have taken with them when they swarm and go to the fields for more instead of staying in the hive for two or three days drawing out foundation. New combs well drawn out will have sufficient honey in them in the height of the season, if the honey flow is good, before the foundation will be drawn out, to pay the full price for foundation. Now, those who wish to get a stock of surplus combs without costing them anything might do so by securing their foundation and placing it in strong colonies, having it full drawn out and hung up in the bee-house for next summer's use. The interest on the foundation until next season would be only 3 cents per pound, and where wire is used one pound will fill either 6 or 7 frames. Then when the colonies are placed on these combs, next summer enough honey will be placed in them to fully pay all this expense. We find that when the weather is warm a very short time is only necessary to have strong colonies prepared to hold all these combs. We sometimes leave them in two days and sometimes one is sufficient, but we always place them between brood frames, crowding the combs up so close that bees may rest all their weight on the brood combs while the foundation is being drawn out. This matter we have fully tested. Leaving the combs a sufficient distance from the foundation so the bees would cluster on it in order to draw it out where it would fall down to the bottom of the hive in less than an hour if placed sufficiently close to the combs would be nicely drawn out and it would not stretch enough that it could be noticed. Those who do not wish to use full sheets of foundation can put starters in and have them drawn out so that all preparations in this direction for another season may be made by the bees this fall. Should they build a little drone comb on the bottom of the starters it may be cut off. Putting comb in sections, or, in other words, sections filled with comb, or partially filled,

placed over a colony of bees as soon as they are hived without any comb below is liable to cause the bees to put pollen in the sections, but if there is some comb below and a perforated metal and wood division board this will prevent them from placing pollen in sections. Sections filled with comb put on before the honey flow starts are liable also to be filled with pollen, and some of our best comb honey producers call them pollen catchers or pollen traps. Two supers may be placed on a hive the one next to the board with foundation in the sections and one above with comb. In this way there is less liability of getting pollen in your sections. After the bees commence putting honey in sections those filled with comb are an advantage, providing it is snow white comb. If it has got soiled by age or being held too long for the bees to travel over, it should not be used, as the beautiful appearance of your comb honey might be injured.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

A Review of Mr. Doolittle's Article.

MR. Doolittle's article "Working for extracted honey," although no reply to the query of Mr. Trowbridge, may be fully as valuable as though it had informed the reader what its author "does with the parent stock, also what is done with the new swarm."

Mr. Doolittle fears that there will be too great a proportion of comb honey produced; that there is a "craze" among bee-keepers just now upon the subject of comb honey production. I know that we Americans are given to "crazes." We bee-keepers "went crazy" over the honey extractor and injured the honey market as a result. We are now recovering, getting back upon safe ground, but I hardly think there is going to be any such rush into the comb honey branch of bee-keeping as to warrant the application of the word "craze." If there should be a craze upon comb honey production it would work no injury to bee-keeping as did the extracted honey craze. Mr. Doolittle's comparison of wool and butter raising is not an analogous case. The price of one has but little influence upon the other, while the prices at which extracted honey is sold has an influence upon the price of comb honey. As Prof. Hasbronch says: "Extracted honey must always compete with similar sweets, such as sugar, molasses, syrups and glucose and the principal recommendations will be its novelty or cheapness; while it is weighted in the race

for popularity by its inconvenient tendency to candy, and if it does not candy it is immediately exposed to the suspicion of being adulterated."

In years past and gone, large quantities of extracted honey, some of it unripened, competed with other similar sweets in the race for popularity. Extracted honey came out behind. Prices went down, from 25 cts. to 6 or 7 cts. and, in its tumble, extracted honey dragged comb honey down with it to a great extent. Then the lessened quantity of comb honey enabled it to rise. If Mr. Doolittle, or anyone else, anticipates a rise in the extracted honey market as the result of what he terms the present craze in comb honey production, they are more than welcome to take advantage of it.

In the next paragraph Mr. Doolittle lays too much stress upon the importance of having prolific queens. I am aware that Mr. Doolittle is not alone in holding this view, and, perhaps, with the methods employed by himself and some others, prolific queens are an important factor, but where is the policy in employing such methods and fixtures as necessitate the use of unusually prolific queens and call for a large amount of manipulation? Did queens cost three or four dollars, there might be some sense in urging them to their utmost capacity, *i.e.*: if it did not wear them out all the sooner, but when the cost to the honey producer is almost nothing, why not have enough of them so that the capital (hives and combs) may be fully employed without any worry about prolific queens or any shifting and changing about of combs? Some one (I believe it was Geo. W. House) has said: "Other things being equal one queen is as good as another." These may not be the exact words, but it is the idea, and I agree with it. I value a queen, not according to the *number* of her workers but according to their *characteristics*. Of course we must have *numbers*, as well as valuable qualities in bees in order to succeed, but numbers can be more cheaply obtained than by employing prolific queens and manipulation. I do not value populousness per hive or colony so much as I do populousness per *comb*. Mr. Doolittle used one expression with which I most heartily concur, *i.e.*: "Good queens are only of value when we surround them with favorable circumstances."

I agree with Mr. Doolittle that the way to raise extracted honey, as indeed it is to raise any honey, is by the tiering up method. I, too, prefer to use frames in the supers that are the same size as those used in the brood nest, but I would have all the combs only half depth, *i.e.*: one-half the depth of the brood nest. If Mr. Doolittle would adopt such hives and supers he

could lay aside the complication of dummies, as well as gain other advantages.

