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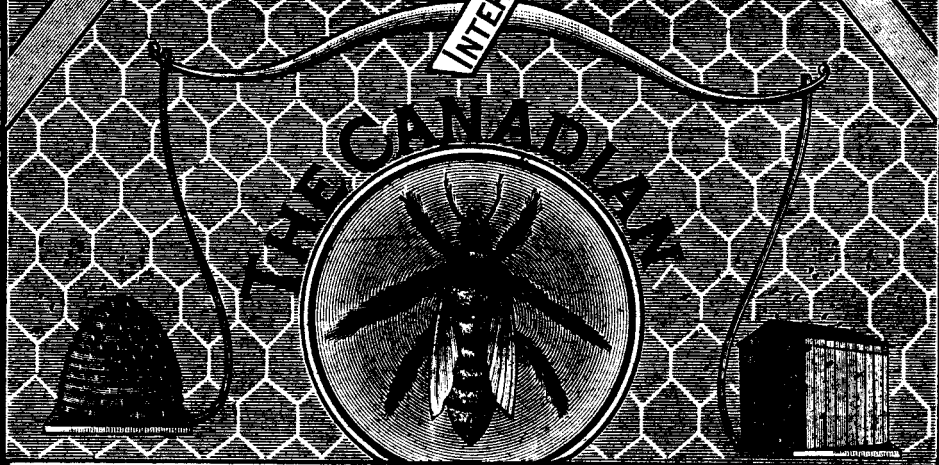
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VOL. II, NO. 44.

1887

JANUARY 26.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



JOURNAL

APR 24 1974

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ERRORS. — We make them: so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 55 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

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" " "Rays of Light".....	1.35

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Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited.

Beginners will find our Query Department of much value. All questions will be answered by thorough practical men. Questions solicited.

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

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

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

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AND

*Bee-Keepers' Magazine*

Both for the price of the

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See advertisement on another page for particulars

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We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY LEARNINGS 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 postal card, written plainly

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Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues Cincinnati.



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WE WISH TO LARGELY INCREASE THE PRESENT LIST OF THE

## ==== CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL ====

before the new year, and to do this we make offers of the most liberal nature :

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- To all new subscribers who send their names at once we will forward a copy of the little book, " Foul Brood, Its Management and Cure," for \$1.00—value.....\$1 10
- One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.15 will entitle you to a copy of the new book " A Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," by Wm. F. Clarke, Guelph,—value 25c—free.
- One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.25 will entitle you to a virgin queen (value 50c) during the season of 1887—free.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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- A virgin queen during season of 1887—value 50c.
- 5 Show Cards (two colors Honey for Sale."
- One Winter Feeder (made up).

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- Three new subscribers with \$3 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free :
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- One \$ Queen during the season of 1887.
- One Canadian Feeder (made up).

FOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Four new subscribers with \$4 will entitle the sender to his own JOURNAL for one year, and a copy of " A Bird's Eye View " both free, or four names and \$4 will entitle the sender to any of the premiums below, free :
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- One copy of Dr. C. C. Miller's new book " A Year Among the Bees," value..... 75

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- Five new names with \$5 entitles the sender to any of the following premiums free :
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- One Honey Knife, by mail, postpaid, value..... 1 08

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- Six new names with \$6 will give you free any one of the following :
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TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS.

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- Or one Set Honey Scales (240 lb) with tin scoop, stamped..... 7 10

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

Vol. II. No. 44. BEETON, ONT., JANUARY 26, 1887 WHOLE No 96

**THE DEFENCE FUND.**

The following subscriptions have been received in the McIntosh-Harrison case:

A. I. Root, Medina, O.....	\$5
J. K. Darling, Almonte.....	5
Jones, Macpherson & Co., Beeton.....	5
A. L. Swinson, Goldsboro, N.C.....	2
M. B. Holmes, Delta.....	5
G. A. Deadman, Brussels.....	1
J. B. Wrightson, Willow Creek.....	2
R. F. Holtermann, Brantford.....	1
Aspinwall & Treadwell, Barrytown...	5
D. L. Wilson, Newmarket.....	5
Josiah Reaman, Carville.....	2
J. V. Battram, Bridgen.....	1
H. A. Scultz, Clontarf, Ont.....	1
Mrs. Henry Stennett, St. Marys.....	2
H. L. Leach, Penetanguishene.....	1
M. Richardson & Son, Port Colborne.	5
W. L. Soule, Highgate.....	1
Allen Pringle, Selby, Ont.....	3
J. Langstroth, Seaforth.....	1
Wm. Hartrey ".....	1

**ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.**

**EDITORIAL REMARKS.**

THE late annual meeting of the O. B.K.A. was one of much importance, probably the most important meeting ever held by the association. It was organized into an incorporated institution under the Agricultural and Arts Act as passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, and is now on the same footing as the Dairymen's, Fruit Growers' and other kindred associations; every effort should

therefore be made to increase its membership thereby increasing its usefulness.

The report from the gentlemen who were chosen by the association to represent Canada and Canadian honey at the Colonial Exhibition, were, with the exception of Mr. Jones, present and each gave a full and favorable report of their trip. The deductions to be drawn from their reports are:—That Canadians have been brought into closer and more intimate connection with English bee-keepers and the English ideas of us are considerably changed. This, however, was one of the least of the good things which has been the outcome of that trip. There is a market in England and on the Continent for all the honey which can be produced in Canada, and to command that market we must furnish a No. 1 quality of thoroughly ripened honey, and its brightness will be one of its chief characteristics in England. One of the commissioners stated that a small quantity of dark honey which they found in a shipment taken over, sold quite as readily as the lighter honey. In putting forward this statement he did not do so with the desire to give Canadians to understand that they could find a market for dark qualities in England. Extracted honey will sell more readily than comb, and this is a point of which he should be glad, as much less care will be required in the preparation and packing of extracted honey compared

with that necessary for the proper and safe shipment of comb. This fact will have the effect of inclining the majority of bee-keepers to work for extracted instead of comb honey; there is, however, at the present time none too much of the latter raised in Canada to supply the home trade. We may conclude from the statements made by the commissioners that the price which we may expect to command will give us a fair profit, and this is all that should be expected.

The greatest difficulty has now been overcome, that of opening a market and popularizing the sale of Canadian honey in England. To do this it was necessary to give away something like 3,000 lbs., and the commissioners estimated that between fifty and one hundred thousand people had tasted pure Canadian honey, free of charge.

Every reader of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is aware of the trouble cheese manufacturers experienced in first introducing Canadian cheese into the English market, but by persistency and enterprise Canadian cheese to-day stands at the head of the world and commands a price much in excess of that obtained for cheese of any other country. As it was with cheese, so was it with butter, as with both cheese and butter so will it be with honey. Push, energy and perseverance are the requirements to bring to the same eminence as is now occupied by Canadian butter and cheese.

The question of Foul Brood came up for discussion and it was decided to ask for legislation on the subject. A committee was appointed and the matter will receive attention at once.

The use of perforated metal for the production of extracted honey was very strongly emphasised, the best bee-keepers present being on the affirmative side.

