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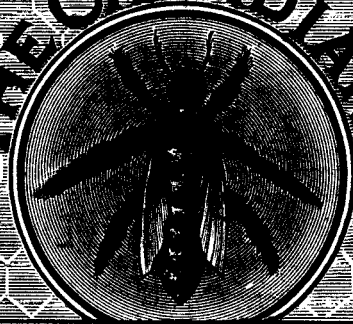
VOL. III, NO. 17.

1887

JULY 20.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

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

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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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To those sending us three *new* names, with \$3.00, we will send Dr. C. C. Miller's "A Year among the Bees," price 75 cents.

To those sending us four *new* names and \$4.00, we will send A. I. Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," paper, price \$1.00.

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This offer is only to subscribers. Should anyone not at present a subscriber, wish to avail themselves of the offer, \$1.00 extra for their own subscription will make them eligible.

To all subscribers who send us ten *new* names and \$10.00, we will send FREE, Jones' No. 1 Wax Extractor, price \$4.00. This last offer we will positively not keep open any longer than August 1st.

We will send sample copies for use in canvassing, on application.

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

VOL. III. No. 17.

BEETON, ONT., JULY 20, 1887.

WHOLE No. 121

## EDITORIAL.

WHAT do the members of the Ontario Bee-keepers Association think of holding an informal bee talk on the ground during the exhibition? We would urge upon the directorate to take into consideration this matter. It is probable that two events will occur which will make it very desirable that bee-keepers should meet in a body at that time. We expect that Mr. Thomas Cowan, chairman of the British Bee-keepers' Association will be with us during the first weeks of September, and if Mr. Young can so arrange as to make his visit at the same time, the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association should make every effort to give these gentlemen a reception such as they deserve and such as will send them home to their own respective countries with feelings of admiration for Canada and for Canadian bee-keepers. We would now call upon the President to ascertain the feelings of the directors on this point. He knows the way in which the Ontario delegates were treated by Mr. Cowan, and we should take this opportunity of, in some degree, showing our appreciation here of the way they were used while in England. No doubt had our commissioners visited Norway, they would have met with as cordial a welcome from Mr. Young, and "taking the will for the deed" a reception to him should be coupled with the one to Mr. Cowan.

Mr. Thomas Ainley, Mount Forest is a tanner and bee-keeper. One night last week his tannery was destroyed by fire and Mr. Ainley was the loser of quite a large amount.

We have received from the hands of Dr. A. B. Mason, the jovial superintendent of the apiarian department of the State fair which is annually held at Toledo, the premium list, in which we find the sum of \$113.50 set apart for that department.

On Tuesday last a large excursion from this section visited the Agricultural College at Guelph. Two of the employees in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL office went along and called on Rev. W. F. Clarke. They report everything in a favorable condition.

Bee-keeping has made great progress during the last twenty years; but even greater progress will be made during the next decade or two. Singularly enough, some good bee-keepers see no advantages in some of our best improvements. Doolittle does not believe in comb foundation, but would not do without separators. Dadant makes very nice foundations but prefers to extract all his honey. Hutchinson and Clarke and others are enthusiastic over invertible hives, while Pond and Demaree say they are no good. Now were we to discard all the things that even a good bee-

keepers condemn we would have but little left besides the old "gums" of former days. Nearly all the great improvements are good things. The extractor, comb foundation, honey sections, cases for hives, shipping cases, separators and many other things are grand improvements.—*Ex.*

\* \* \*

It is now pretty well known that honey crystalizes under the action of light, but remains liquid in a perfectly dark room. Why this change takes place was at length suspected to be due to an action similar to photography. As food for bees it is worthless when crystalized. In relation to the change produced in honey by exposure to the light, M. Scheibler found that the same agent which alters the molecular arrangement of iodide of silver on the excited collodion plate and determined the formation of camphor and iodine crystals in a bottle causes the syrup honey to assume a crystalline form. This experimenter enclosed honey in stoppered flasks, some of which were kept in perfect darkness, others exposed to the light. The invariable result was, the sunned portion rapidly crystalized, while that kept in the dark remained perfectly liquid.