To prove the excellence of the plan that he recommends, Mr. Doolittle refers to his report of having taken 566 pounds of honey from a single colony in one season. He neglects to state, however, that the colony was *not* worked upon the plan that he *now* recommends (except that the brood was spread), but was managed upon the old "long idea" plan, with 32 combs in one long hive. This was during an extraordinary good honey season. Mr. Doolittle ran only two colonies for extracted honey that season. The other colony stored only 321 lbs. In 1874 Mr. Elwood, with a two-story hive, secured 582 pounds of extracted honey. But of what value are such reports as these so far as proving the value of any method or system is concerned? To be of value, experiments should be *comparative*. When an agricultural experimenter desires to prove the value of some commercial fertilizer, he does not compare results with those secured upon adjoining farms where no application has been made, nor even with the results in general upon his own farm, but upon an *adjoining* plot, or upon a strip of land left unfertilized through the centre of the fertilized field. He aims to have the conditions exactly the same with the exception of the fertilizers.

I most fully agree with Mr. Doolittle "that the getting of multitudes of bees at just the right time has more to do with the successful working for honey than anything else," but I fail to see the advantage of getting them into as few hives as possible.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

BEE SWARMING IN THE CITY.

DURING the meetings of the Congregational Union which were held in Toronto early last month, I was quartered with an old friend, who, in the interval which has elapsed since I last stayed at his house, had been tempted by rural attractions to leave the city for a time, and go into fruit-growing and bee-keeping. Circumstances had led to his return to the city, and a few colonies of bees that had not found ready disposal, were brought back with him. Of course, they were suggestive of much "bee-talk" during my visit. It was close upon swarming time with them, apparently and the question arose what was to be done about it. If they swarmed in the natural manner, they would most likely find their way into some neighbor's garden and be troublesome.

My friend was anxious to prevent this, and had settled down on clipping the queen's wings, as the precautionary measure to be taken.

The readers of the C. B. J. do not need to be told that I am opposed to clipping the queen's wings, but it was all in vain that I mustered my strongest objections to the practice. My advice only made my friend more firm in his own way—which some people consider the true use of advice. He not only announced his final determination to clip the queen's wings, but asked if I would hold their majesties while he performed the operation! I said "that brings up a minor objection I have to the practice, viz.: the difficulty I find in holding a queen so as not to hurt her. Either my fingers are so clumsy, or I am so nervous that I have no confidence in my being able to hold a queen without pinching, or in some way injuring her." "Oh, well," he said, "I'll get Mary (his wife) to hold them." I was present while she held one of them. "Take care Mary! You haven't got hold of that queen in the right place. You'll hurt her and make her good for nothing; see, this is the way to hold a queen, etc." The dear little woman was used to him, no doubt, for she seemed to preserve her calmness and equanimity in a perfect degree. I didn't see the least sign of nervousness or agitation under these conjugal exhortations.

I was duly informed, on my return in the evening, that the job was finished, so that now my friend could go down to his office, which he did about 8 a.m., in peace and comfort, undisturbed by fears of the bees swarming in his absence. His home being "up-town," within a block of Bloor Street, he lunched "down-town," and so did I, during the week of my stay. But "Mary" was thoroughly prepared for any event. She understood exactly what to do in case the bees swarmed. She would pick up the queen, place her under a tumbler, substitute a new hive for the old one, and when the bees returned from their bootless flight, release the queen, and all would be O. K.

All went serenely without any swarming till the last day of my stay, on which, in order to facilitate departure by the afternoon train, I was to lunch at the house of "mine host." Very soon after my arrival, about the hour appointed for the mid-day repast, and as I was "fixing" for lunch Mrs. "Mary" exclaimed from the foot of the stairs: "Oh, Mr. Clarke, the bees are swarming." "All right," I said, "I'll be down in a minute." In descending the stairs, I found my hostess appareled in veil, bee-dress and gloves, "ready, aye ready" for her part in the fray. Having on my "Sunday-go-to-meetin'" clothes I proposed to be only a spectator, and to see the lady "Mary"

perform. However, I could help search for the queen without soiling my "fixins." This I did, and this both of us did—in vain. So I began to investigate the bees, which were partially in sight on the other side of a very high board fence. A moment's glance aroused the suspicion that they were clustering, so, saying that I would go and look after them, I made my way to the next house—a palatial residence—rang, stated the case, and asked permission to look after the swarm, which was promptly and courteously granted. On proceeding to the garden, there they were, sure enough, forming their cluster pretty well upon an apple tree. The best way of securing them was to saw off the branch, which I obtained leave to do. But it required two. However, my hostess was equal to the occasion. She bravely went up the ladder, undertaking to hold the branch while I sawed it off, and then hand it to me to carry home. She did her part capitably, preventing all jar at the critical moment when the branch parts company with the trunk, and handing the cluster to me "in good order and condition." It required some engineering to guide the branch and its pendant load through the gateways and passages, round by the front street and into my friend's yard, but it was safely accomplished. The bees were quickly hived, and once again, preparations were made for the retarded meal. The beef-steak and potatoes were somewhat overdone, and I was rather hurried in getting to my train, but we had lots of fun at my absent friend's expense, and as I could not see him before my departure, I told his dear "Mary" that I would immortalize him as a highly successful queen's wing clipper in the C. B. J., to which, of course, they subscribe. I cannot write a laugh, but that is what I indulge in whenever I think of this little episode.

