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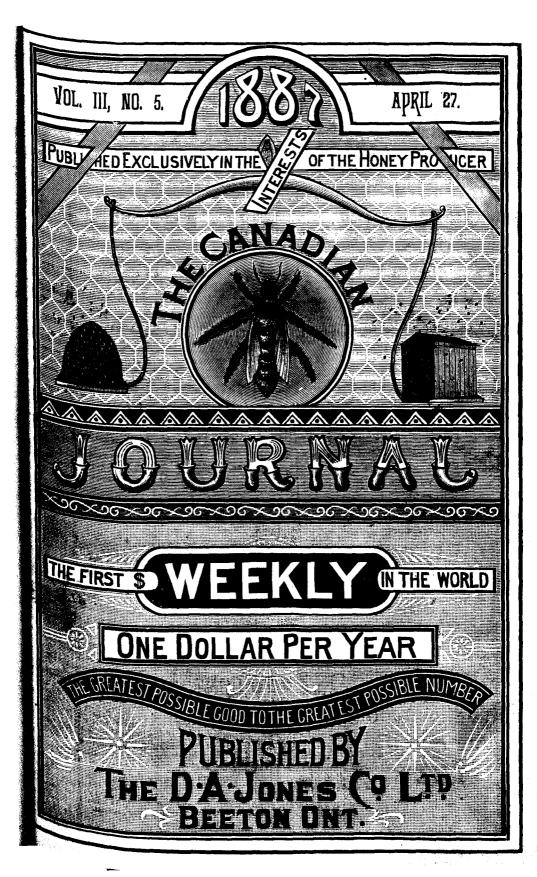
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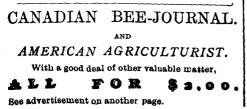
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TO CONTRIBUTORS

Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-

keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited. Beginners will find our Query Department of much val-ue. All questions will be answered by thorough practicalmen. Questions solicited.

When sending in anything intended for the JOURNAL do not mix it up with a business communication. Use differ-entsheets of paper. Both may, however be enclosed in the same envelope.

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To Every Subscriber who will forward to us the name of a new subscriber, accompanied by \$1.00, before April 1st, we will send FREE a copy of Rev. W. F. Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," price 25 cents, or W. Z. Hutchinson's "Production of Comb Honey," price 25 cfs. To those sending us the names of two new subscribers, accompanied by \$2.00, we will send

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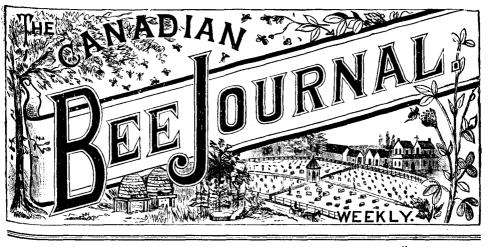
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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

Vol. III. Nc. 5.

BEETON, ONT., APRIL 27, 1887.

WHOLE NC. 109

EDITORIAL.

E have several communications bearing on the late Law-suit, but as we have a surplus of other good practical matter, we will lay them over for a time till we get more room at 'our disposal.

We must apologise, for allowing a question asked by Mr. J. K. Darling some time since to go unanswered so long. It was unintentionally over looked. He says :--

"I see by the dailies and by the C. B. J. that there was no director appointed for this District (No. 2). There must have been a mistake somewhere, as the County of Lanark alone, has a large number of bee-keepers, and some of these have apiaries of more than 100 colonies. Would like an explanation in the colonies of the BEE $J_{OURNAL.}$ "

You forgot to say whether any of the bee-keepers of your district were members of the O. B. K. A. because, if not, of course you could not have representation on the Directorace. If there are any bee-keepers in your county or in any of the counties composing district No. 2, who have since become members, the Directors, may, if we mistake not, appoint one of them as a representative on their board for the balance of the year.

The Lambton Association are nothing if they are not cautious. While they

would like to see the O. B. K. A. handle Canadian honey in the English market, still they prefer to know just about what they are going to realize for it, which goes just another step to prove the truth of our prophecy, that the bulk of Canadian bee-keepers prefer to sell outright, rather than take "pot-luck" for it.

THE ALPAUGH QUILT.

T the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, last Fall, Mr. Jacob Alpaugh, of St. Thomas, had with him a

style of quilt and honey-board combined, which caught the eye of a good many of the bee-keeping visitors. Friend A. entered it as "the latest and best invention" and the judges thought it worthy of the first prize. The principal objection is the cost, but that is an item, which, if a thing is really worthy, does not long stand in the way of its finding a market. We have had an engraving made of the quilt, that those who have not seen it may have a better idea of it. Friend A. sent along with it, at our request, a description, also the good qualities which he claims for it. He says:—

I express you one of my quilts. I have made 150 new ones this year, and the one you will receive is one of them. It is all complete with the exception of one thing; that is, the cloth needs one or two coats of oil to keep the bees from eating holes in it. The ends are champered off so that the saw-dust cushion will fit down good and tight, when on the hive. It is tacked so that no one stick can get pulled off the cotton, and thus spoil the whole quilt.

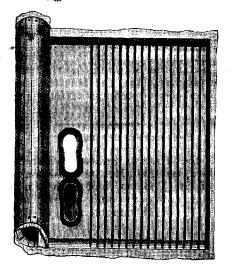
HOW, TO MAKE IT.

You first cut out the sticks on a beveling saw table, inverting the boards every time you cut, to save lumber. Then glue them on cotton, When the glue is dry, tack the cotton on the sticks, at either end, and then oil it. This quilt is only intended for use where the frames are down quarter of an inch or more from top of hive. It rests on the sides of the hive, projecting about half way over the side boards.

I claim for it the following good qualities:---

FIRST.—It always leaves a bee-space above the frames, winter or summer.

SECOND.—If put on new frames, they will always be clean and nice; the bees will never stick propolis and wax on the top bars.