\* \* \*

Mr. Ivar S. Young, publisher of the Norwegian *Bee Journal*, Christiania, writes us under date June 21st, as follows:—"With allowance of the Government I am going to visit the first and greatest bee-keepers in the world—the Americans—in order to study practical bee-keeping, and I shall probably be there about the end of August, trusting for a kind reception also from the other side." We hail with pleasure the prospect of meeting this gentleman, who at the present time, we believe, stands at the head of the bee-keeping fraternity in his own country. We hope that he may be able to so time his visit that he will reach Canada during the month of September when we will be able to show him the largest and most magnificent exhibit of honey and apiarian supplies in the world. While he may consider the Americans the greatest bee-keepers in the world, we hope to show him that the Canadians can make a much finer display of their product. Before his visit is over we expect to be able to hear

him say that he should have coupled Canada with America in the statement which he has made.

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#### OUR OWN APIARY.

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TAKING OFF THE SCREW TOPS OF OUR HONEY PACKAGES.

**M**OST all of you know how to do this in the ordinary way, where the cap is not screwed on too tight, but in the latter case if a little thick honey gets between the threads and granulates causing the top to stick, it is sometimes almost impossible to take off the cover. We have just been doctoring up about 100 of the sixty pound tins which contained last year's honey. We are having them all washed and paraffined. Some of the screws were on so tightly that it was very difficult to remove them, in fact no one seemed to have grip enough to get them started. Our engineer was assisting in this work, and was experiencing a good deal of trouble when he struck on the happy method of doing away with the difficulty. "Jake" always has lots of files on his bench, and, picking one up and placing it against the screw cap he took hold of the both ends of the file with his fingers and placing his thumbs on the opposite side of the cap found that it could be started quite readily. The file seemed to stick so tightly to the edge that it soon began to loosen the top and very much assisted in the work. Should the screw tops become rusted they may be taken off quite readily by this means.

#### USING SECOND HAND TINS.

Perhaps at this season of the year it will not be out of place to drop a word of caution with reference to the use of tins which have had honey in previously. Even though the honey may be drained out thoroughly and the tins washed, still there will be a certain amount of rust in all probability in the bottom, unless it be thoroughly dried. A can having any rust in it, whatever, will not do as a package for honey. The tins should, therefore, having been thoroughly washed and dried, be paraffined or waxed. We have just put the batch to which we refer above through this process. The engineer lets a jet of steam

into the can for about one minute. This loosens all the honey and dampens any rust which may be inside. They are then rinsed through hot water and the cans and screw tops are put into the dry kiln on the hot pipes, and all the moisture is there evaporated in a few moments, and the cans are left perfectly dry; the paraffin is placed in a pot or dish and set on the hot pipes and when the tins are dried, with a dipper the hot paraffin is taken and poured into them. It is shaken around quickly, and all that does not adhere is then emptied out. The amount of paraffin that adheres to the inside of the can is scarcely visible yet the coating is perfect.

**PROPOLIS,—HOW IT IS REMOVED FROM THE LEGS OF THE BEES.**

While at the Conversation given in honor of the Ontario delegates at Kensington last October, the question came up as to how the bee glue or propolis was removed from the legs of the bees after they had entered the hive. This was a question which seemed to interest a good many and one with which very few were acquainted. We have frequently watched bees enter a hive with large lumps of propolis attached to each leg. They would run over the combs fluttering their wings and giving their body a swaying motion. The other bees would come up and would take a small portion of the propolis from one side and would then back up, stringing it out from one to two inches before it would part from the lump. As soon as a bee had secured his little parcel it would walk up to the place where it was attaching the propolis to the hive or frame and leave it there. It would take quite a number of the bees to remove the loads from the legs of one bee; we have never yet seen it removed at one operation. This will account in a great measure for the propolis which is in beeswax; and there is but little wax now-a-days without more or less. It, however, appears to be lighter in weight than the propolis, and if properly clarified the latter settles to the bottom and can be removed from the cake of wax after it cools. Nearly all the propolis in this section of the country comes from the balm of gilead. If you wish to see the bees gathering the resin, all you re-

quire to do is to break a limb from off the balm of gilead tree, stick it in the ground any place near the apiary. We have had combs which when rendered into wax were very disappointing, there being large quantities of sediment, chiefly propolis. Old combs are supposed to be much better for wintering purposes than new ones; now may it not be that the propolis (especially if taken from balm of gilead) assists in keeping the bees in a more healthy condition during their confinement. The thought has struck us that if a small quantity of balm of gilead propolis could be incorporated with the honey it would have a good effect upon the bees while they were "in durance vile." Where there is much propolis from this source, in the hive, the odor arising from its presence would be given to the honey, and consequently make it more wholesome for the bees. A few trees of this class planted in every locality would be valuable both for bee purposes as well as to assist in purifying the atmosphere in the immediate neighborhood.