Beemen, whene'er you undertake

To stop a queen-bee's flight,

"Assurance sure," take care to "make"

By doing the job right.

W. F. CLARKE,

Guelph, July 25, 1887.

From the American Bee Journal.

HIVING SWARMS.

PUT into a light box or comb-carrier the number of frames I wish to have a swarm on, all started with strips of foundation, ready for the bees, and as soon as a swarm issues I step to the front of the hive and get the queen, with wing clipped, in a wire-cloth cage. Next I take the frames from the box and put them at the side of the hive, when I open the hive and take out the frames of brood with the few adhering

bees, placing them in the box. I now put in the started frames and rearrange the surplus arrangement, closing the hive. I then lay the caged queen close to the entrance, and take the box of brood and bees to an empty hive previously put where I wish the hive of a colony to stand, when the combs are put from the box into the hive, the same being closed.

By this time the swarm is returning to where it came from, when the queen is liberated, which immediately runs in and the swarm is hived. The next day a just-hatched virgin queen is dropped in honey and put into the hive having the frames of brood. Reader try it.

G. M. DOOLITTLE,

Borodino, N. Y.

How to Test Adulterated Wax.

J. DENNLER, in the *British Bee Journal*, has an article on bees-wax and its conversion into money. In the article, he gives several tests for the detection of adulteration as follows:—(a) When wax is chewed there should be no unpleasant taste and it should not stick to the teeth. If wax is adulterated with other ingredients the taste can usually be recognised. It sticks fast to the teeth so that the existence of resin can be detected. (b) To separate pure bees-wax from adulterated is also determined by first, dumping quickly on a hot iron plate a small bit of bees-wax which is known to be pure. The smell which is given off is noticed. Then a piece of wax is burnt which is to be examined. If it contains ceresine there is given off a disagreeable, fatty, white smoke, which differs the more from the smell of wax the more ceresine there is mixed with the wax. This is a simple way of proving the purity of the bought artificial combs."

A plan which we find to very seldom fail is by simply rubbing a bit of bees-wax between the thumb and finger. By rubbing the wax this way for a few minutes if it is adulterated it becomes slippery and will give out the smell of tallow or whatever mixture is incorporated with the wax.

From The British Bee Journal.

HOW MAY I RE-QUEEN MY STOCKS?

THIS is a chapter for small bee-keepers. The above question was put to me during the past week by the owner of seven stocks. He has kept bees for three years only, and as he has managed to prevent swarming, except in one instance last year, some of his queens are old, and consequently he has three

colonies not up to the level of the others, which he rightly attributes to his queens being past their prime, and hence his appeal to me for advice, which I gave him, and now repeat in these columns for the benefit of any who may be in a similar position.

I need scarcely go over the ground of showing the necessity of having vigorous queens at the heads of all colonies if we wish to make bee-keeping profitable. Some queens are vigorous even at the age of four years, but by far the larger majority are not so. Others are almost worthless at the outset, and as the only real 'proof of the pudding is in the eating,' having proved such and found them worthless, the wisest precaution is to be careful not to breed from such.

As to superseding, the bees will do it, but they will often lose a lot of time over the operation in the very height of the honey season, whereas if we do it for them we can choose our own time and that when honey is not so plentiful. But I will assume that you take all this as granted and proceed to give you the advice I gave my neighbour.

He wished to re-queen three colonies, so I advised him to proceed thus:—Remove one of the old queens and destroy her; now take the young queen from the stock that swarmed last year, which is his strongest and best, and introduce her to the stock from which the old queen was taken and destroyed. You have thus given one good queen in the place of a bad one, but you still require three queens. Five days after this prepare two empty hives and place them on stands somewhere apart from the rest of your stocks, open the strong stock that is queenless, and you will find several queen-cells, scattered doubtless on two or more frames. If this is so take one frame containing one or more of these queen-cells with all its adhering bees and place it in one of the empty hives; now give two more frames, without queen-cells if possible, but with its adhering bees, and close and wrap them up snug and warm. Proceed to treat the second empty hive the same way. You will then have divided your strong stock of, say, ten frames, thus:—No. 1, three frames; No. 2, three ditto; and the original hive has four left. If they should not each have an equal number of bees you may take a frame from the strongest lot and shake as many of the bees from it on to a sloping board in front of the weakest lot and allow them to run in and thus equalise them. You must be careful to give each lot one or more queen-cells and its fair portion of young brood. Should all the queen-cells be on one or at most two of the frames you must cut some of them out and in-

sert them into a frame that contains none, as failure must result unless each lot has at least one queen-cell—it is so important that I repeat it to emphasise it. Care must be taken not to crush or violently jar the queen-cells during the operation. I point out these matters that you may be guarded, but the operation is not so difficult as it reads if you will only go coolly along and neither bustle nor fume nor flurry.