The McIntosh-Harrison case came up for discussion and, we are sorry to say, did not receive the attention which we think the case demands; possibly, until a decision is given in the case, it will be as well to say nothing more on the subject. The defence fund still remains open and new subscribers are being added, the monies will be kept in readiness to do whatever is decided on

by the contributors, and, if nothing is done, will, in due time, be returned or disposed of as they may see fit.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### DEFENCE VS. TRIBUTE FUND.

ARE BEES A NUISANCE.

ON my return from the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, the C. B. J. was awaiting me and in its perusal I found a proposition by the editor, that those who contributed to the proposed "tribute" turn over said sums to the "defence" fund account, to which I verily object; would have contributed long ere now had I seen fit, on the contrary, I had an article written opposing the project, but withheld it till the case would be about settled, as I didn't want to throw cold water on the scheme, and thereby cause some to withhold their subscription, the contributing of which might be quite proper although contrary to my views. Has there been any evidence given, or can any one testify to Mr. Harrison's ability as to proper handling of bees? may they not be irritated by his manipulations? Prof Cook, in the *A. B. J.*, of Dec. 1st, 1886, page 761, expresses my sentiments when he says, "I may keep bees so as to become a nuisance to my neighbors, if so, I should be compelled to remove them." There was an example of this near here last summer, a farmer preparing to sow fall wheat was chased by bees, both he and the horses getting badly stung and had to quit the field. This party saw me next morning and related his troubles, after hearing all I advised him to request a man who kept bees a short distance from the scene, not to handle them for a few days, to allow him to get his work done, but when conferred with he said, "they couldn't prove them to be his bees they might be David's." Just fancy the unreasonableness of some men; his bees divided from the field only by an open board fence and my apiary fully half a mile distant. Such, Messrs. Editors, together with those who get neighbor's bees to work for them in their owner's absence are the men who should contribute liberally to the defence fund. I own the widely famed Honey Grove cheese factory and keep my bees quite near the buildings, the hives face the factory and by actual measurement there is only twenty-five feet between the front row and side of building where the milk is received, the horses have to stand there while the milk is being uncladed, and thus far I have never known but one bee to sting any of them, yet I wouldn't want to see horses about there all day, for where's the bee-man who don't strike a "hornet's" nest once in a while.

## CANADIAN CHEESE.

By the way, if our English commissioners visited any of the Canadian luncheons at Kensington and ate cheese, the chances are that it was made in my factory in 1885, and by mistake of Sir Chas. Tupper they were not forwarded in time to be put on exhibition and were therefore disposed of at these luncheons with good effect. Few, if any of your readers, are aware of the fact that my factory stands within one step of topping the ladder, and may only have failed to reach there through the mistake mentioned. In 1873 the factory was opened and for the first three seasons practical cheese-makers employed. In 1876 sister Nellie (a girl then of sixteen summers, now Mrs. Wm. Donaldson, of Stratford.) took upon her shoulders the responsible position of head cheese-maker. That season I was induced by Mr. Thos. Ballantyne to exhibit at the Centennial and was successful in securing a bronze medal; for spring show and for fall exhibit of four cheese I was awarded the silver medal, \$75 in cash, Canadian diploma, certificates of award, etc., being first prize for colored cheese; then at the International exhibition held at New York, 1878, my cheese (by same cheese-maker) stood second sweepstakes of the world, one Mr. McAdams, of Bath, England, taking the first, that left us sweepstakes of the western continent, at what was said to be one of the best exhibitions of cheese ever shown in America. Now, what I want to get at is this, while our Canadian cheese was on exhibition at Philadelphia they were in charge of Mr. Casswell, of Ingersoll, Ont., and the Canadian dairymen raised a tribute for him, to which I subscribed double what I did to the one proposed by Dr. Thom, and our Canadian bee-men ought to be ashamed of themselves in not complying to the proposal by contributing to the scheme and thereby express to some extent our appreciation of the commissioners' valuable services. I believe myself that *mqst*, if not all, felt that something of the kind should be done, and, no doubt, Mr. Pettit's letter in a late issue of the C. B. J., stopped a great many from contributing who fully purposed giving something towards it, but we shouldn't have listened to Mr. P., it is for us to say whether or not it shall be done, and I think it wouldn't be amiss for me to move an amendment to the editor's motion, that those who contributed to the "defence" hand over the same to the "tribute" fund and that the project be yet carried into effect. All in favor of the amendment.

D. CHALMERS.

Poole, Ont.

We are glad to give place to your communication friend Chalmers, and

only wish we could hear from you more frequently. The item to which you refer was simply a suggestion thrown out and was not in any way intended to force those who had contributed to the tribute fund to transfer their contributions to the defence fund. In one or two instances contributors had already advised us to do this. As Mr. Hall explained at the Toronto Convention, there possibly has been more ado made over the matter than was really necessary. However, in the absence of information such as furnished by Mr. Hall that day, and which might have been furnished long before, we could not but see that the interests of bee-keepers were at stake, nor do we see it in any other light yet. We are, of course, pleased to know that there is a great possibility of judgment being in favor of bee-keepers, but, if it is not, then those who objected to taking action in the matter will have an opportunity to do something. We were going on the principle of "a stitch in time." The example which you quote has, we believe, exceptions. We have an incident exactly contrary to the one you quote so that it would seem to prove that there are instances such as this man would have his neighbor believe was the case. The plot is laid at Harriston. One neighbor complained to another that his bees were a nuisance during preserving time and that his (neighbor No. 1) kitchen was being used as a clustering place for bees. Neighbor No. 2 went over, took in the situation, said that the bees were not his as he had a black ribbon tied around the necks of all his bees and suggested that the bees might belong to neighbor No. 3 living half a mile away. No. 3 was called and confessed the bees were his, and No. 2's bees were not guilty. You ask how the bees were distinguished, No. 2 owned blacks, No. 3 Italians and there were no other bees within considerable distance other than the apiaries of No. 2 and No. 3. We are quite free to admit that there is a very great deal in the handling and also willing to admit that bees at times are a nuisance but we think too, with proper precautions that all, or nearly all of the trouble may be done away with. We are pleased to have your account of the success which has attended the various exhibits of your cheese,



and shall have pleasure some time in tasting the celebrated cheese from the Honey Grove Cheese Factory. We shall be pleased to allow your amendment to stand, and the names of all now on the defence fund who are desirous of contributing to the Tribute Fund may do so. We would only add to the amendment that another committee be appointed and that Mr. Chalmers be the chairman of that committee.

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#### HEDDON VS. SHUCK.

A correspondent at Owen Sound asks the following questions, with intimation that we may answer either by letter or through the JOURNAL. As the D. A. Jones Co., L<sup>t</sup>d, are the owners of the Heddon patent in Canada, it might be thought that we could not give an impartial answer to these questions, but we assure our readers that such is not the case. We felt that a reply from Mr. Heddon himself would be interesting, and submitted the questions to him. Here we have his answers; the sentiments are ours, only better expressed than we could have done.

What advantages, if any, have the "Heddon Hive" over "Shucks Invertible Hive."

If you mean in the aggregate, perhaps none, and if so, time and experience, will tell with greatest certainty of correctness. There is little doubt but that each have some points of superiority, as compared with the other, and which would suit you best, no one but yourself should judge. I advise sending for the descriptive catalogues of both, reading carefully and deciding for yourself. The hives you mention, are designed for carrying out nearly the same principles, but are in no ways copies of each other, as each patentee had no knowledge of the works of the other, and so worked and patented on entirely different plans, and at the same time. This cannot be said of several hives that have come out later.