THIRD.—It is almost as pliable as a common quilt; you can roll it up from either end a little and see what the bees are doing, then let it down again. With all its pliableness its strength is not lessened. You might sit on it without damaging the bee-space between it and the frames. This is to enable it to bear up a heavy cushion.

FOURTH.—It has a trap door in the centre, which you can feed through; or open in warm weather to cool off the bees.

FIFTH.—It does away with one of the biggest nuisances in the apiary. When you lay it over the frames, it stays there. The wind does not blow it off while you are picking up the cover.

SIXTH.—It you are a comb honey producer, with this quilt you need no honey-board. All you need do is raise the quilt above the sections. I have used them for three years, and they are as good as ever. I would not do without them if they cost 50c. each.

JACOB ALPAUGH. St. Thomas, March 23, 1887.

By examining the illustration you will understand the nature of the quilt pretty thoroughly, so that we need not add anything to what has been said. We cannot very well fall in with the fourth good quality which friend A. claims for it. It seems to us that this trap door might be done away with altogether. It would be a very unhappy place by which to feed, and then, too, if used as a ventilator in the hot summer months, the bees would be almost sure to find their way up through, and cluster between the top of quilt and lid. If we remember rightly, friend A. has done very little feeding, and so cannot understand so well the work which feeding entails, and the best methods of doing We fancy we should prefer the quilt it. without the trap door at all, and this would reduce the cost of the quilt too, as the little door would need to be cut out by hand, and it would be a rather tedious job. We have not asked permission to make these for any of our customers who should take a fancy to them, but we doubt not but that no objection would be offered. We would of course call it "the Alpaugh Quilt." The most of you know that the originator of this is one of our largest and best comb-honey producers, and that he would not be likely to fall so deeply in love with any contrivance for the apiary unless it were a pretty good thing.

For the Canadian Bee Journal. THE O. B. K. A. LIBRARY.

S Mr. Jones makes no reply to "Amateur Expert," page 50, C. B. J., when he so kindly offers or suggests that our friends in England will send to our nucleus library "odd volumes" I would say certainly. Mr. A. E., we will receive them with many earnest thanks. Tell the friends to send them right along, to "W. Couse Secy.-Treas., Meadowvale, Ontario, Can.," and very likely some of the fraternity here will reciprocate. "Don't throw away the advantages to be gained from the friendship commenced through your visit to the old country." Noble sentiment, that is just the way we all feel about it.

S. T. PETTIT, President O. B. K. A. Belmont, Ontario, Candada, April 19, '87.

For the Canadian Bee Journal. THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY.

HAVE just read Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson's little work on the above subject and I am willing to venture the assertion that in the

whole range of apicultural literature there is nothing containing more useful information in the same space. I can fully, and without qualification, endorse the whole of Mr. Hutchinson's positions in this brochure with the exception of one or two points of minor importance.

At another time I hope to fully review the little book and discuss its great merits and very trifling demerits-i.e. in my opinion.

Selby Ont.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. SPRING REPORT.

SOMETHING GOOD FROM FRIEND CHALMERS.

ESPONDING to your call for reports am pleased to state that my bees on the whole came out well, but wintering isn't springing, yet I am under the impression that this will be an easy spring on bees, followed with a good summer. I put eighty-nine colonies into winter quarters in fall, twenty-six in clamp and sixty-three in bee house. The latter were put in in November before snow fell and the former stood out till after the cold dip in early winter, 26 below zero, the clamps not being finished till December 6th when the bees were packed in clamps and in which 25 came through alive and in good condition; they had flights on March and and 12th, April 3rd, 7th and so on. On the Sth and 9th inst., I set out those housed; both days with the following lay were model bee days, mine had a grand jubilee and air parade, they of the bee house all came out alive, one, however, proved queenless and had to be united with another. Can give no reason for either this or the one in clamp dying, both being queens of last year and from natural swarming. Since being set out, the air has at times been a little cold but they are gaining every day, which, as a rule, is contrary to bees in springing, have never closed them in, yet they seem more settled than bees usually are after being set out in spring but We haven't had chilly winds as in spring of late.

SPRING MANAGEMENT.

Would like to have written an article for C.B.J. on spring management but time is hardly my own and after what Messrs Pringle and McArthur have written there isn't much room for further advice save regarding the wind. Bees should Dever be set out during an east wind, as it is treacherous, may be warmish at times but is sure to turn chilly, like Robbie Burns,

"Oh, a' the airts the wind can blaw, I dearly lo'e the west,

Get a west or south wind warm enough for bees to fly and it will mostly retain its balmy feeling for the day. Mr. Pringle's advice as to packing up bees then leaving them alone is a good one and Mr. McArthur's system of packing is simple and beneficial, have both now and in the past packed some that way myself, the idea being given me by Mr. D. A. Jones. (Credit where credit is due.)

PERFORATED ZINC.

I am somewhat surprised at Mr. McA. not believing in perforated zinc, there is just a right and wrong way in using anything and perforated zinc is no exception to the rule. When placed in a hive as a queen excluder it should be set so that the loaded bees would pass through from the side from which it is punched as the opposite side has sharp edges which might to some extent injure full bees, they couldn't at least slip through so easily as the way I propose, have used zinc since '82 and have always observed this rule.

D. CHALMERS.

Poole, April 22, '87

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to. by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of im-portance 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 re-plies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

PERCENTAGE OF FINISHED SECTIONS

QUERY No. 142.-What per cent. of the number of sections used in your apiaries, during an average season, do the bees. naturally complete ? (2) Is forcing completion of boxes profitable ? (3) What method by experience is best to accomplish this ?-N. A. BLAKE, Smith's Mills, Que.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT .- Cannot answer definitely.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWK'S PARK, FLORIDA .---I have raised so little comb honey that I cannot answer this question.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.-(1) About ninety per cent. (2) It depends on the method you pursue. (3) Contract below and don't be in too great a hurry to remove the sections.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT,-(1) At a rough estimate say four-fifths. (2) I have

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never tried forcing, and do not know the best method of feeding to have sections completed.