Fourteen days after you may look and see if they are hatched out; let it be done in the evening, because if done at midday it is possible the young queens may be out for a fly while you are examining their home, and you may prevent their safe return. If they are hatched out and there is no young brood in any of the nuclei hives it will be advisable to give a frame from some other hive, and thus prevent all the bees from boiling out with the young queen on her wedding trip. Ten or fourteen days after you may hope to find eggs and brood, and then, of course, you know success is assured to you.

During this time two of the old queens have been at the head of their colonies, your next operation is to remove them and introduce the young ones into their places; you can unite the bees and combs back again to their original hive or you can give some of them with the young queens when you introduce them into their new homes; for myself, I prefer to give the queens singly. If honey has been abundant the combs in the nuclei will have been filled with stores as fast as the brood has hatched out; if this is so it is advisable to extract at least the lower part of the combs, which should be the brood-nest, thus giving the young queens full room to develop their egg-laying energies.

When is the best time to commence queen-raising? Now; before the drones are killed off, and while the colonies are vigorous and have not naturally lost the swarming impulse. How would you introduce the young queens? By Mr. Simmins' method, if done singly, but by drawing the nucleus step by step alongside the colony and feeding both for one night with scented syrup, and lifting the frames, bees, and all complete, out of the nucleus and placing them alternately with the other frames in the original stocks, if I preferred uniting. I hope none will run the risk of losing next year's harvest on account of having doubtful queens at the head of colonies because of the little trouble involved.

There is still another course which is simple; it is **BUY**, but it must be from those that have queens to sell, not from—

AMATEUR EXPERT.

Send stamp for samples of honey labels.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Are Bees Susceptible to Music ?

WISH through your columns to ask a simple question. Are bees susceptible to music ?

Are they influenced by it ? From my experience I am led to believe that they are. For instance, on this, the 26th, day of July, I went into a yard of about 130 colonies, in an extra good humor and began opening out the colonies about 9 a.m., without smoke or veil and was whistling merrily all the while. I was struck with the quiet attitude of the little bee. All at once the thought came to my mind, has music any effect on the bees ? To prove it I went to the crossest colony in the apiary, nearly all Holy Lands (you know what that means.) I removed the cover of the hive and on raising the quilt, I placed my face close to the frames (without veil or hat) and whistled a nice little waltz, and believe me, those bees just got right up and had a waltz, queen and all, and not one left the frames.

I am satisfied that bees are susceptible to music, and would like others to try it. Of course it would be inconvenient for lady beekeepers, still, better cultivate a little bee whistle than so much bustle.

TYRO.

This question, or a similar one, has been asked in the columns of the BEE JOURNAL before, and while there are many who believe that bees *can hear*, there are as many, if not more, who are of the opposite opinion. It is generally acknowledged, however, that bees have a language of their own whereby they can communicate with each other. It is possible that there may be a certain amount of magnetism about certain beekeepers which might draw the attention of the bees to sounds made by them. It may be so in your case. We shall be glad to have you test the matter still further and give us more of your experience.

Sir John Lubbock, in his work on ants, bees and wasps, says:—"I have over and over again tested with the loudest and shrillest noises I could make using a penny pipe, violin and a dog whistle, and making all sorts of noises I could produce with my own voice, but all without effect." A question relating to the hearing of bees was asked in our "query and reply" department, page 169, volume I. of the C. B. J., to which perhaps you had better refer.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

JOHN BLACK.—Queen and foundation to hand to-day all right. Thanks for your promptness in filling my order.

Sonya, July 21st, 1887.

WINTERING IN OLD COMBS.

SUBSCRIBER.—Please answer through the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL: Are combs four or five years' old as good for wintering as are new ones ?

We would prefer old combs to new ones for bees to winter in all other conditions being equal.

What do queen cells amount to when built on drone comb and what cause is there for the bees building them there when they have worker brood in the hive.

We have known good queens to hatch from queen cells built on drone comb. Sometimes we have found a drone in them, and we have sometimes found a drone in queen cells on worker comb.

ITALIANS AND BLACKS.

FRED. L. BROWN.—Will you please tell me through the columns of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL if bees, when in the same yard, are injured of their working qualities by mixing Blacks and Italians. I have some black bees, and want some Italian stock in the spring. Would you advise me to keep them ; are somewhat run out.

Fitch Bay, Que

We would advise you to keep your Blacks and Italians in the same yard. The first cross between Blacks and Italians will prove to be excellent honey gatherers, and although they are sometimes a little crosser than the pure races, yet they exhibit the same determination and activity in their working qualities and are frequently found to be superior honey gatherers.

B. ANSELM.—I have often read your JOURNAL and I find it very interesting and useful. What you said a short time ago about replanting wild linden trees is literally true in this locality, not one blossom could be seen on the wild linden, while those transplanted were full of bloom. Again the European varieties were about three weeks earlier than the American. I shall gather seeds from both plants for another year. This has been a poor season with us. From twenty-seven colonies I took five hundred pounds of extracted honey. Have made no new swarms. There are some of the hives with the upper stories filled with honey but I will leave it over as I may require it for the winter. I lost one swarm during a cold spell in March, it had been fed on sugar candy only. I commenced beekeeping in 1884 with two colonies, made my own hives ; used the portico hive only and shaded

with barrel staves on to 2x4 and 2x6 scantling. Have a wind-break of cedars, but until they are sufficiently grown I set corn fodder against the rail fence on the north and west sides.
Ilchester, Maryland.