#### SEPARATORS WITH NARROW SECTIONS.

Can separators be used between  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sections, if not, what is the smallest?

Of course you can use separators between sections as narrow as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width, but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  is as narrow as we use with them. This is the width that we prefer.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR CLOVER HONEY FLOW.

What is the best method for preparing your bees to take full advantage of the white clover?

This needs an answer too long for this place, and is answered in my book.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT PATENTS.

Can a private individual copy a patent for his own private use without infringing?

No. One has no right to use a patented article without first getting the consent of the owner of the territory in which the use of it is to be made, than to likewise make or sell the same.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

#### SPECIMEN OF BEES.

I send you a specimen of my bees. Are they pure Italians, if not what cross are they? What kind of queen would you advise me to buy to improve them?

The sample of bees referred to did not reach us, so that we cannot give an answer to this question.

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#### THE ARMSTRONG HIVE.

For The Canadian Bee-Journal.

I AM very sorry we did not get that promised instructive article on "Bee Hives." Did Mr. Heddon, in his correspondence, find too few facts or too many?

As a business man there is not much in his letter for me to answer. Mr. H. is "an artful dodger." He knew I could not have plagiarized his description, for I told him I had never seen it nor heard of it. Every intelligent business man knows that the patent office records do not cover the age of an application nor give the birth of an invention. He claims the first printed description of the half space, after his attention has repeatedly been called to prior descriptions of the same arrangement under different names. He denies claiming the half space when in fact he not only claimed it but he claimed a royalty from every bee-keeper using it in the United States or Canada, even from those who have used it for years and this too in the face of the fact known to all intelligent bee-keepers, and admitted by himself that neither in the half nor whole bee space has he, or can he ever have, any exclusive, legal or moral rights, except in combination. Frequent improvements may be a crime, as he suggests on page 789, but frequent patents are a necessity so long as monopolies pick up known common property, and by publication and cheek attempt to freeze or scare out the real owner and inventor that they may extort from the whole bee fraternity a royalty for their own benefit, as he and his partners are doing. Comparing [himself to Father Langstroth is adding insult to injury and is an un-called for outrage upon the sweet christian charity and character of our common benefactor, for from the first Mr. Heddon has made and held his claims, with and without patent against the written protest of those to whom his special

features were well known and necessary parts to some long used combination, and yet he pleads for his moral rights. I have no reply, for Heddon's billingsgate, I cannot even discount my honesty and good breeding by denying his honesty in this persistent posing as injured innocences although, I must confess, it is difficult to understand how a man can write such articles and at the same time have in his possession, as I know to be the case, written protest and proofs of claim against almost every feature and function of his new hive except the thumb-screws; that unto date his claims and patents by from one to twenty years, as he expressed it himself in his 1887 catalogue, "to attempt to patent a well known and thoroughly published device bears evidence of great blundering or fraud." As to the worth of my combination I am willing to leave that question to be decided by those who buy and use hives, and that seems to be just what Mr. H. is not willing to do, and more than that, I wish to say to the bee-keeping fraternity in answer to Mr. Heddon's cowardly and libelous attack upon my business methods, honor and respectability through his private pricelist and otherwise, that I am an honest, honorable, square dealing business man, and am fully responsible for all my obligations. I have been in the supply business at this place for seventeen years and I propose in the future, as I have invariably done in the past, to stand by and protect my name and those who buy it, whether on a bee-hive or paper, proof of which I refer you to any pastor, bank officer, business man or citizen of Jerseyville, Ill., or to any one any where who has ever had dealings with me. Mr. Heddon has never seen my hive, he does not know what he is writing about. If it infringes upon him or any one else I am responsible and will cheerfully abide by the verdict of the people or the courts. All I ask is fair play and no bull-doing or personal abuse. I have no personal fight with Mr. H. and hold him no personal malice. I just propose to stand by the bee-keepers and my own business. He began this controversy and with his consent and that of the editors this will close it.

ELVIN S. ARMSTRONG.

Jerseyville, Ill.

The latest sensation with regard to comb honey comes from Chicago, where somebody saw it being done. An investigation proved that the work was done in a Chinese laundry, where a Chinaman was standing near the window ironing cuffs and collars, and near him he had a cake of beeswax on which he polished his iron. Thus the story started.

### THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS.

AT THE HERTFORD BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

WE copy the following report from the *British Bee Journal* in which (the report) will be found some interesting statements, as made by two of the representatives of Ontario:—

A quarterly Conference of the Hertford branch of the above Association was held on the 29th ult., at 7.30 p.m., in St. Andrew's school-room, Hertford, which was filled by an appreciative audience, who assembled in large numbers for the purpose of hearing addresses by the Canadian Honey Commissioners, who kindly attended on the invitation of the committee of the local Association. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were the Mayor of Hertford (Mr. R. Cocks), who presided; Mr. and Mrs. Jones (Ontario), Mr. S. Corneil (Ontario), Mr. J. P. Sambels, the Rev. J. Lingen Seager (Secretary of the Herts Bee-keepers' Association), Mr. S. Allen, Mr. Buller. Mr. Jackson, Mr. R. T. Andrews, Mr. T. B. Blow, and Miss Gayton.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he had great pleasure in presiding at that meeting. The executive of the local Association had paid a great compliment to the Mayoralty by asking him to do so. He felt sure they would all unite in giving the Canadian gentlemen a hearty welcome to the ancient town of Hertford. Unfortunately his knowledge of bee-culture was extremely limited, but he was glad to see that the subject was becoming more and more popular. Periodical conferences, like the present one, were calculated to promote that end. He would listen with the greatest pleasure to the practical remarks of the gentlemen who would address them during the evening.

Mr. Andrews (Secretary of the branch) said it was with feelings of unmixed satisfaction that he rose to say a few words to them respecting bee-keeping in the Hertford district, especially as that meeting was one of exceptional importance, owing to the presence of their distinguished visitors. He hardly expected the Hertford bee-keepers would be fortunate enough to secure the attendance of those gentlemen, but their efforts to do so had happily succeeded through the kind offices of some local friends, amongst whom special thanks were due to Mr. Sambels. On behalf of the Association he tendered the heartiest welcome to Mr. Jones and Mr. Corneil. It was exceedingly kind of them to come there that evening in support of the proceedings, and for the purpose of giving the benefit of their experi-

ence, and in fact bringing themselves down to the level of the small and humble bee-keepers like those in Herts. He thought English bee-keepers must all feel most cordially towards their Canadian brethren, for were they not brothers? They sprang from the same stock as Englishmen, and were under the same queen, and it was but natural that bee-keepers in the old country should hold out the right hand of fellowship to their friends across the Atlantic. (cheers.) He had, as they all knew, the interest of bee-keeping at heart, and he wanted to see it flourish in Herts. It was for that reason that the system of holding conferences from time to time had been established; and although many circumstances had happened to disturb arrangements—amongst other things the Colonial and Indian Exhibition meetings of the B. B. K. A.—so that no conference had been held since last March, it was thought desirable that the periodical meetings should be given a fresh start by means of an influential meeting like the present. He saw before him many practical bee-keepers, and indeed most present knew something of the subject. However, probably they would not like to stand up and speak on it, but had come there more in the capacity of learners. He was there himself very much as a scholar rather than a teacher, and he looked forward to learning something new in common with themselves. With regard to the production of honey in the Herts district, he could only say that the present year had been a most disastrous one. They had not obtained the amount of honey that was secured the previous year, nor anything like it. There were several things which militated against their success, such as cold, rainy and windy weather, which of course had a bad effect on the bees and flowers too. Wherever he went he heard the complaint of no swarms, or but few swarms. Of course there had been exceptions to that rule, but in every one of these cases the production was smaller than that of the previous year, which was a very favorable season for the Herts bee-keepers. He himself had had a fortunate experience during last season.