**THE PROVINCIAL PRIZE LIST.**

THE following is a list of the prizes to be given at the Provincial Exhibition to be held at Ottawa between the 19th and 24th of September.

**CLASS 42—HONEY, AND APIARY SUPPLIES.**

Sec't.		\$	c.
1.	The best display of extracted honey in marketable condition.....	10	00
	2d do .....	5	00
2.	The best display of honey in the comb and in marketable condition.....	10	00
	2d do .....	5	00
3.	Honey in the comb, not less than 10 lbs.....	8	00
	2d do .....	6	00
	3d do .....	4	00
4.	Jar of extracted honey.....	4	00
	2d do .....	2	00
	3d do .....	1	00
5.	Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs..	3	00
	2d do .....	2	00
6.	Bee hive.....	3	00
	2d do .....	2	00
	3d do .....	1	00
7.	Best wax extractor.....	Diploma	
8.	Best honey extractor.....	Diploma	
9.	Best and largest display of apiarian supplies .....	Silver Medal	
	2d do .....	4	00



For the Canadian Bee Journal.

## THE WEATHER AND OTHER MATTERS

**T**HE prospect at present for an average crop of light honey in this locality is very slim. We are passing through a very severe drought, having had no rain of any account for six weeks or more. As a honey season the spring and summer so far has been a peculiar one. It has been both favorable and unfavorable—favorable during the whole period from early spring for the development of bees and building up, and unfavorable for surplus honey. There has been a steady but moderate flow of honey ever since the soft maple bloom, but not one single day I would call first-rate for in-gathering. The clover season opened about June 10th during the dry weather and is closing prematurely in the continued drought. The fall crop may be abundant but my No. 1 honey will be a light crop this season.

COMB HONEY.

In answer to the question, "which is the more profitable, the production of comb or extracted honey?" I have always contended that the production of both conjointly is more profitable than the production of either exclusively—i.e. in all cases where the crop is sold wholly or largely in the home market. Where the whole crop is shipped in bulk to a foreign market the case is different, and the exclusive production of the one or the other may then possibly become more profitable under certain other circumstances than the joint production. As I have always sold my honey in the home market I have always produced both kinds.

For the successful production of comb honey about four primary conditions are requisite, viz.: Strong colonies at the commencement of the honey yield, proper hives and manipulation, high general temperature, and abundant yield of nectar. These four conditions will secure the comb honey in beauty and abundance. Not having had proportionally enough last season for my trade I had laid myself out for the production of relatively more this season, but the apiarist proposes and the weather disposes. The three first named conditions were and are present with me, but the fourth being lacking the result will to that extent be affected. It occasionally happens during the swarming season that two swarms persist in going together, and I frequently let them remain together (taking away one queen, of course,) give them a suitable hive, and then run them for comb honey for all they are worth. But what is a suitable hive you ask. A small brood chamber (to which confine the queen) and plenty of room above for sections. To-day I overhauled a joint colony of

this kind which had been put in about 15 days ago and removed 61 finished sections from above and about ten pounds of extracted honey from below. This would be nothing extra in an abundant flow, but it is really excellent work considering the present circumstances.

"AMATEUR EXPERT."

I hope he has not put by his lively quill for he is—

Expert in wit, and war, and wisdom's ways,  
I fearlessly assert;  
Well-skilled in fence, and fair in field,  
Is "Amateur Expert."

Polemic, playful, placid, plumb,  
Let no one controvert;  
A Britisher of brim bee-lore  
Is "Amateur Expert."

A coat-tail longing for a lark,  
With guardian on th'alert,  
To bounce 300 lbs. or so  
Of Mason-work inert.

But I must cut this rhyming short or brother Clarke's laureate laurels would be placed in jeopardy.

Now seriously I, for one, confess to a considerable liking for our unknown trans-Atlantic cousin, and would be pleased to see his contributions to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL continued.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., July 8th, 1887.

### Mr. Pettit Called Upon to Explain.

**O**N page 172, C. B. J., Mr. McKnight says: "The Board decided that it was not competent for them to expend the grant as Mr. Pettit desired," to which Mr. P. replies with great emphasis on page 214 "that the Board did nothing of the kind whatever. I did not even discuss the propriety or impropriety of so using the grant. \* \* That is one."