THE OLD STYLE HEDDON HONEY BOARD.

Is Heddon's old style, slotted, honey-board patented; i. e., with full bee-space on one side?

We do not think that Mr. Heddon claims any patent on his honey board.

STRAW PACKING FOR BEE-HOUSE.

Would cut straw do to pack between walls of bee-house, space, two feet.

Straw cut very fine and packed well might answer the purpose, but think chaff would be preferable.

COAL OIL STOVE.

Is there any danger of coal oil stoves exploding or taking fire in any way? They should be safe for use in a bee-house.

Yes they are perfectly safe.

I think Mr. Pringle stated in C. B. J. some time last year, that by having all his queens' wings clipped, he could, if necessary, leave the yard in charge of one of his children, who, when a swarm issued, would catch and cage the queen, the bees would return and he could make them up at leisure. I would like to ask Mr. P. if he is not bothered with the bees going into wrong hives. All my queens have clipped wings and I think if I was not on hand with smoker and sheets, of some swarms, not a bee would return to the old stand. The full hives appear to attract them more than the empty hive on the old stand.

Mr. Pringle please reply.

SHORT CROP IN MICHIGAN.

S. H. MALLORY.—Honey will be a short crop here this season. Not much honey from clover and bass-wood not much better. Those are the main sources of surplus honey here.
Decatur, Mich.

The bass-wood is yielding here yet and has done fairly well, but the weather has been so warm that the bloom has dried up sooner than usual and has not done so well as was anticipated, when we take into consideration the immense amount of bloom. Canadian thistles are yielding very plentifully, in fact we only require plenty of moist weather with occasional showers to give us three weeks or a month from this source. While bass-wood was yielding the bees would leave their hives fully two hours earlier every morning than they would for the clover, and also work later at night. We could notice them on some of our young bass-wood trees around the village when it was so dark that we did not know how they could find their way back again. We certainly think

that they put in fully three hours more work per day on the bass-wood than on clover. This morning (16th) they were leaving their hive at daylight going to the thistles as well as the bass-wood. Two or three hours each day added to their ordinary time of gathering makes quite a difference in the amount of stores collected. Fall flowers are beginning to promise well. In favored localities we have found some of the bone-set in bloom. Never before do we recollect seeing bone-set in bloom so early in July.

WORKING BEES ON SHARES.

J. GEIGER.—I have more bees than I have room for on my small lot of quarter of an acre of land, with a good sized house, and barn, and garden spot on it, besides some fruit trees. I have my home apiary, and three more small bee-yards out in the country from 2½ to 5 miles from home. Here in Dansville (population 5000 or more) there is no place for bees; they have too far to go for sweet nectar or honey and Dansville is all surrounded with nursery stock which does not afford any bee-pasture. I would like to let out my bees on shares; will furnish good strong colonies in hives, with movable frames, Simplicity, some in double walled hives. I will furnish all the new hives put together complete with full sheets of foundation put in the racks in the brood-chamber, and all the sections with half or full sized starters in them, all ready for the bees; will also furnish some Heddon hives all complete, and will furnish crates for honey. Now what share of the honey and increase ought I to have, working for comb honey? Would it be right and proper to return me the same number of colonies that I let the second party have, at the end of the term, whether it is two, three, or five years?

If you had a sufficient number to keep a party engaged all the time during the season we think it would pay the party taking them if he got half the honey, you getting half the honey and all the increase. At the end of five years if he did well and wintered them so that there was plenty at the end of that time you might divide the increase and give him half of it. Should you sell any increase during that time, of course leaving enough colonies for him to take care of, after taking prices of hives and their fixtures you might also give him a share of the proceeds. We think the better the man does with your bees the better you should do by him. If you got your colonies all back at the end of five years and got returns from honey and increase you could afford to divide up and be more liberal.

WIRING FRAMES.

R. RIVERS.—Will you please give me your method of wiring frames and of putting foundation in both frames and sections and oblige.

Walkerton, July, 1887.

We have not been in the habit of using wire in the Jones frame, but in the Heddon frame we do. The holes are punched in the top and bottom board about two or three inches apart and the wires run up and down through these holes. Frames wired horizontally are liable to sag, and from what we can learn, do not give satisfaction. After the frame is wired, we lay it on a board cut to the exact inside measurement of frame and but half the thickness (say three-eighths of an inch.) Tack this piece to a board a little larger than the outside measurement of the frame. Now when the frame is dropped over the small board the wire rests nicely on the board. Before placing the frame in this position the sheet of foundation should be laid on the smaller board so that the wire drops on the foundation, (which should be warm.) You can then use the wire embedder, such as is advertised in the BEE JOURNAL and such as the majority of supply dealers furnish. We do not happen to have a cut of it at the present time or we should illustrate it here for you. Another very good machine, and one which is largely used in England, is the "woiblet." It is nothing more or less than a small cog wheel about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, attached to a handle. The cogs of the wheel have slight file cuts just about the size of No. 30 tinned wire, which is used for wiring. This is placed on top of the wire arranged on the board as described above, and by running it over it presses the wire firmly down into the foundation. A very simple contrivance is a file on the point of which is made a small nick which may be drawn over the wire. This works very well but is not nearly so handy or nice as the "woiblet." We keep, at the present time, nothing but the wire embedder, which we describe above, in stock. For another season we shall probably have the "woiblet" for sale.