*To be continued next week.*

#### WEST KENT AND ESSEX BEE-KEEPERS.

**M**INUTES of a Bee-keeper's convention held in Tilbury Centre Jan. 12th, 1887.

Mr. Geo. Morris in the chair. The convention proceeded to organize a Bee-Keepers' Association for West Kent and Essex, this territory at present being unoccupied by any kindred association.

The following officers were elected for the term of one year:

President—Mr. Daniel Stewart, Stony Point; Secretary—E. J. Burgess, Tilbury Centre; Treasurer—P. W. Richard, Quinn.

The membership fee was fixed at fifty cents per annum and an assessment may be levied equally on the membership to meet any additional expense.

The remainder of the session was occupied in discussing the wintering problem and comparing notes of methods and experiences.

Adjourned to meet at 9 a.m. of the 13th.

The morning session was occupied in discussing the best methods of securing comb honey in marketable shape; how to prevent the uniting of swarms when several issue at the same time, and the comparative merits of the Native, Italian and Hybrid bee. The general verdict was in favor of the Hybrid.

In the afternoon the association took up the subject of movable frames and manipulation of frames and hives; how to control and handle bees and avoid stings; the best method of queen raising and bee-keeping as a business. Mr. N. Smith then read the following essay on

#### BEE-KEEPING.

It affords me pleasure to meet so many of my brother bee-keepers of the western part of Ontario, for it is with us, as with our bees, a real pleasure to have a good old-fashioned swarming time. But we can boast a better judgment than they, in that we do not occupy the busy season for this pastime, but select the winter months. A very appropriate time, it seems to me, for us to gather and exchange congratulations and experiences, and lay our plans for future action. The little bees must unite their efforts and spend themselves for the good of the common cause, so if we will succeed we must come together upon a common footing, and by a free and social intercourse gain from each other that information and inspiration that will enable us to plan our spring campaign with more certainty of success and pursue it with more energy than hitherto.

Our occupation is one that calls for our best efforts, and we know that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and where can we find an industry that is more worthy of our attention than bee-keeping. It is nothing less than the

gathering of that choicest of nature's sweets which poets have chosen, to represent the nectar of the Gods.

And the fact that it comes to us direct from the same hand that has so gorgeously decked the lilies of the field, should prompt us to study well the means that supreme wisdom has given us to gather and appreciate so great a bounty. It seems to me a wanton disregard of opportunities for one who lives among the flowers of the country, to allow this nectar to waste its sweetness ungathered. And more than this, the study of the bee, its ways and habits brings to us such forcible examples of industry, wisdom, and political economy, that it would be strange indeed to find one whose attention is directed to this ennobling pursuit ever to disgrace either himself or society.

But mere sentimental bee-keeping is like faith without works, it leads one to bankruptcy. We must not forget that it is by industry we thrive. We are too apt to indulge in the ideal and neglect the practical. The important question for us to consider is, how to make bee-keeping pay, for it cannot be denied that only a few have acquired any considerable portion in this direction. But is not this the case with all other occupations, it is only the few that rise to success, the great majority trudge along securing only a bare livelihood, and the old saying is as true for us as for others, it is the man that makes the business, not the business the man.

The essential elements of success in bee-keeping are, location and qualification. When either of these is lacking failure is certain. We can select our location; but to be fully qualified is no small attainment. It is to know how to direct the efforts of the busy workers so that they will be able to gather the greatest amount of honey possible. It requires patient study to learn the laws that govern their actions. And to this end we meet in conventions, that we may compare notes and experiences, and thus give to all the benefit of the knowledge of each. Our interests are one, then let us do all we can to assist each other and thus raise our sweet occupation to a higher standard of perfection, and to that end let each add his mite to promote the interests of this association in this western part of Ontario.

Then followed a number of short speeches from bee-keepers present expressive of the pleasure and profit experienced in the meeting.

Adjourned to meet in Tilbury Centre on the 16th of March next at 10 a.m.

E. J. Burgess, Sec.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### BEE-KEEPING AND BLACKSMITHING.

BYRON CASE.—In regard to the McIntosh and Harrison case I would like to say I have kept bees ten years, combined with blacksmithing. I have kept from two stocks up to one hundred and seventy and have kept them up close to the shop at the back side within less than one foot of the door and all of my bees within five rods of the shop, with no tight fence to guard the road nor the shop, and I store honey and combs over head in the shop. My bees have been German, Italian, Cyprian and Hybrids, and I have had some very cross bees and they never bothered any more in the shop than they would if they had been one mile away. The honey crop in this section was a light one. I started the season with 124 and increased to 173 and I have got 147 of them packed away in a cellar 12x16 ft. and 26 back outside. This cellar is a very damp one, the temperature stands at 44 at present and has not varied one degree from that since the bees were put in, 18 degrees is the highest and 42 the lowest it has ever been. I think some bee-keepers are too much afraid of water in the cellar. I prefer a damp, warm cellar for my bees. In the fall of 1885 I put in 136 stocks and in April, 1886, I took out 133 in good shape and there was about six inches of water in the cellar at the time. The cause was by the drain being stopped. This cellar is in under dwelling house, bottom grouted, lathed and plastered over head and well ventilated. This cellar I have wintered in four years with very little loss.

Navarino, Dec. 18th, 1886.

### ITALIANISING.

ROBT. KENNEDY.—(1) I have black bees and can't catch the queen. Her Dark Majesty evading me as often as I have tried to Italianise. If, when a swarm is about to issue, I place a queen trap before the entrance and capture the queen would another queen (Italian) be accepted by the swarm, removing the old hive and placing new hive and queen on the old stand?

We do not bother with queen traps. By placing a cloth in front of the hive in which you intend to have the swarm you may dip off the bees and pour them down in front of the hive allowing them to pass in and catch the queen as she is passing in with the bees. But why not cage the queen in the hive before they swarm, if you wish to Italianise them? By the following plan we catch black queens one every minute or about that.

fast. We take an empty hive to place on the old stand after removing the colony a few feet to the side, we then blow in a little smoke and commence removing the combs, shaking all the bees off in their own hive and place the combs in the empty hive on the old stand, by this means many of the old bees when they take wing fly into the empty hive and alight on the empty combs. As soon as we have removed all the combs from the old colony, shaking off all the bees thoroughly we raise the old hive then give it a sudden jar which shakes the bees to the bottom board, give it a jar on the end of the hive which brings the bees in a bunch to that end, allow the hive to set, looking down into it; the bees will spread and run forward on the bottom board, the queen, as soon as she can free herself, comes to the surface and strides over the bees very quickly, she is then picked up in less time than it takes to tell how to do it.