S. CORNEIL, LINDBAY, ONT.—(I) If left to themselves, say sixty per cent. (2) Yes. (3) Change the position of the sections in the case from the outside towards the centre and invert them.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.--(I) About nineteen-twentieths I should say. (2) Yes, with me. (3) By the way of wide frames so arranged that you can enlarge or contract the surplus apartment at will.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELEV, ONT.—Probably about eighty per cent without any forcing. I do not think the forcing profitable. The unfinished sections can be put to excellent and profitable uses. Will write a short article on the subject soon.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—(I) I am not sure, but should say from eighty to ninety. (2) I am not sure, but think it may be made so with more study, if not now. (3) Free access from below; contracted brood-nest, with tiering up; and, as a last resort, wise feeding back.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—They would naturally complete them all, but circumstances do not always permit them to do so. So long as there is room and the flow continues there will be unfinished comb or sections if you choose. (2) No. (3) The answer to the second question implies or suggests this answer.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—About ninety per cent. (2) With me it is. (3) A person should understand his surroundings, the strength of colony where the honey is coming from, and calculate accordingly, and then he will occasionally get left. It won't do to crowd them early in the season, as it will induce swarming, but later on they can be crowded to good advantage, especially if we get a good flow from linden.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL, -(1) I don't like to tell, but I think I have had as many as one-third unfinished. (2) To a certain extent, yes. (3) As fast as supers are taken off, pick out the unfinished sections, fill up a super with them and put back. Just before the harvest closes pile on a few hives the sections most nearly completed and feed honey extracted from the other unfinished sections, but I'm not sure that this last pays.

BY THE EDITOR.—From seventy to ninety per cent. without forcing. By the forcing method all may be completed. (2) We think it profitable to have

most completed. No. 3 requires longer description than this department will permit. Will refer to this again in a general way.

BEE-SPACE WHEN QUEEN EX-CLUDER IS USED.

QUERV No. 143.—In using perforated zinc queen excluders, should there be bee-space between brood-trames and zinc, also between zinc and sections ?— INO. TRICK, Port Hope, Feb. 3rd, 1887.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.-Yes.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH .--- Yes.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.-Yes, I prefer it that way, with both spaces.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.-Yes; if used at all in taking comb honey.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.---I think there should be bee-space both below and above zinc.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Yes, by all means. I have only tried the Heddon honey board with zinc in the open spaces. It works admirably.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.--I never have used zinc queen excluders when taking section honey, but would suppose such space to be a necessity.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—There is little difference as to results whether such beespace is allowed or not. The majority of beekeepers :avor both spaces, however.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Not necessarily so in either case. I have very good success when the bees pass directly from the combs through the zinc into the sections.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—From my little experience with them I should say not necessarily between zinc and brood-trames, but by all means between zinc and sections.

BY THE EDITOR.—Yes, there should be deep bee space, and the brood and metal honey boards seem to answer admirably. We are sending out immense quantities of them since their introduction, without a single complaint.

LAMBTON BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIA-TION.

HE Lambton Bee-Keepers' Association met in the Music Hall, in the Village of Watford, on Monday, April 11th. There was a fair attendance, and all seemed anxious to exchange ideas on the various questions advanced. The morning session was short owing to the President not being in attendance until late in the forenoon. The first business was that of calling the roll of officers and members. Next was the reading of the m.nutes of previous meeting, which were adopted. The Treasurer presented his report, which was accepted. The by-laws, which had been drawn up by a committee, were presented and read, and a number were ordered to be printed and a copy sent to each member of the Association.

^Mr. J. B. Aches, of the adjoining Association was present, and was made an honorary member. This closed the proceedings of the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the meeting was called to order, the President was asked to give an address, but not having one prepared he declined, and asked that a question box be opened, so that any who was desirous of gaining information could ask questions concerning bee-keeping, which would be discussed by the Association. The first question was

WHAT IS THE BEST METHOD OF BRINGING BEES THROUGH THE SPRING AFTER REMOVING THEM FROM THE CELLAR.

Mr. Aches said not to set them out too early in the spring. Last spring he did not set his out Until the 15th of April, but as soon as they were taken out he examined any he suspected of being short of stores, and if they required it he put in a frame or two of honey. He advised not handling too much, as there was a possibility of their being killed with kindness. He advised, if Weak, to crowd them on as few frames as possible, and place a division-board in the hive with a cushion over them. He found no trouble in the spring with strong colonies ; it was with the weak ones that the trouble arose. The question Was asked him what time he set his bees in the Cellar in the fall. He said that if the winter looked like setting in early he placed them in earlier than if it looked like being a late tall. He began to prepare his bees for the winter during the summer and liked to have them in good condition in the fall when he placed them in the Cellar. He did not care to have them breeding during the winter.

Mr. Husband said that he wintered altogether in cellar, and he wintered successfully, especially

this last winter. Last fall he took the ventilation pipe out of his cellar and found that his bees wintered much better. He thought it best to keep them in cellar until about the time that they could gather pollen, providing they could be kept quiet. He kept his cellar absolutely dark and found that his bees kept much quieter. He said that he ran his bees for honey. He thought that the reason that Mr. Aches wintered so successfully was because he did not extract from the brood-chamber. He said that last winter he wintered on sugar stores exclusively, but thought, that probably, under all circumstances, honey was the best.

The next question was

IS A QUEEN EXCLUDING HONEY-BOARD PREFERABLE FOR GENERAL USE.

Dr. Harvey never thought of using a queen excluding honey-board, unless for comb honey.

Mr. Traver said that he had never used one, but believed them to be a good article in an apiary. He also said that he believed that if he had used them last season he could have kept his queens in the brood-chamber, and by so doing would have gained honey enough to have paid for them.

WHY DO BEES WINTER DRONES OVER THE SEASON WHEN IN GOOD CONDITION ?

Dr. Harvey thought it purely an accident.