A RUNAWAY SWARM.

WILLIAM GOULD.—In looking over C. B. JOURNAL of July 13th, I saw an account of your foreman capturing a runaway swarm, so I thought I would tell you of mine. It was the 15th of June, I was cleaning up a buggy in the

barn and was going to paint it. I thought there would be less dust in the door yard, so I took the buggy over to the house. There was a swarm rising off the grape vines, dinner was ready and I went to see where they would light. They took down through the orchard and did not settle, across a piece of marshy ground and across three hundred acres to the bush. Well, I thought I was done with those bees, but as long as they kept in my company I would keep along, for I could hear the noise; so, like Paddy in the fight, I kept in the thickest of the fray. From the time they started they kept me sometimes walking and sometimes running. Well, I went through the bush for three or four acres, when they began to alight on a cedar tree, and then I began to think how I could get them down. They were up about twenty feet. I could not chop it for the jar would break the cluster. I could not saw it down because the trees were so thick. Well, I had on a straw hat and a linen apron while I was painting; I thought if I could cut a pole with my jack knife I would. In looking around I found an ash sapling which I cut down; it was just the thing, with a forked top. I trimmed the fork about two and one-half feet long, ran it through the rim of my hat, put my apron on it, brought it down on the pole past the fork and tied it, put it over the cluster and jarred them. I saw they were going in, but in jarring I was afraid I would spoil my hive, so I cut another pole and jarred the limb and got them. In taking it down the pole was so imber I had to lean it against the limb of another tree; I then went to it and cut the limb so I could carry it home in my hand. I put them in the hive; they stayed awhile, got discontented and came off. Just then another swarm came off and they united and I put them in the hive, gave them plenty of frames and put three frames of sections behind the division board. After awhile I put frames of sections in one half story. To-day the hive weighs 110½ lbs.; the empty hive weighs 32 lbs. Do you think I lost the queen that they did not stay in the hive at first?

Oliver's Ferry.

Where there's a will there's a way, and we are pleased to notice the ingenuity you exhibited in your operations. We scarcely think that you lost the queen, however, you may have done so, but after bees decide to start for the woods they sometimes leave the second time after they are hived unless the hive sits in a very shady place. The hives should be properly shaded and kept cool to prevent swarms from leaving.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

DAMAGING STATEMENTS

Concerning all producers of Honey, and which all are called on to exert every means in their power to set right.

From W. H. Weston, London, Eng., we have received part of a circular issued by Samuel Hanson, Son & Bartlett, wherein they say :

" We would direct the attention of the public to a novelty in manufactured honey, which is considered by analysts to be identical in composition to the natural honey. The price is far below that of the natural article and the flavor is quite as good. It is put up in two pound tins nicely labelled. We quote as follows:—

Cases containing 56 one lb. bottles, 41 shillings per cwt.

Cases containing 28 two lb. bottles, 41 shillings per cwt.

Cases containing 56 two lb. bottles, 40 shillings per cwt.

Cases containing 28 two lb. bottles, 35 shillings per cwt.

We see that the above firm do business in London, England, and while they do not damage us very much in Canada still we think that our British friends should take hold of the matter and investigate it.

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.

BERTON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 3, 1887.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

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

ONE POUND GLASS JARS, SCREW TOP.



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

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

There has been placed in our hands for disposal a No. 6 Victory oil stove which has been used for but two months. It is as good as new and has all the furniture complete. It will be sold very cheap at a bargain.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton August 3, 1887
We pay 30c 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's size" per pound....48c
over 50 lbs.45c
Section " in sheets per pound.....55c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3½x4½ and 4½x4½ per lb.60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep....45c

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

Extracted.—Very little coming in. For A 1 clover or linden, 9 cents is paid; mixed flavors, 7 cents; darker grades, 5 cents—60 lb. tins, 30 cents each allowed.

Comb.—None offered, with market dull. We have about 200 lbs. on hand, No. 1 will bring 14 cents; No. 2, 12 cts. per pound. See special notices.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

There is no good comb honey in the market
Beeswax 23 to 24c.

M. H. HUNT

NEW YORK.

Sales of comb honey the past two months exceeds largely sales of corresponding period of last year. The large stock in dealer's hands is becoming less every day, and the present outlook is that all the better grades will be closed out before the new crop arrives. There is quite a large stock of dark and off grades of white, which we apprehend will be carried over. Prices are ruling low, we quote:—White comb, 9 to 12c.; dark comb, 5 to 7c.; California extracted, 5 to 6c.; California comb, 8 to 9c.; beeswax, 23 to 24½c. We beg to inform you that we have removed our place of business to 28 and 30 West Broadway, near Duane St., where we have better facilities for handling honey.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

SMOKERS.—We have 10 No. 1 smokers and 26 No. 2 smokers in stock, which we will sell cheap to clear them out. They have the old style inside spring, but are otherwise just as good as new ones. Price, No. 1, \$1, by mail, \$1.40; No 2, 75c., by mail \$1.00. The D. A. JONES CO., L^{td}., Beeton, Ont.

CARIBOLAN QUEENS!

THE GENTLEST BEES AND BEST HONEY GATHERERS KNOWN.