S. BROMELL.—I built a bee-house under ground, dug out of the side hill 5 ft. deep, 15 x 9 x 6½ high. Nov. 13th placed 17 hives in it, the bees remained very quiet for two weeks, then became very uneasy and buzzing all the time, sometimes as much as had they been smoked. I have had the temperature from 45° down to 15°. I have an air passage 10x6 inches. What shall I do with them? Shall I leave them as they are or take them out and make clamps and put them in? What is the cause of their being so uneasy?

Canton, Dec. 30th, 1886.

No wonder your bees buzz, the poor creatures have got to make a noise to exercise themselves and keep up the animal heat. You should keep the temperature from 45° to 50°, if you allow the temperature to go down to 15° it is almost sure to cause the loss of your bees. Would not take them out to clamp them, but by putting in artificial heat raise the temperature; this may be done by placing two or three lighted lamps on the cellar floor, invert a boiler or honey extractor over them; this causes a heat and prevents the light. Great care should always be taken to keep the repository dark.

WM. J. ROBINSON.—I have my hives in a cellar. About four days ago I noticed that two of them were quite wet at the entrance, while

three standing along side of them were dry, each of the latter having a hole in the top and thinking it would benefit the former I bored holes in them, the next day they seemed dry but there is blue-mould about the entrance. I would like if you would let me know what would be best to do with them.

Orangeville, Jan. 8th, 1887.

If you could raise the hives from the bottom board allowing a free circulation of air, without disturbing the bees and give plenty of ventilation above through porous cushion or cloths you will probably get rid of your mould. Should they appear damp after that take soft bricks, heat them in the oven until they are hot and thoroughly dry, place the warm bricks on top of the hives and cover them with porous cloths, this will cause a circulation of air and absorb the moisture which arises. Change the bricks and cloths once a week or when they become damp.

J. C. B.—With many thanks for previous answers, I wish to put one more question:—If after bees are in winter repository, the owner should discover that mice are in some of the hives, is there any safe way of poisoning them without injury to the bees, or what can be done? Mine are in a well protected shed, packed in sawdust, on a long platform, air admitted into the centre of every hive from beneath, through an opening continuous from end to end and well protected by wire cloth. Although, when putting them in I watched for mice, yet, two hives seem to have them in now. Possibly they clung to combs during removal.

Hamilton, Dec. 10th 1886.

You can easily poison them by placing arsenic mixed with equal parts of granulated sugar and flour, leave till dry, place it on paper in such places as the mice can get at it. Bees, we think, will not touch it. If your hive is not filled with frames the paper containing poison may be placed behind the division board and removed before the bees are set out in spring.

JAS. F. FRENCH.—What is the best way to get the bees out of the sections after they have filled? I remove the enamel cloth which I have on and smoke them down from the top instead of smoking them at the entrance, but a great many do not go down. My crates hold twenty four 1 lb. sections, I have carried them into a cellar with but one window but they do not leave readily then. It is quite a job to take each

section out and brush the bees off, besides the danger of inciting robbing, as the honey sometimes drops down.

Canterbury, N.H.

You may take a tight box set it in the yard, place the crates with sections in such a manner in the box as will allow the bees to pass out onto a thin cloth over the top of a box; occasionally this cloth may be turned over which allows the bees to fly away to their hives. Should there be young bees they may be shaken down in front of any colony.

#### SOWING ALSIKE OR BOKHARA FOR PASTURE.

I have a piece of old meadow, I do not want to break it up yet and mean to harrow and sow Alsike clover on it. Would Bokhara be a good mixture and how much seed mixed with Alsike would do per acre and would you mix Timothy? What is the price of Bokhara per lb?

Would not advise you to sow Bokhara for meadow, Alsike is all right but Bokhara is a biennial and would not make good hay, would sow the pure Alsike. We sow from 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre, and sometimes mix 2 lbs. white clover with it.

#### CAN HONEY DEW BE USED.

R. W. McDONNELL.—Is there any use to which honey dew can be put? When taking it from the bees in the fall there is of necessity a certain proportion of good honey mixed with it. Is it advisable to use this mixture (it is a vile mixture) for spring feeding or is it poor economy to do so?

Galt, Ont.

It may be used for spring feeding, but if there is honey in the combs it should be removed before this is fed. Should any of this feed remain in the combs when the honey flow commences it should be removed and kept for spring feeding again. Such food is just as good for brood rearing as honey when properly fed.

#### QUEENS ON HAND IN TIME FOR SWARMING.

Could and ought I to have queens on hand in time for swarming season and ready when wanted? Could I keep them till needed or how would you advise me to change blacks to another strain?

You might keep your queens in queen nurseries, the one we use works very successfully and we find no difficulty in keeping queens as long as we require

them. You could purchase young queens which you will always find advertised in the JOURNAL, and introduce them during the honey flow.

H. F. HUNT.—In using the Wax Extractor how can it be ascertained that all the wax is extracted from the refuse put into it, and should the contents be stirred when soft?

Villa Mastai, Que.

When there is wax in the mass it will be seen on top of the sediment, or if stirred it will show on the stick. It may be stirred which sometimes facilitates the work but if allowed to stand a sufficient length of time all the wax will pass out without stirring.

#### INTRODUCING A MATED QUEEN TO A FRESH SWARM.

If an Italian queen is put in the old hive from which the swarm issued would she be accepted and would she kill off the young queens?

The queen might be accepted if allowed to pass in just as the swarm issued or she might be introduced in the regular way. If the hive was not populous it is probable that the young queens would be destroyed.

#### SCREWS FOR FASTENING FRAMES IN HEDDON HIVE.

How do you fasten comb racks in the new hive?

Bethany, Jan. 10th, 1887.

We fasten the comb racks with screws. There are tin metal rests which support them when not inverted.

#### SINGLE VS DOUBLE SLATTED SECTIONS.

Do you favor sections having slats all around or only top and bottom entrances?

Where it be possible to use sections slatted all round, double slatted we call them, we certainly favor their use; they give the bees better access to the section from all points.

#### EXTERMINATING PLANTS USED FOR BEE-PASTURAGE.

H. J. WOOLEY.—I would like to have you say through the JOURNAL, if any of the many different varieties of bee-pasturage are hard to exterminate, should a person wish to put the land to any other use.

#### DO BEES REMEMBER THEIR FORMER LOCATION AFTER BEING SET OUT OF WINTER QUARTERS.

I would like to know whether or not bees remember their last location in the apiary after being confined to winter quarters?

## BEE LORE

## FOREIGN AND OTHERWISE, BUT ALL INTERESTING

The president of the Cedar Valley Bee-keepers' Association, C. P. Hunt, says that he has had his bees for the last 25 years close to his grapes, and has never seen them touch good sound grapes. Several other members had the same experience. This seems to be the experience of many observing men. Bees do not puncture the grapes, but when the skin is broken by birds or other insects, or bursts by repletion the bees will not scruple to avail themselves of the opportunity to feast on the juice.

## POPULAR SCIENCE.

The bee's working tools comprise a variety equal to that of the average mechanic. The feet of the common working bee exhibit the combination of a basket, a brush, and a pair of pincers. The brush, the hairs of which are arranged in symmetrical rows, is only to be seen with the microscope. With this brush of fairy delicacy the bee brushes his velvet robe to remove the pollen dust with which it becomes loaded while sucking up the nectar. Another article, hollowed like a spoon, receives all the gleanings the insect carries to the hive.