Again on page 132, C. B. J., Mr. Pettit says: "The Guelph, the Parkhill and the Brantford, B. K. As. have all passed resolutions recently, expressing their desire to have the grant used in opening a market," and referring to these resolutions on page 56 *Canadian Honey Producer* he says: "I note with a good deal of interest the resolutions passed by a number of the bee-keepers' conventions lately, relating to the putting of our honey upon the British market. I would respectfully remind these many friends that it is no easy matter to run against the decision of our representative men, the directors of the O. B. K. A."

From these contradictions by Mr. Pettit we can only infer that a decision was reached adverse to the association's using its annual grant in opening a market. Will Mr. Pettit please explain? Many of us have looked in vain for

some explanation of Mr. Pettit's sudden return from London last fall. I noticed that the honey show opened on the 15th of September, and that when the banquet was given to the Canadian delegates on the 7th of October, the president of the O. B. K. A. had left for Canada. I am not aware that either death or sickness was in his family to call him thus suddenly from the trust he had undertaken on behalf of Canadian bee-keepers, at a time when his services in "opening a market" for Canadian honey should have been of especial service. His passage out and back, with expenses while in London must have cost the association over \$200. Of course he gave his time gratis, for which we should feel thankful, but the time given by the other delegates was nearly three times as long. Mr. Pettit owes it to himself as well as to Ontario bee-keepers to explain why he relinquished his trust before the object for which he was sent to England, was half accomplished.

READER.

From Apiculturist.

#### Working for Extracted Honey.

IN your last issue of the "Api" I saw a letter from Mr. G. M. Doolittle who says "when swarming time arrives I simply exchange the brood in the hive from which the swarm issues for empty frames or frames of foundation (generally the former; the plan is known as the Hutchinson plan although it originated with me) while the swarm is in the air and have them on the returning plan." What I would like to know is, what does Mr. Doolittle do with the parent stock; also what is done with the new swarm?

I am not at all acquainted with what is called the "Hutchinson plan." I have often read of it.

Yours Truly,

A. T. TROWBRIDGE.

REPLY BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Just at the present time there seems to be a "craze" among bee-keepers on the subject of comb-honey production, many who have heretofore worked almost exclusively for extracted honey changing their tactics and are now advocating and talking comb honey to the exclusion of that which they formerly endorsed. I fear this is not a wise policy, for it can only result in soon lowering the price of comb honey and advancing the price of extracted, this causing an expensive changing of fixtures the second time. It seems to me that the well-balanced apiarist should produce both comb and extracted honey, and as he sees the tide swaying toward the side of the one he should go a little

heavier in the opposite direction, but not enough as to throw aside all his fixtures along the line the tide is moving. We have many farmers in this locality who, when mutton and wool are low, sell out their sheep for a mere song and go into the so-seeming, more profitable business of beef and butter, paying a high price for cows in high tide, for everything in the cattle line. In a few years times change, and cattle are at low tide; beef and butter are sold for a song, while mutton and wool are now bringing a good price again. These farmers now for a second time become [discontented and change] their cows for sheep, only at a great loss again. So they keep on doing in a sort of will-o'-the-wisp chase losing money at every change. Others keep both sheep and cows, never running out of either, but in time of good prices with the flock, raise a little more from the sheep, and these again increase the herd when high prices are paid for the production along that line. In this way a steady growth is maintained, while by the other plan a downward tendency is a sure result.

As I have worked for years for both comb and extracted honey and believing that the present time is favorable to the production of more extracted honey and less comb, perhaps I cannot do better than to tell the readers of the *American Apiculturist* how I proceed to accomplish what seems to me to be the best results. The first thing necessary in the successful production of extracted honey is a good queen to produce hosts of workers to gather the harvest. In fact, whether all realize it or not, the whole of bee-keeping centres in the queen. Without the queen it would be impossible to produce a pound of extracted honey, hence it becomes apparent that the better the queen is, the more honey we obtain. When all come to realize the great value of really good queens we shall have taken a long stride toward successful honey production. But good queens are only of value when we surround them with favorable circumstances, thus getting large numbers of eggs laid at the right time and causing each egg to be nourished to a perfect bee, so that we can have the bees in our colonies by the tens of thousands at the right time. Failing in this, the flowers will bloom in vain as far as filling our surplus combs with honey ready for the extractor, is concerned.