Mr. Aches said that bees generally kill their drones off in the fall; he had seen a number at different times in the hive in the spring, but thought, as a general rule, the old queen had died during the winter, or they were queenless in the fall when put away.

WHICH IS BEST, TO WINTER WITH THE PROPOLISED CLOTHS ON THE HIVE OR TO PUT NEW CLOTHS ON FREE OF PROPOLIS ?

Mr. Aches thought it best to leave the old cloths on, and to put cushions on, in the fall, over the cloth.

Mr. Traver had always wintered with new clean cloths, but last fall had left an oil cloth on one hive in mistake all winter, and packed above with dry shavings, and thought that it was this spring about one of the best colonies he had in his yard.

HOW IS IT THAT COMB HONEY BECOMES GRANU-LATED IN THE SUMMER ?

Mr. Aches said that it must have been sugar syrup fed to the bees.

Dr. Harvey thought it best to keep honey at an even temperature, and that, at a high temperature.

Near the close of the afternoon session a lengthy discussion arose concerning the British honey market, and the best way of having our honey reach the British consumer free of adulteration. After a great many plans and ideas were discussed it was recolved that this Association think it best to the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association handle our honey, providing we know about what we will realise per lb. for it prior to shipment.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that we adjourn to meet in the Town of Petrolia, on Sept. 1st, 1887.

J. R. KITCHIN. Alvinston, April 18th, 1887.

....

North Middlesex Bee-keepers' Association.

(Continued from last week.)

I am glad of modern improvements in bee management for I never could bring myself into sympathy with the barbarous practices of bee destruction every fall for their stores, although you may lose many bees in Ontario on account of the severity of the season, wyet I am sure none of you adopt the cruel practice of killing the bees for their honey. Believe me, gentlemen, that I am in fullest sympathy with you in your arduous work of thus reclaiming so much value that must otherwise be lost. It is the harnessing of the winged lightning, and the receiving for our use the richest bounties of nature. I am glad that the days are dawning and are already here when human intelligence and mind force are contributing to control the great forces of nature in her secret workings for the greatest advantages of our race. Let us rejoice in the success we have attained, and still be striving after greater in the little we can do.

On motion of Messrs. Coleman, of Devizes, and Charlton, of Ailsa Craig, it was resolved :-- "That whereas this Association realizes the grave importance of securing a foreign market for our surplus honey, it learns with deep regret that the directors of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association are not taking more vigorous steps to follow up the ground gained by an exhibition at the Colonial; this Association would therefore express its desire that the President of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association should take a shipment of Ontario honey to dispose of in England, or in case he find it impossible to go, some other competent bee-keeper is appointed. That the Association would co-operate and do its best to make a success of the undertaking; and consider that the \$500

grant to the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association be used to defray expenses in shipment, and that the balance of expenses be met by a tax upon shippers in proportion to the quantity shipped by each, and that— -be elected a delegate to interview the President, or it a directors meeting be held, to present the views of this Association.

The following paper, by Mr. Henry Phippen, Parkhill, was then read :

BEST METHOD OF STRENGTHENING A COL. ONY FOR EARLY HONEY FLOW.

When the apiarist takes his bees out of their winter quarters, he should see that they have a queen and plenty of honey, and he should take away all the frames that the bees cannot cover nicely and make the brood chamber smaller by putting in a close fitting division board The hive should be tightly closed above and the entrance made small so as to retain as much heat as possible. En large the brood chamber by shifting the division board and adding small frames as rapidly as the strength of the colony wiil admit. I do not believe in begin ning feeding too early in the spring, as all my attempts to stimulate too early breeding has resulted in failure, as there is no advantage in rearing one bee and losing two, which you are very apt to do if you begin too soon. The bees should not be stimulated to begin breeding until it can be continued without inter As a rule, commence about ruption. the first of May by giving half a pound of honey, or even less, to each colony every evening, and continue doing 50 until there is plenty of honey in the fields for them to gather.

In reply to a question, Mr. Phippen said that in this part we don't begin much before March 1st, which he thought to be early enough. Mr. Aches said in some localities soft maple sup plied all the honey that is necessary an early as the 10th of April. A brief in spection about the 1st of April of the condition of bees would indicate to him whether feeding was necessary or non-It is injurious to bees to feed them if they do not need it.

Mr. B. Gott asked what is the object of feeding bees? to save life, or monoor to stimulate the bees? There times when it would be injurious to feed at all.

Mr. Phippen—Do you know that by experience.

Mr. Gott said his experience was very limited.

Mr. Aches-I can tell at a glance whether they need feeding or not.

Mr. Langford said his plan is to open the hive and see if the bees need feeding.

Mr. Phippen said he had 300 hives, and it was too much work to go over them all and examine them.

Mr. Gott said Mr. Aches was well up in bee culture and could tell at a glance but new beginners like himself could not do that and hence the desire for further information.

Mr. Aches said he put 400 swarms in Winter quarters, and then he took from the strong and gave to the weak, pure honey.

Question,-What should we feed, and how should we feed syrup? Ans.-Pour nto a comb and put inside. Feed cakes of sugar first and honey later.

Question.—How large a space is necessary at the entrance of a hive to secure proper ventilation during confinement. Ans.— (Mr. Coleman)—Whole length of hive # inches wide in winter **Quarters**.

Question.—Is a virgin queen mated before leaving the old hive, or after setting into her new home? Ans. by Mr. Coleman.—After she gets in her bew hive.

Question.-Which is the proper way to extract honey, before it is capped or after. Ans.-by Mr. Coleman.-After it is all sealed over.

Question.—Is there any probability of over stocking the market at home for aney? Ans.—The prospects at presare with the opening in the old country, there is no danger.

Question.—Why is honey not more merally used at home? Ans. (Mr. D. Siewart, Nairn)-Because it is generally Considered a luxury. More could be sold if on hand.

Mr. Gott said our people should use ore honey. (That it was not more used did not think was owing to there not ang a fuller supply. If such were the why seek foreign markets for our Maey?