At a recent meeting of the Physiological Society of Berlin, it was stated that when the bees has filled the cell either with pure honey or a mixture of pollen-dough and honey, and has completed the lid, a drop of formic acid obtained from the poison bag connected with the sting is added to the honey by perforating the lid with the sting. Numerous experiments show that this formic acid preserves honey and every other solution from fermentation. If this be well established, it will show that the sting and poison apparatus of the bee has a further purpose than that of a defensive or offensive weapon. Another interesting fact suggests itself in connection with this. So far as is known most of the insects that have stinging apparatus similar to that of the bee are collectors and storsers of honey.—*Bee-keepers' Magazine*.

Quite a number of apiarists have reported that bees gathered honey from red clover the past season. This is due to the small size of the heads and the shortness of the tubes of the florets, owing to the drouth, by which the bees were able to reach the nectar.

## GALVANIZED VESSELS FOR HONEY.

J. M. H. asks in the *Bee Journal* of

Dec. 9 whether it is prudent to use galvanized vessels for honey. It is my decided opinion that it is not prudent to use such vessels. Galvanized vessels are coated with zinc, and this metal dissolves most readily in all acids, however weak. Honey being slightly acid would be sure to take up more or less of the metal, the salts of which are decidedly poisonous. Whenever a metallic vessel is used for honey it should be tinned, not galvanized. Some years ago I came across a sample of elderberry wine highly impregnated with zinc and of a positively poisonous nature; the elderjuice had been kept over night in a galvanized pail. It would be interesting to ascertain the amount of zinc contained in honey that has been kept for some time in a galvanized vessel. If J. M. H. has such a sample I would thank him for a few ounces of it.—OTTO HEHNER  
Dec. 9.

## TWO BEE STORIES.

A painful instance of the terrible consequences of provoking bees is connected with one of the loveliest sights in India, the famous Marble Rocks of Jubbulpore. These rocks form a gorge through which the great river Nerbudda flows, and the marble formation extends for about a mile. The dazzling walls which shut in the river are studded with pendent bees' nests, and for anyone proceeding in a boat down the narrow channel to disturb the bees is a fatal proceeding. If any warning were required, it is given by a tomb which stands on the outskirts of the village just above the gorge, to the memory of one who was stung to death in this beautiful spot. Actuated by a foolish impulse, he fired his rifle at one of the nests, whereupon the bees came down upon him in such numbers that he tried to save himself by jumping overboard. The relentless insects, however, still pursued him, with fatal results. I quote the story from memory, but believe it is to be found in detail in Forsyth's charming work, "The Highlands of Central India."

A friend once told me that as he was driving near a village some miles from Jubbulpore, he and his servants and horses were attacked by bees without any real provocation. The enemy crowded around in such numbers that the situation became serious. After receiving several stings and finding the horses, too, becoming restive, my friend resolved to save his own life and that of his servant, both of which were really in jeopardy, at the risk of a little discomfort to other people. Accordingly, he whipped up his horse and made for the village, a cloud of bees keeping up with the trap without the least effort. When the village was reached, the bees,

as my friend anticipated, found so many other objects of interest, that they distributed their attentions with less marked partiality than hitherto. In other words the cloud left the trap and scattered among the villagers, who were, however, so numerous that two or three stings apiece probably represented the total damage. The expedient was not, perhaps, a charitable one, but in the circumstances was, I venture to think, justifiable.—*Chambers' Journal.*

\* \* \*

#### NEW USE FOR HONEY.

A hint to honey producers and dealers may be found in the fact that experiments have been successfully made at the East recently in curing hams with the use of a good quality of extracted honey in place of sugar. There is no good reason why this should not be done on a large scale, as the honey may be obtained at a considerably lower price than sugar. It is every year becoming more apparent to observant bee-keepers that some other source must be discovered for the utilization of the immense honey crop than is afforded by its use as an article of food. That use by no means keeps pace with the largely augmented yield from year to year. It is patent that some other method must be looked to for the consumption of the product of the beehives, and in the curing of hams at least one such channel is found. Doubtless if proper attention were given the subject, many other ways might be devised in which honey could advantageously be substituted for sugar in various manufacturing processes. Every such discovery will be warmly welcomed by the somewhat despondent apiarists, who are just now contemplating, in dismay, the fact that there are some 3,000,000 colonies of bees in the United States, which yield annually 120,000,000 pounds of sweetness.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

\* \* \*

The honey imported into the United Kingdom during the month of November last amounted in value to £2,527.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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BEETON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 26, 1887.

On page 835, of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, we mentioned receipt of a circular from J. B. Murray, Adá, Ohio. At the time we had not reviewed it at all but since then having given

it a little study, we find what seems to us nothing more or less than an infringement on the Heddon Hive, as regards the sectional brood chamber. The wording of the description has been changed about and the phrases and technical names used by Mr. Heddon are not here used so that the novice would not suspect. This does seem to be about the most glaring infringement which has come under our notice and we think it only right and proper to say so publicly.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

The prices as quoted for honey in our market report are in exchange for supplies at catalogue prices.

Discounts on all supplies (as advertised in our catalogue for 1886) till February 1st will be five per cent. We are crowded up pretty well with work in all our departments. We have busy at work no less than 27 hands, and we shall increase to about forty in another week.

Mr. H. Chapman, of Versailles, N. Y., has appointed us his Canadian agents for the sale of the Chapman honey plant. We have now on stock, ready to ship from this office any quantity of seed that may be desired. Canadian customers will please make a note of this. Price same as Mr. Chapman's.

#### REDUCED PRICE OF SECTIONS.

We have a good many thousand sections cut and stacked up in boxes ready for shipment, and if there are any who feel like laying in a good lot of sections for the season of 1887, we will give them a specially low quotation, so that after counting the interest on the money for eight or ten months, there will still be a good margin of profit in their favor. Of course these quotations will only apply to regular stock, unless where orders are for over 10,000 in odd sizes. Regular sizes are  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  and in widths of either  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The prices we quote are, per 1,000, \$4.25; 10,000 or over, \$3.75. By the way, we didn't mention that these prices are for one-piece Linden (formerly Basswood) V groove sections. Dovetailed and spruce sections, we will furnish at 10% off price-list rates.

## HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

EXTRACTED. Quantities have arrived, nearly all of which has been disposed of, at about the same prices as were paid. For A 1 clear, clover or linden, 9 cts. is paid; Mixed flavors  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cts.; Amber colored 8 cts.; Fall honey 7 cts.; Buck-  
 70000 cts. COMB.—Demand is thus far light,



a market can at once be found for 500 to 1000 pounds of nice plump one-pound sections, 14 cts. is the best price; No. 2 12 cts. There is very little left in this country.

BOSTON.

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

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

DETROIT.

Very few sales reported. Best white comb honey, 12½ cts.; Fall white comb honey, 10 to 11; Extracted offered from 6 to 8; Beeswax firm at 23cts. M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, Jan. 10th, 1887.

NEW YORK.