But "what are favorable circumstances?" is asked, to which I reply, an abundance of food and warmth. The abundance of food is quite easily secured in this day of bee feeders, and especially so, if the apiarist has set aside the previous season, as he should, combs solid with honey which are ready to set in the hive at any

time. But the warmth is not so easily secured, especially when our honey harvest comes early from white clover which requires the getting of a large quantity of eggs laid early in the season in order to have the bees in time. Several years ago I tried artificial heat to help forward things, but after numerous experiments which resulted only in harm, I gave it up.

About this time (1878, I think it was) J. H. Townley, a then noted bee-keeper of Michigan, came out with his chaff packing, claiming that there was heat enough generated by an ordinary colony of bees to promote safe, early breeding if said heat was not lost by radiation. He claimed, if I remember rightly, that this chaff packing answered the same purpose to the bees which bed quilts and coverlids do to a man, in which case if a man is "covered up warm enough," as the expression goes, he would be as warm in a zero temperature as in June. This looked reasonable to me and after that I set my bees when taken from the cellar into chaff hives or rough boxes filled in with chaff, sawdust or cut straw, always contracting the hives with chaff division-boards, quilts, etc., to suit the size of the colony. In this way colonies of bees would go right on breeding through cold days and nights, keeping warm and nice till the combs would be full of brood down at the bottom corners, while those not protected would be clustered closely to keep warm with very little brood. I here give credit to Mr. Townley for this plan and think all using it should be willing to do the same.

As soon as all the combs are filled with brood which were first given them more are added till the hive is full of comb and brood. In adding these combs, I prefer to add two at a time, using one which is empty and one filled with honey such as spoken of above. The empty one is placed at the outside and the full one in the centre. Before putting in the full one I break the cappings of the cells by passing a knife over it flatwise, for by this means the bees are obliged to remove the honey, and in doing so are stimulated to apparently greater activity than by any plan of feeding with which I am acquainted. As the honey is removed over to the outside empty comb, the queen fills the emptied comb with eggs which when hatched into larva require the honey brought back by the nurse bees to feed said larva, and as the honey is now being carried again, activity is still kept up and the queen now goes over and fills this comb with eggs also. In this way one hive is soon filled with eggs, brood and bees just in time for the harvest.

Having the hive filled as spoken of, and the

honey harvest at hand or just commenced, if we wish no increase from our bees, no time is to be lost in putting on the surplus arrangement, otherwise the bees becoming crowded may get the swarming fever. For extracting, I prefer another hive of the size of the first, but some prefer one of only one-half the depth. As to results there is probably no great difference, but I consider it quite an object to have all hives and frames alike in the apiary. In putting on this surplus arrangement I prefer to use empty combs, if possible, instead of comb foundation. I also prefer to use two large or wide dummies, one at each side, for a few days, so that one-half of the room is taken up which leads the bees along gradually instead of thrusting a large amount of surplus room upon them at once. From experience I believe them less liable to swarm where this course is taken, for they seem to bend every energy to fill this small, additional room, while, where a large amount is given at once, they are injured should it become cool; or, if warm, they swarm from being loath to enter it. As soon as the half of the hive given them is partly filled with honey, the dummies are taken out, the combs spread apart and frames filled with foundation put between them. At this stage I would just as soon have foundation as empty comb, for the bees are now ready to work upon it, while before they were not. The time for taking out the dummies is when you see the cells being lengthened out with new comb along the tops of the combs.

How you will proceed in the future depends upon whether you wish your honey all ripened in the hive till the harvest is over, or ripened in a warm room by evaporation. Sometimes I think that honey left on the hive through the season is of a better quality than that extracted every week or so; then again I am not so sure about it. Of one thing I am certain, more honey can be secured with less hives and fixtures where it is extracted when the bees first begin to seal it, than can be gotten by the other method.