"The queen I got this spring is doing fine. The workers in that hive seem to be doing as much as any other two hives."—W. J. Porter, Kemptville, Ont., July 13th. Send postal for circular. \$1.10 for queen to Canada, California, S. America, England and Ireland. \$1 in the U.S. S. W. MORRISON, M.D., Oxford, Chester Co., Pa.

Mention this Journal.

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., L^{td}., BEETON.

UNBOUND VOLUMES

—OF—

The Canadian Bee Journal.

We have on hand several Volumes, unbound, of Volume I, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, each lacking one or two issues.

To clear them out we offer them at following low figures:

- Lacking only Nos. 3 and 43.....50 cts.
- " " 3, 16 and 43..... 50 "
- " " 3, 16, 43 and 44 45 "
- " " 3, 16, 17, 43, 44..... 40 "

If wanted by mail send ten cents additional.

The D. A. Jones Co., L^{td}.

tf

BEETON.

* COMB FOUNDATION. *

Headquarters in Canada.

- 1884 Toronto Fair, Brood 1st; Section 2nd
- 1884 London " " 1st " 1st.
- 1885 Toronto " " 2nd " 1st.
- 1886 Toronto " " 1st " 1st.
- 1886 London " " 1st " 1st.

I began the manufacture of comb foundation in 1883, and I am glad to say that I have not had the first complaint so far. Brood runs from 5½ to 6 feet to the lb.: section about 11 ft.; shall commence making, weather permitting, April 15th. Brood cut to almost any size. Section foundation unless otherwise ordered is made in strips 3½x1½ and 3½x15. I will make up wax for you, you paying all freight or express charges both ways. Brood 70 cts. per lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circulars. Prices of foundation on application.

WILL ELLIS.

51-tf.

St. Davids, Ont.

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	Augt	Sept.
Bees, per 1/4 pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
3 " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

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

Two frame nucleus consists of 1/4 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.

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

FULL COLONIES.

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

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

The D. A. JONES CO., LD., Beeton.

The Canadian Honey Producer

A MONTHLY BEE PAPER,

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

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

52

BEESWAX WANTED!

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

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

ABNER PICKET,
Nassagawaya P.O., Ont.

Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies. 52-6m.

DOOLITTLE

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

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



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

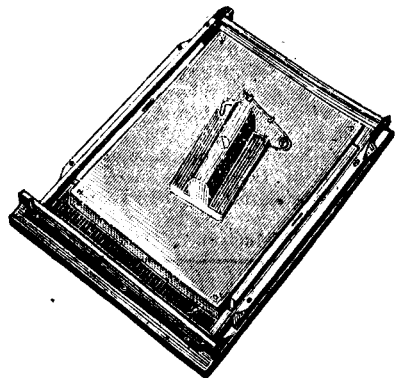
G. M. DOOLITTLE,

52-6m

Borodino, Onon. Co., N. Y.

THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

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



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

THE D. A. JONES CO.

PRINTING

PRINTING

Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,
and Bee-Keepers,

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER
YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

CATALOGUES,

PRICE LISTS,

CIRCULARS,

LABELS,

OR GENERAL PRINTING.

A large number of cuts in stock of
which patrons have free use.

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

up, and of the various parts made up, so that should there be any portions of the hive you do not wish you can easily ascertain what deductions to make.

Sample hive, made up.....\$2 90
Add ten per cent if you wish the hive painted.

PRICES OF PARTS.

	made up flat.
Bottom stand.....	12 09
Bottom-boards.....	15 11
Entrance blocks (two).....	03 03
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60 45
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	10 07
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30 25
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60 50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15 12
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15 15
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	10 10

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

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent. ; 10 or more, 7½ per cent. ; 25 or more, 10 per cent. ; 50 or more, 15 per cent. These discounts are off the prices quoted above, either nailed or in flat.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

We will sell individual rights to make for one's own use, and to use the new hive or any of the special features of Mr. Heddon's invention at \$5. We do not press the sale of these rights, believing that the hives cannot be made to good advantage by anyone not having the proper appliances. We will sell however to those who wish to buy, and for the convenience of such we append a list of prices of what we would likely be called upon to furnish in any event :—

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

HEDDON HIVES!



We are the owners of the patent on this hive in Canada, and we are in a position to make and sell the hive gotten up in any shape to suit the purchaser—either in flat or nailed up.

A complete working hive consists of bottom-stand, bottom-board, entrance-blocks, two brood-cases, one honey-board, two surplus cases (in good seasons we often use three surplus cases on the hive at one time) and cover. So that if you order these hives in the flat this is just what will be sent you.

Sample hives we make with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six 4½ x 4½ 7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

In quoting prices of brood-cases and surplus cases, the set-screws, brood-frames and wide frames with their tin separators are always included, both in flat and made up. We quote the prices of sample hives made

Heddon's 1887 Circular.

NOW READY.

ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

Canadians who wish my circular to know about the new Hive, ONLY, should send to the D. A. JONES CO. for theirs, as I have sold the patent for all the American British possessions to them, and have no more right to sell the hive in their territory than have they to sell them in the United States.

Address,

JAMES HEDDON,
DOWAGIAC, MICH

TOOLS FOR BEE-KEEPERS

HAMMERS.