The market for new crop comb honey is just opening. We note an improvement in sales and prices. Most of the comb honey that has arrived is badly colored, which makes it second grade, and we suppose is due to a poor season and long finishing. We quote 1886 crop as follows:—Fancy white comb, 1 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 15 to 16c.; fancy white comb, 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 12 to 13c.; fair to good, 1 and 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 10 to 14c.; fancy buckwheat, 1 & 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 9 to 12c.; extracted white clover, kegs or small barrels, 6½ to 7c.; extracted California honey, 60 lb. cans, 5 to 5½c.; California Comb, 10 to 11c.; beeswax, 22 to 24c.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

CHICAGO.

Since my last quotation honey has come forward very freely and from information now at hand it would appear that the Middle States will have all the Honey produced at home this season that can be marketed or consumed, and that we shall not be apt to draw upon the Eastern States as we did last year. Best grades of white comb to-day at thirteen cents, Extracted six cents and beeswax 25 cents.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago.

HONEY OUTLOOK FOR SEASON OF '86.

The new comb honey coming in shows good quality. There was but little old comb held over, and consequently new arrivals sell well. Fancy white comb in 1 lb. sections, in paper boxes or glassed, commands 12 to 14c. and 2 lb. sections, glassed, 10 to 12c.; while lower grades of both sizes go at 8 to 11c. Dark pungent flavored Buckwheat Honey will probably be a good crop and go lower. The crop in N. Y., Pa. and Vt. is reported fair, while Ill., Iowa, Kas., Wis. and N. W. are said to have yielded well. A small quantity of Southern strained irregular Honey comes here, and sets as low as 50c. per gal. The crop there is large. Eastern Honey in barrels, sell at 5 and 6c. The California crop is reported heavy, and the 1 gal. cans (two in a case.) finds ready sale in the East. In consequence of the big crop of this splendid Cal. Honey and low freights, there have been a

number of cars disposed of here already at 4½ and 5c. per lb. and much larger sales are expected in cooler weather.

PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS.

242 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Freemont Progressive Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their semi-annual meeting in conjunction with the Farmers' Institute at Freemont, Mich., Feb. 4th.

G. E. HILTON, Pres.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

Since last issue the following have been laid on our table:

G. W. LEWIS & Co., Watertown, Wis.—A 32 page pamphlet, bee-hives, sections, etc.

N. S. KALER, Andersonville, Ind.—A 4 page circular descriptive of Kaler's swarming box.

J. H. MARTIN, Hartford, N.Y.—Sends in a 4 page circular and beautiful chromo card, which he has had designed especially for himself. It is emblematic of the honey business. Sample cards may be had on application to his address.

E. C. Long, Williamsville, Erin Co., N.Y.—4 pages. Supplies generally.

Frank A. Eaton, Bluffton, O.—6 pages, principally bees and queens. Also poultry.

J. L. Jones, Toronto, Ont.—Sample book of engravings, showing magnificent work.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, January 25th, 1887

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

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound	47c
" " over 50 lbs.	45c
" " cut to other sizes	48c
" " over 50 lbs.	46c
Section " in sheets per pound	58c
Section Foundation cut to 3½x4½ and 4x4½ per lb.	60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only, three to ten inches deep	43c

EXCHANGE AND MART.

JOB LOT OF HIVES.—See our advertisement of a job lot of hives in another column. The D. A. JONES CO., Ld., Beeton, Ont.

POULTRY keepers and others give your hens bone meal, crushed oyster shells, Royal Egg Food, etc., and get eggs in winter when prices are high. Send for price list of supplies. CHAS. BONNICK, Box 184, Toronto.

SECTIONS.—We have a lot of dove-tailed sections—No 2—which we will sell at \$2 per thousand to clear them out. Size 3½ x 4½ and 4½ x 4½. Width, 1½ inches. Terms cash. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

SMOKERS.—A job lot—those which have been discarded from regular stock—in Nos. 1, 2 and 3. We will sell at \$1.00, 75 and 50 cts. respectively as long as they last. We have only about 50. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

**NOTE HEADS AND ENVELOPES.**—We offer a special bargain just now. 20lb note heads with printed heading, \$1.75 per 1000. Envelopes, \$2.00 per 1000. See advt. JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Beeton, Ont.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**

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**Supply Men, Foundation Dealers, and Bee-Keepers,**

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

**CATALOGUES,**

**PRICE LISTS,**

**CIRCULARS,**

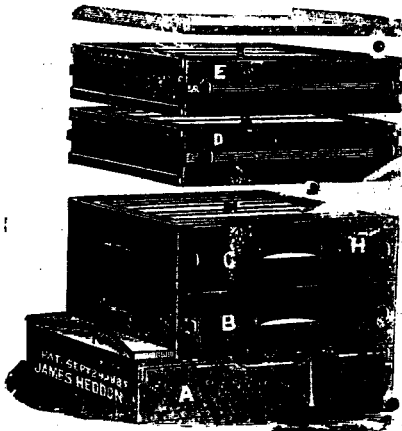
**LABELS,**

**OR GENERAL PRINTING.**

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

**JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,**  
BEETON, ONT

**HEDDON HIVES!**



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

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

Sample hives we make up with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

In quoting prices of brood-cases and wide-frames, surplus cases, the set-screws, brood-frames, and wide-frames with their tin separators are always included, both in flat and made up. We quote the prices of sample hives made up, and of the various parts made up, so that should there be any portions of the hive you do not wish you can easily ascertain what deductions to make.

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

**Prices Of Parts.**

	made up flat.
Bottom-stand.....	12 09
Bottom-boards.....	15 11
Entrance blocks (two).....	03 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 wire 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, 7 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.**

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 00
- Tap bits for cutting threads..... 1 00
- Tin Separators, per 100 proper width..... 1 50

**CAN YOU RESIST THIS.**

**THE BEAUTIFUL, INSTRUCTIVE, HUMOROUS**  
Chromo Card designed especially for bee-keepers. Has a decided happy effect wherever shown. This card will not be thrown away when the articles represented upon it are explained, the story will be repeated many times, educating people and extending your reputation. Bees, Flowers, Children, Implements, elegantly printed in eight colors. Sample package 10 cts.; one sample and price list of same old things. Something new and all to profitably aid the bee-keepers. Address

J. H. MARTIN, Hartford, N.Y

**\* SOUTHERN \* HEADQUARTERS \*  
FOR EARLY QUEENS.**

Nuclei, and full colonies. The manufacture of hives, sections, frames, feeders, foundation, etc., a specialty. Superior work and "let-live" prices. Steam factory, fully equipped, with the latest and most approved machinery. Send for catalogue. Address

**J. P. H. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.**

**ATTENTION!**

**SECTIONS, BEE-HIVES, HONEY BOXES,  
FRAMES, ETC.**

**LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD.**

Best of goods at lowest price. Write for free illustrated Catalogue: **G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis**

**Western BEE-KEEPERS' Supply House.**



We manufacture Bee-keepers' supplies of all kinds, *best quality at lowest prices.* Hives, Sections, Comb Foundation, Extractors, Smokers, Crates, Honey Buckets, Vials, Feeders, Bee-Literature, etc., etc. Imported Italian Queens, Italian Queens, Bees by the lb., Nucleus or Colony, "Bee Keepers' Guide, Memoranda and Illustrated Catalogue" of 48 pages FREE to Bee-keepers. Address **JOSEPH NYSEWANDER, DES MOINES, IOWA.**

**QUEENS. BEES. QUEENS.**  
1887.

My Italian **BEES** and **QUEENS** cannot be excelled in beauty and working qualities. I make a specialty of rearing fine bees and queens.