Mr. Aches, reverting to the ventilation winter quarters, said he would The the hives $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch with little in large open vessels.

blocks, but would have no circulation of air on top. His hives had loose bottoms and he had been successful.

Question.-How can one tell a first swarm from a second. Ans. (Mr. Atkinson)—1st would have a laying queen, 2nd would not.

Question .- What is the average cost of producing honey per lb.? Ans. (Mr. Aches)—Cannot say definitely, but not so much as the cost of producing a pound of pork.

Question .- What will stop the dysentery of bees in winter quarters or cellar? Ans.—Raise the temperature of their quarters.

Mr. Langford said : Beès often come out to remove dead ones from their hives. Remove the dead bees and the living will not come out. I have kept 36 swarms in a cellar and have not lost one.

Mr. Coleman said he had wintered 150 swarms last winter, and removed from his cellar a wheelbarrow load of dead bees, and still seemed to have as many alive when taken out as when put in.

Mr. Aches said he had a similar experience. He did not approve of shutting the bees in the hives.

Question.—Is there any plan to stop bees flying in the bee house or cellar Ans. (Mr. Aches)during winter? Darken the bee house or cellar.

Question .--- Is the Langstroth the best frame? Ans. (Mr. Coleman)-Have tried many, prefer the Langstroth. Mr. Durr-Does it not sag? Mr. Coleman-Only when the top piece is too light.

Mr. Aches.-Have no experience with the Langstroth.

EVENING SESSION

The President said some arrangement should be made with the fairs of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, so that prizes would be offered to the person who preserved fruit, or made the best cool drinks with honey. He advised that a committee should be appointed to get competent judges to test honey as to The Secretary said he had. quality. spoken to the President of the Agricultural Society, and he favored the idea.

Mr. Aches said he had not any experience in preserving with honey.

Mr. H. Pippen agreed with the President that honey loses flavor if kept

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Mr. W. L. O'Neil said he could obtain honey without trouble, but this peddling honey around the streets he did not like. Papers should give market reports of honey. Now we are likely to get a market in the old country, and bee keeping is looking up.

Mr. Aches showed samples of the honey on which he had obtained first prizes over all competitors from all parts of the world at last year's Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, England. They were all of beautiful color, clear and thick. One specimen was clover honey, one basswood, and the other fruit bloom. Though differing in flavor from others, each was delicious.

Mr. Aches reverted to honey market. He believed the market was better now.

Mr. O'Neil said he took over 300 lbs. of honey from one swarm of bees in one season, or 30 lbs. of honey every morning for ten days.

Mr. Aches said honey is not good and thick, and ripe if it is extracted every day, or every other day.

An excellent paper by Mr. Coleman, of Devizes, on the spring management of bees, was read by his little son John Robert.

Mr. Aches said he could go to a bee hive as well at midnight as at day.

Mr. Coleman said he did not know about the Holy Land and Italian bees, but the black bees will rob one another if opened at midday.

Mr. Langford said the Italian bees will follow a person around if that person has a smoker in his hand.

Mr. Atkinson related his experience with black bees which was anything but satisfactory, but now has Italians and finds them very satisfactory.

A paper prepared by Mr. Wm. Coleman, Devizes, on the subject, "What is the more practical, comb or extracted honey," was read by his son Robbie.

The Mayor being present was tendered the thanks of the Association for the use of the Town Hall at such low rates.

The Mayor in reply said the council was only too glad to serve the Association as well in the function

tion as well in the future as in the past. Mr. Colcman moved, seconded by Mr. Zavitz, that the next meeting of this Association be held in Ailsa Craig next year, time to be decided by Board of Directors.—Carried.

The President, Mr. Atkinson, read a paper on the subject, "Why Canada's best honey should be more liberally used."

Moved by Mr. C'Neil, seconded by Mr. Aches, that the President and Secretary be tendered a vote of thanks for their efforts to make this meeting a success.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

ONE LOST OUT OF FORTY.

L. A. BLACKBURN.--My 40 colonies came out of cellar after b months confinement with one of a loss.

Cedar Springs, Ont., April 18, 1887.

G. L. PEARSON.—I put 53 hives of bees in my bee house, which I built two years ago. Last year I lost one; this year two. The rest are all in good condition. No moulded combs, no moisture, no dysentery, nearly all the colonies have brood and young bees.

Clarksburg, Ont., April 21, 1887.

REES WINTERED BY FEEDING WARMED UP HONE? REGULARLY.

DR. DUNCAN.---My bees have wintered well, with very little loss, I fed three late second swarms that were light in the fall, all winter, with good pure honey warmed before feeding it; they came out in good order, no signs of disease and plenty of brood in the combs.

Embro, April 20, 1887.

BLOOM FROM SOFT MAPLE.

JOHN MCARTHUR .- In reply to Mr. R. T. Wood's statement in regard to my mistaken idea as he terms it, "that bees gather honey from soft maple bloom first in the spring," I again be leave to re-affirm my statement. I have deferred replying to the above until again seeing my bees working on the soft maple blossom. I set out part of my bees on the 2nd. I observed the first soft maple blossom on the eighth and the bees bringing in pollen and honey on the 10th, I thought of sending you some of the pollen, but as it was observed by more than myself, it can be confirmed without that trouble. I was quite as much surprised at Mr. Wood's mistaken idea when he says soft maple blossoms about the latter part of April. From seven years close ob servation I find that the soft maple bloom from the 1st to the 21st of April, according to early or late seasons. Hard or sugar maple blooms from 21st of April to the middle of May Golden Willows and Dandelion filling the space between sugar maple and fruit blossom, dandelion the latter part of May and the beginning of June. The past three days my bees have been at work vigorously as late as 6 o'clock p.m. Hoping the above statement may convince Mr. Wood that the mistake was on his part, not mine. Facts are stubborn things.

Toronto, April 11th, 1887.