We shall hereafter keep in stock a full line of tools suitable for bee-keepers. For ordinary use, where a person has only a few hives, etc., to nail, we have an iron hammer (with adze eye) which we can send you at 15 cents.

Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c., 50c., and 60c each.

Small hammers—steel face with adze eyes, just what are needed for frame nailing, etc., No. 55, 85c.; No. 52, 50c.

SCREW DRIVERS.

With good hardwood handles and of the best steel—nicely finished, round bits, in two kinds, No. 1, 5 inch bit, 18c.; No. 2, 6 inch bit, 20c.

TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

In iron squares we have two kinds—the first of these is marked down to one-eighth of an inch, and is marked on one side only, the price is, each, 20c.

The other style is marked on both sides down to one-sixteenth of an inch—price, each, 35c.

We have a splendid line in steel squares which we can furnish you at \$1.35. They are well finished and are usually sold in hardware stores at \$1.75.

TWO FOOT RULES.

A splendid line in rules we offer at, each, 18c. Then we have a nice box-wood rule at, each 25c.

HAND SAWS

Just at the present we have but one line in these—26 inch long—A. & S. Perry's make—usually sold at 75 cents we offer them for 55c.

PANEL SAWS.

These are what are often called small hand saws, and for the finer classes of the bee-keepers work are indispensable. We have started out with two lines in these. The 18 inch are of good steel (Shirley and Dietrich) and can be sold by us at 50c.

The 20-inch are finer steel—same make—that money.

PLANES.

Iron block planes, just the thing for dressing off hives, each, 75c.

Wooden smoothing planes—the best of the kind, 85c.

All the above goods are sold at prices 20 to 25 per cent. below the ordinary retail price, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have a try you want as the cost of transportation will not be any greater. These will be included in the next revision of our price list.

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

RAYS OF LIGHT.—A new publication devoted to Bee-keeping and Poultry-raising. A number of the leading, most practical and successful Bee and Poultry-Keepers have already been secured as regular contributors. Its principal aim will be to advance progressive ideas upon the various topics of modern scientific Bee-culture and Poultry-Raising. Subscription, 50 cents a year. Sample copy free.

J. J. MARTIN & CO.,
North Manchester, Indiana.

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

The D. A. Jones Company, Ed.

BRETTON, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

APIARIAN * SUPPLIES.

Our Circular sent free on application.

PUBLISHERS

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

FINE BOOK & JOB PRINTERS.

Sample copies free on receipt of name and address. *tt*

DADANTS FOUNDATION

is attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quick est accepted by bees, least apt to sag, most regular in color, evenness and neatness, of any that is made. It is kept for sale by Messrs.

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ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, Bairytown, N.Y.
BARTON FORSGARD & BARNES, Waco, Tex.
W. E. CLARK, Oriskany, N.Y.
PAUL L. VIALLO, Bayou Goula, La.
and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, with 150 COMPLIMENTARY and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1885. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

TEN YEARS AT QUEEN REARING.

ELLISON'S SPECIAL PRICE LIST OF

ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

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

Special discount to dealers, and 10 cents 8 oz. postage to Canada.

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

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE. OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out, roth thousand sold in just four months. More than 40 pages and more than 40 costly illustrations were added to the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping.

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

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher.

State Agricultural College Lansing, Mich

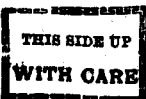
WONDERFUL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.

I will sell all in one piece sections for 30 days or while this advertisement appears here as follows:—4 1/2 x 1 1/2, 1000, \$4.50; 5000, \$20; 10 000, \$38. Send two cent stamp for sample. All Apian supplies on short notice and cheaper than ever. Bee-Keepers' Advance for one year and a Cold Blast Smoker, all for 75 cents. We are offering special rates on Honey Cans. We are manufacturing the best Honey Can for shipping that is now offered. This can can be made air-tight for shipping, which is more than can be said of other cans. They can be shipped with perfect safety. Our 60 lb. square cans boxed with nice planed lumber is taking the lead. Drop a card for our special low rates, the lowest ever offered.

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

tf S. P. HODGSON,
Hornung Mills, Ont.

Shipping Labels.



These are for pasting on the tops of cases.

Price, per 10..5c. by mail, 6c.
" " 100. 25 by mail, 27
" " 1000. 1 50 by mail, 1 60

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

SUPPLIES FOR THE APIARY

O. O. J. S. SMITH, TRURO, N. S.,

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

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

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IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN THE INTERESTS OF THE

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Circulation always on the Increase. Subscription only \$1.00 per year Address,

H. B. DONOVAN,
20 Front St., East, Toronto.

FRIENDS IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**, with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundation, Section Honey boxes, all books and Journals, and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plain by A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

FOLDING BOXES

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

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

	500	1000	5000
Advance Printed.....	\$4 50	\$ 7 75	\$32 50
Same with Mica Front.....	5 50	9 25	40 00
Same with Tape Handle.....	5 25	9 00	38 75
Same with M.F. and T.H.....	6 50	10 50	46 25

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

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

TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.

AT BEETON PRICES.

MR. JOHN McARTHUR,
845 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

For the convenience of bee-keepers living within driving distance of Toronto, and inside the city limits, we have established an agency at the above address. All orders which he may be unable to fill promptly will be sent on to Beeton and be filled from here. He will have on hand a supply of hives, sections, foundations, knives, tins, etc.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.