**PRICES REDUCED FOR 1887.**

Be sure to send for my new catalogue before buying. Address: **FRANK A. EATON, Bluffton, Ohio.** 41-66.

**BEE-KEEPERS ADVANCE.**

Is a Monthly Journal of 16 Pages. 25 CENTS PER YEAR. Clubbed with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for \$1.10. Sample copy sent free with our catalogue of supplies. Don't forget to send name and address on a postal card

**J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanics' Falls, Me.**

**RAY'S 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.**

**TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.**

**AT BEE-TON PRICES.**

**MR. JOHN MCARTHUR,**

**845 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.**

Is our authorized agent for Toronto and vicinity for all supplies manufactured by us. He will have constantly on hand a supply of staple goods such as hives, sections, foundation, knives, tins, etc., etc.

**THE D. A. JONES CO., Boston.**

**FOR SALE.** GROUP OF 120 AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' photographs, 10 of them Canadian, got up by E. O. TUTTLE, Vermont, almost all the leading bee-keepers of America in it. Supplied by R. F. Holterman from Cranford, Ont., who is the authorized agent for Canada. Price, post paid, \$1.35; size 11x14 in.

**Feeders.**

The demand for feeders seems to be growing. We offer three different styles suitable for different seasons:

**ENTRANCE FEEDERS.**

Double the usual size, each..... 15c  
" " " per 100.....\$12 50c

**THE CANADIAN FEEDER.**

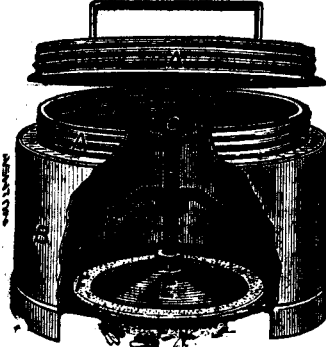


This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 20 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing.

Made up, each.....\$ 50  
" " " per 25..... 10 00  
In flat, each..... 35  
" " " per 25..... 7 50  
" " " 100..... 25 00

**THE D. A. JONES CO.**

**PAT. APPLIED FOR.**



10 lb. S...

**PERFECTION BEE FEEDER.**

The "PERFECTION" having been thoroughly tested, and proved of inestimable value in bee culture, the undersigned, a practical apiarist, is prepared to furnish the same at reasonable prices, and the usual discount to the dealers. Among the many points in which this feeder excels all others are the following.

The supply of food can be perfectly regulated.  
The food will not become rancid, nor sour, and is strained before it reaches the bees.

The same method is used in feeding as provided in nature.  
The "PERFECTION FEEDER" is simple in construction, well made, readily cleaned and durable.

It is most admirably adapted to the use for which it is intended, and will give entire satisfaction to those who will give it a trial, as its merits are unquestionable.

**Prices for Sample Feeder, by mail, postage paid, 4 lb. Feeders, 50cts. 6 lb. 60cts. 10 lb. 70cts.**

For one dozen PERFECTION FEEDERS F.O.B., 4 lb. \$3.50, 6 lb. \$4.50  
Address, **M. E. HASTING, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N.Y.**

# 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, 35c.; 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, 32c.

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

## TWO FOOT RULES.

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

## HAND SAWS.

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

## PANEL SAWS.

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

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

## PLANES.

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

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

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

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

BEETON, ONT

# HIVES NEW AND SECOND HAND.

We have about 500 hives all made up—some of them painted, which are just as good as new, having been used for storing combs in, a few have also been used one season, coat of paint will make them all as nice as new. We have no room to store them, and will sell them at less than regular figures.

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.

# DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

- T. G. NEWMAN, & SON, Chicago, Ill.
- C. P. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.
- CHAS. HERTEL, jr., Freeburg, Ill.
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
- ARTHUR TODD, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N.Y.
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.
- CLARK JOHNSON, & SON, Covington, Ky.
- J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- I. A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.
- C. I. GRAVES, Birmingham, O.

and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

## COMPLIMENTARY

and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1881. We guarantee every lump of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

# THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

Having expended thousands of dollars in bringing before the people one of the most wonderful honey producing plants known in the United States, or even in the world, and testing it honestly and fairly, wish to say through your valuable JOURNAL, that the seed contains so much oil that nothing but fresh seed will grow, or by thrashing if the seed is bruised or broken it will not grow, for this reason, and by the advice of many prominent bee-keepers, I have decided to sell the limited amount of seed I have raised this season at the following prices, and will send to those who have already ordered, the amount of seed due them at this low price:

Half Ounce.....	50c
One Ounce.....	\$1 00
Two Ounces.....	1 50
Four Ounces.....	2 00
Half Pound.....	3 00
One Pound.....	5 00

One ounce contains from 1680 to 1800 seeds. One pound of seed is sufficient for half acre if properly thinned out and reset. Write all orders plainly and given your Post Office in full

**E. CHAPMAN,**  
Versailles, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

# 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 **Simplicity Hive**. The **'FALCON' Chaff Hive**, with no viable upper story, continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering** and handling bees at all seasons. Also manufacturer of **'FALCON' BRAND FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**. **FOUR (4)** per cent discount in January. Send for Illustrations Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

## BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

## MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out. 15000 sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 40 costly illustrations were added to the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping.

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

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher.

State Agricultural College Michigan

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.

FINE BOOK, JOB & LABEL PRINTING

Send for our free "Honey Label" circular. Printing furnished promptly, and neatly done. Estimates of circular and other work on application.

F. H. MACPHERSON,  
Manager, Beeton, Ont.



**Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.**  
High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free

**J. VANDEUSEN & SONS**

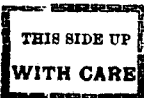
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO. N Y

### 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



**YES!** I take the Poultry Monthly and consider it

the best Magazine published, by a large majority. My fowls are now the best paying stock that I own. I have cleared over \$400 thus far, and business is just booming. I would advise every poultry keeper to subscribe for it without delay, as it is brim full of practical information.



**NO!** I do not subscribe for the Poultry Monthly but intend

to do so at once. I am told it is the best poultry journal published. I said I was too poor. My hens did not lay, They sickened and died. I had no poultry paper to tell me what to do, all because I wanted to save a dollar. I had to sell my place under mortgage. The "old woman" has gone back on me. My hair is getting thin, and the fact is I feel bad.

### Special Offer For One Dollar

We want to place the MONTHLY in the hands of every one interested in poultry and pet stock, and will send the paper for the balance of this year free to all who subscribe now at \$1 for 1887 and mention the C. B. Journal.

Remember, the regular price of subscription is \$1.25 per annum, so do not fail to take advantage of this liberal offer. Address,

Address,

**THE POULTRY MONTHLY.**

P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Can.

## PRIZES.

Are being offered by the Magazine to the three subscribers who obtain the largest amount of comb honey during 1887. Write for particulars.

**BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE,**  
Barrytown, N.Y.

Mention this Journal.

### Queen City Oil Works

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

**PEERLESS OIL,**

Manufactured only by **SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.**  
Toronto