No doubt locality has much to do with the difference of opinion. There is a month or six weeks difference in blooming in different localities in Canada. trom hard maple very plentifully some seasons, but they never appeared to get as much from soft maple. The willow seems to produce more honey in our lo-Cality than soft maple. It yields the first pollen that we get in spring. Nothing short of the closest observation will decide these matters accurately. We often imagine certain things to be correct when close observation proved the contrary.

BEES WHICH WENT THROUGH A FIRE.

LEWIS MARSH.—The columns of your valuable JourNAL being open for bee-keepers to give their experience, I venture to say something of my aps and downs in bee-keeping since I began to keep bees-spring, 1883. I purchased 2 colonies of Italians at \$7.00, increased to 4 colonies taking 60 lbs. comb honey spring count. Wintered out doors in large packing cases. in fine condition. Spring, 1884—bought 3 very Lost one-three strong colonies, blacks, box hives, increasing to 18, using foundation liberally. July, bought 3 swarms in boxes, one having been hived on the Sabbath day in a salt barrel. Took \$35 worth, mostly comb honey, from the 6 colonies and their their increase. Wintered 22 colonies in clamp, all placed in quarters in fine condition. Spring, 1885-lost all in wintering from dysentery. The mortality was so great in this and the adjoining Counties that whole apiaries under the most skilful management were left without a single bee to tell the tale. I was very much discouraged with my luck, and, were it not that many of our most successful bee-keepers were in the same plight, I must confess the bee-keeping conceit Would have been knocked clean out of me. May, I determined to make another effort. I purchased 6 strong colonies of so called Italians, at \$5.00, these did fairly well, increased to 15 colonies taking a fine lot of comb and extracted honey which I readily sold at 10 to 13 cents per pound, averaging about \$6.00 per colony, spring count.

Wintered in cold cellar from 29° to 36° above zero. The fearful rain in January left my cellar with 2 feet of water, which continued to freeze and thaw till spring. April 6th, my dwelling was totally destroyed by fire, during a most fearful gale. Rescued the bees, wind sweeping saw-dust and cloths in all directions, one person fell headlong while hurriedly carrying out one of the colonies. My pets were unprepared for this shaking up without ceremony, and being cold and unable to fly well, many were blown away or dashed to the ground, never to return. This caused 6 cases of swarming out, the bees going with their queens pell mell into other hives. Examined and found 13 had wintered finely, one killed by mice, one starved and without any honey. I had everything burnt, not a cover left to protect them from the cold. I now felt like selling out cheap. Spring, 1886, began with my 7 colonies in a half starved condition, increased by dividing to 15, afterwards bought 3 or 4 frames neuclei, choice Italians, \$8.00. Linden was a failure here and bee-men called the season a poor one. Extracted 370 lbs. selling readily at 10 cts. Am wintering 15 strong colonies in cellar, thermometer from 37 ° to 46 °, and thus far, all are doing fine. I take the C. B. J. and Bee-keepers' Magazine. I am not wholly discouraged at the result and am determined to face the music another season, trusting my knowledge and experience gained thus far will enable me to find the successful way to bee-keeping.

Halloway, Ont.

KIND WORDS.

APPRECIATES THE JOURNAL.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.—I am pleased with the information I get in the BEE JOURNAL. Do not think because of my carelessness in not remitting that I do not appreciate it.

Hilly Grove, April 6th, 1887.

LIKES THE QUEEN EXCLUDING HONEY BOARD.

J. K. DARLING.—The goods ordered from you were received to-day in first class condition. I like the appearance of the metal and wood honey-board very much.

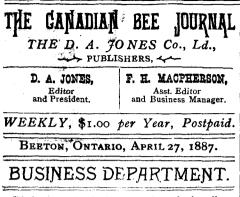
Almonte, April 11th, 1887.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT FROM ITS PERUSAL.

MISS E. CARRICK.—Enclosed find subscription. I have been remiss in not remitting earlier, but owing to your kindness in sending it on after my subscription ended. I have not been deprived of its weekly visits. Thanking you for the pleasure and profit I have received from its perusal in the past and wishing that the year upon which it is entering may be even more successful than its last.

Oban, Ont., April 11th, 1887.

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We have received a large numLer of subscribers through the very liberal offer of the C. B. J., and American Agriculturist Such an offer is not given every day, and we expect to see many more take advantage of it.

Will all those who have not received our price list and catalogue and who desire to do so, please drop us a card. We have tried to get them to everybody interested in bees, but there are a few who write that it has not yet reached them.

WIDTHS OF SECTIONS, ETC.

We are often in a quandary as to the widths of sections, our customers want, where they do not specify in the order, also whether they are to be single or double slotted. It will be well to have it understood, what we will send, when we have no definite instructions, and then if we are wrong, why, we won't be to blame. You see we want to "keep our own skirts clear," even if it does throw the blame on the customer, because **you** wouldn't be half as vexed with yourself if a mistake were made, if you were guilty, as you would be if we were in the wrong. We decide, then, that the width will always be ra inches, and the sections will be "double-slotted." We have decided on the width as 13, because that is the size most generally used now, at least our orders are for that width. We will send "doubleslotted" because if you didn't care for them that way, the fact that you have them will be no hindrance, while if you received them "singleslotted" and wanted the "double-slotted" kind. the former would not meet your requirements at all.

HIVE LIDS.

For some time we have been using both flat and sloping covers for our hives. We have now thoroughly tested both, and teel convinced that the flat roof is much superior to the other, as we now make it, and in future we intend to dispose of the sloping ones at less than cost and use the others almost exclusively in our own apiaries. The flat ones are more convenient for

setting anything on in the yard ; take up much less room when being packed ; shed the water just as well, and keep the hive as dry. The are much less liable to be blown off by the wind are more easily made, etc. Some of the lids are all in one piece, others in two or more pieces We find the latter preferable, for it matters not how dry the material may be, after standing several years exposed to the sun, a very broad board is apt to crack, while a narrow one will not, and there is less inclination to warp. Some may say "the crack will leak where the two are joined together." So they will, ordinarily but we make them by rabbetting each piece of the lid, with a very fine saw, and in these w? slip strips of tin forming a tongue. Should the boards shrink at any time no water can get through as the tongue fits so tightly. Besides when you are painting, (and all lids should be painted on both sides) the paint fills the cracks to the metal tongue most thoroughly. Should they at any time open slightly, one rub with brush will completely close it. We shall send out whichever style of lids you prefer, so be sur to say when ordering. If no kind is specified we will forward the "flat" lids.

Convention Notice.

THE KEYSTONE BEE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION WIL hold their next convention on Tuesday 10th May at Hawk's Green, Pa. ARTHUR A. DAVIS SECTY.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX Beeton, April 27, 1887 We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, deliver ed at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deduce ed. American customers must remember that the is a duty of 25 per cent, on Wax coming into Canad FOUNDATION Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound over 50 lbs. cut to other sizes " .. over 50 lbs. Section " in sheets per pound..... Section Foundation cut to fit 31x41 and 42x42. per lb "

Brood Foundation. starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.

HONEY MARKETS

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Best grades of Comb Honey have received more attention since last quotations and the price has advanced. Best white clover in option pound sections 11 to 12 cts. Beeswax 23 cts. M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, April 11th, 1887.

BOSTON.

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

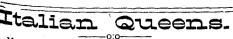
BLAKE & RIPLEY.

1887	THE CAL	NADIAN	AN BEE JOURNAL. 95						
UNBOUND	YOLU	MES	100 Colonies	of Bees. Ita	CHEAP	brid			
The Caqadian		nal.	\$6.50 on 8 fran Italian Bees a Write for F 5-3mos.	mes. Dealer 1 and Queens. Prices to	n Apiarian Supp RMSTRONG, Cheapside O	51168,			
			BEES !	BEES !	BEESI	1			
We have on hand sev of Volume I, CANADIAN ing one or two issues. To clear them out we low figures :	BEE JOURNAL,	each lack-	40 Colonies Bees for sale. These bees are in fine condition with lots of honey. Two-story hives with 8 racks in each story \$8.00 per colony. Single story hives with 12 racks \$7.00 per colony,						
Lacking only Nos. 3 and	43 and 43	50 cts.	dress.	dress. W. H. SANFORD, Tottenham, Ont.					
"" <u>3, 16,</u> "" <u>3, 16</u> ,	and 43 43 and 44 , 17, 43, 44	··· 45 "	D. A. Jones, Pr	es. F.H.	MACPHERSON, Sec-	Treas.			
If wanted by mail sen	d ten cents ad	ditional.	The G. 1	. Jones	Gompany,	Ðd.			
The D. A	. Jones Co			BEETON,		÷.			
tf		BEETON.		FACTURERS OF A					
EXCHANGE	AND M.	mg n		AN *					
			Our Circ	ular sent fre	e on applicati —	on.			
TO 40 JONES HIVES for sale cheap, for want of Bees. Box 279, Hamilton.				PUBLISHE		 1 A I			
30 COLONIES Bees	for sale \$5.0	00 per Col-	FINE	BOOK & JO	B PRINTERS.				
JOSEPH HA		-	SEND	FOR S.	AMPLE	OF			
OB LOT OF HIVES.—See our advertisement of a job lot of hives in another column. The D. A LONE COLUMN AND A LONE COLUMN.			M	KEN	ZIE'S				
D. A. JONES CO., L	n another col d., Beeton, O	umn. Ine at.	NEW SE	CTION I	HONEY HI	VE.			
50 COLONIES of H Jones Hives on 5, 6 Bold cheap for cash.	Hybrid Italia 6 and 7 frames 5. DIBB, Dun	n Bees in s. Will be stroon, Ont.	Positively the pularion of an his extracted Prices for	best, most pract y hive made (ta honey hive muc S. H. Hive \$1.50	tical and easiest of kes the "L" frame h improved. Flat \$2.50 made u " 3.00 "	i mani- e) also up.			
MUKERSWe have 26 No. 2 smokers in cheap to clear them o syle inside spring, bu sood as new ones. Pr. 40; No 2, 75c., by MORES CO., L'td., Bee	plete including sections. The A. I. O. P. Sections, Frames, Sunokers, Foundation, Honey Crates, Honey Knives, Extractors & c., & c., made an kept constantly in stock, sold at current prices, all fir t class. Address, WM. MCKENZIE, Drawer E. Port Burwell Ont.								
HEADS AN	D ENVELO	PESWe		ERS 1887 CI	A .				
velope with printed head	ling, \$1.75 per	1000. En-	BEE-KI	TEPERS	SUPPL	LEIS,			
D. A. JONES CO., L	DEED, V		UNDATIONS, d						
Wonderful Offer For 30 Days.			Free to all. We would call special attention to Smokers as manufactured by us, we guarantee every one. The barrel is made of iron, the nozzel is tin and so arranked that embers cannot be blown among the bees, the sliding						
will sell all in one pie while this advertisemen 41 x 4 x 1 g 1,000 \$4.50 f Sand 2 cent stamp for supplies on short notic Ris-Keepers Advance i Blast Smoker, all for 7	ce sections for nt appears her 5,000 \$20.00 10 r sample. A e and cheaper	r 30 days or eas follows: 0,000 \$38.00 Il Apiarian r than ever. and a Cold	injuring the D	ker" the same as Price of smoker hts Clarks cold bl	The belows is a state of the second s	Root, of 81.00, ail sacb			
The second se		ing Mills.	2 3m	Box	A City Apiary Stra	tford.			

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1887

My prices for queen bees for 1887 will be as follows :-Tested queens on June 5th or after, \$2; Hybrid queens on June 1st or after 75 cents each, or three for \$2; Dollar queens after june 15th from Doolittle's Italians or Hed-on's strain \$1; to per cent to any person ordering one dozen during the season of 1887; 15 per cent to any one ordering one dozen at one time, can have them sent three ta time if desired. The tested and hybrid queens are reared from choice stock, Italians and Heddon strains. The dollar queens will be reared from four selected queens three of which were selected by me last year from over 200 The dollar queens will be reared from four selected queens three of which were selected by me last year from over 200 as producing bees tamous for honey gathering, and orig-nally bought from *Wr. Jamues Heddon*. The other **queen** referred to is one I have purchased from **Wr. G. Boolattle**, being one of three selected by him from Over fore successful be were and which he has kindly con-The **Dool** at the being one of three selected by him from over 600 queens of last year and which he has kindly con-emtent to be the have. The value of Mr. G. M. Doolittle's Italians as honey gatherers are well known. Those who have tried the Heddon strain require no recommendation from me. A Customer last easor too to ver 1900 pounds of honey and increased to 77 from 14 colonies purchased throm me last spring. Another writes, "I cease to wondor at your en hus, astic praise of these bees." Those in Can-ada who want bees for homey gathering, combined with gentleness, have now a very favorable opportunity of having them. Will endeas to be prompt in shipping. In ordering piesse state whether from G M Doolittle's entered Italian queen, throm my selected Heddon train. An ancitional five per cent off to those ordering before the ist of Muy, Sense money by registered letter or post office ord.r. A lim del quantity of Given founda-tion for sale. A dress, tion for sale. A dress,

G. A. DEADMAN, Drug i t and Apiarisi, Brussels, Ont.



NEW REVERSIBLE HIVE.

The cheap st, simplest, and most practical hive ever offered to the public. J Valentine, of Carlin-ville, fill, says: 'I would freely give she of my 190 complete and painted, -2.50. Send your name and post office adoress plainly written ou a postal card logue free. Address, E. S. ARMSTRONG,



KENWARD-HALL APIARY.

We will duplicate all offers made for queens from imported mothers. Our prices are : April, \$1. one doz. \$10.00. \$1, one doz. \$10.00. May, 90c., one doz. \$9.00. June, 80c., one doz. \$8.00. July, 75c., one doz. \$7.00. Write for information and price list.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO. Loreauville, Iberia Parish, La.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Shelter for apiaries, Roses, Clematus, Climbers, Shrubs, Dahlias, Herbaceous, Plants, etc. Send for price list.

A. GILCHRIST. 47-59Guelph Ont. North Carolina Tar Heel Apiaries. 71-69

41 ABBOTT L. SWINSON 7 m M c m PRACTICAL APIARIST. ~-1 PROPRIETOR. Goldsboro, Wayne Co.. N.C., U.L.A.

PRICE LIST of warranted American Albino Italian and Go'den Italian Queens.

For the Year 1887.	April	May	June	July to Oct.
Untested laying, each	\$1 50		1 00	1 00
Untested laying, ½ doz.	8 00			5
Tested Queens, each	3 50		2 25	2 00
Tested Queens, ½ doz.	15 00	13 50	12 50	11 00

NUCLEI.—Add 75 cts. for each L. frame of Bees and brood to price of queen wanted. Bees by the pound, same price each month as an untested queen is. 100—2 and 3 L. frame Nuclei, with untested warranted queens to dis-rose of in May at \$2.50 and 3.25 each, respectively. I re-nlace all impure queens, and all queens and bees lost in transit. Untested queens ready to mail by April 1; the ach year. Send for circular and testimonials of my "American Albino Italian" bees that originated with me, and that I have bred and sold the last two seasons, giving universal satisfaction. The finest bees on the American continent. I challe are the word to produce a superior bee. Pekin Duck and Chicken Eggs in season. 48-60



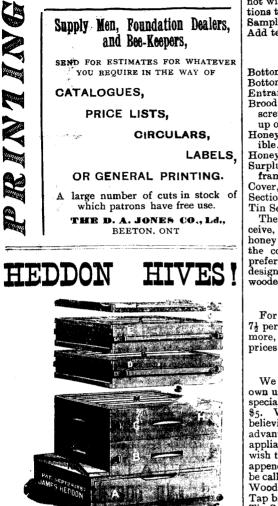
Tested Queens before June 15th, \$1.50 each. Untested Queens, \$1.00 each. After June 15th, 25 per cent less. Bees by the pound same price as untested queens.



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

For the convenience of bee-keepers living with-in 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.



PRINTING

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 bottomstand, bottom-board, entrance-blocks, two broodcases, 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 up with the broodframes wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ 7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

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

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

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

PRICES OF PARTS.

PRICES OF PARIS.		
ma	de up	flat.
Bottom-stand	12^{-1}	09
Bottom-boards		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, invert-	10	0.57
	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

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent.; 10 or more, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 25 or more, 10 per cent.; 50 or more, 15 per cent. These discounts are off the prices quoted above, either nailed or in flat.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

Heddon's 1887 Circularnow ready. ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

Canadians who wish my circular to know about the new Hive, o_{NLY} , 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.

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

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

Small hammers-steel face with adze eyes, just what are needed for frame nailing, etc., No. 55, 35c.; No. 52, 50c.

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

TWO-FOOT SOTARES.

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 Anished and are usually sold in hardware stores at \$1.75.

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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 makeusually sold at 75 cents we offer them for 55c.

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

The 20-inch are finer steel—same makethat 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 ly you want as the cost of transportation will not you want as the cost of transportation will not be any greater. These will be included in the part any greater. in the next revision of our price list.

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

NEW AND SECOND HAND.

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In lots of 5 15 25 50 Regular price, each.. \$1.40 \$1.35 \$1.30 \$1.30 We will sell at 1.00 .95 .90 #.85

These prices are for the painted ones, deduct 10 per cent. for the unpainted ones. The terms will be CASH with order, and these will be nett figures.

> THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., Beeton, Ont.

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6 to 12 Queens	2.00	1.75	1.00	**
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