As to the labor there is little difference, except that when we extract often the labor comes at a time of year when we are the most crowded. To be sure the operation is gone through with oftener, but to offset this there is little or no uncapping to be done, while the honey leaves the comb more clean with less than one-half the labor in turning the extractor. If the season is warm and dry, I would just as soon have honey extracted as above as that left on the hive the season through, but if cool and damp I prefer it ripened all that is possible by the bees, and even then it is not as good as the

other. In my opinion the season has more to do with the quality of the honey than the process of ripening. If we decide to extract oftener, the hive we have already added (if both contain two thousand or more cubic inches) is probably all the room the bees will need, but if left on during the season, one more and probably two will be needed. In putting on the third story I do not use the dummies, for by this time the weather has got so warm and the bees so numerous that they will spread out so as to occupy the whole of the extra hive. This hive should be put on when the bees have the combs in the second story sealed along the tops of the frames or soon after you would commence extracting if working the other way. Many say raise up the second story and place this third hive between the two; but after repeated trials of both I prefer placing it on top, for I think the bees will occupy it just as quickly if the honey flow continues, while if it from any cause should be cut off at this time or soon after, we are in much better shape in not having the honey scattered through the three hives with few if any combs full. If a fourth story is needed, put on the same as the third, when after the season is over you will begin to carry the honey to the honey-house and extract.

To get the honey off I find it is the best way to go to a hive and blow a perfect deluge of smoke down on the bees from the tops of the combs, and as soon as the bees have run below take off that story and set it on your wheelbarrow or honey cart, not attempting to get more than one story from one hive, at the same time; for, if we do, the bees will return to the next story before you can get it off, when smoke is of little use to drive them. Before extracting save plenty of good, full combs for wintering and spring feeding. If the weather is cool, when you wish to extract, place the combs of honey in a small room for three or four hours previous, in which the temperature is kept as warm as 100°, when you can take them as you wish to uncap and extract them, doing this work as easily as on a hot day in July or August.

In the above I have given a brief outline of how I work for extracted honey, and as a proof that it is an average plan at least, will say that I have taken as high as 566 pounds of honey from a single colony in one season.

In conclusion I will say that the getting of multitudes of bees, just at the right time, has more to do with the successful working for honey than any thing else, and when all realize this and work for the same to the fullest extent one-half of the colonies will gather as much sur-

plus as the whole do under one present management.

Borodino, N. Y.

From the American Bee Journal.

### The Queen-Excluding Honey-Boards.

WHEN I began producing comb honey the first "snag" I ran against was brood in the sections. So long as the sections were over an old-established brood-nest filled with comb, there was no trouble, but when I began hiving swarms in a contracted brood-nest, and transferring the sections from the old to the new hive, then the "circus" began.

I had no metal queen-excluding honey-boards, and something had to be done at once. I took one of Mr. Heddon's slatted honey-boards, and tacked a strip of tin lengthwise of each slat, letting the tin project beyond the edge of the slat until it lacked  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch of reaching the adjoining slat. This was, I believe, the first combined wood and metal queen-excluder ever made. Five years ago I made several of these; they are still in use, and answer every purpose.

The strips of tin were tacked to the under side of the honey-board. It was considerable work to tack on the strips of tins and have the spaces sufficiently exact, so I tried making honey-boards of strips of wood  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch in width, placed  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch apart. These worked well when new, but the bees soon filled the spaces with wax.

Next I tried perforating a very thin board with a saw, cutting a kerf exactly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch. These work quite well, and I have about fifty of them that have been in use three years. The only objectionable feature is that the openings must be cleaned out each spring. If wood were of sufficient strength so that it might be made as thin as the zinc that is used, it is possible that it might be made to answer the purpose as well. I am not certain that it is the thinness of the metal that induces the bees to refrain from filling the openings with wax; possibly the character of the material has as much to do with this as has its thinness.

During the past two years I have been using the combined wood-and-zinc honey-board, as first invented, I believe, by Dr. Tinker. They are *par excellence*; I ask for nothing better. I have sometimes thought that the perforated wood might be made to answer if the edges of the openings were chamfered so as to make the wood quite thin. I have not advanced beyond the "thinking stage" in this matter. The only advantage would be the cheapness.

In hiving swarms in hives with a contracted brood-nest, and using frames with starters only—a method which many bee-keepers are now beginning to use—a queen-excluding honey-board is a necessity. Had Mr. Corneil used such a honey-board he would not have been troubled with brood and pollen in the sections. He also used a brood-nest that was too much contracted; this, with the absence of a queen-excluder, absolutely forced the queen and pollen into the sections.

I have always advised giving the bees a brood-nest having a capacity of not less than five Langstroth combs. Mr. Corneil used a brood-nest having a capacity of only four combs of 160 square inches each. One of these combs contained a trifle more than a Langstroth frame; about five square inches more than a Simplicity-Langstroth frame. I do not wonder that he was troubled by the bees swarming out. I have yet to find one bee-keeper who has followed my method and failed. I have known quite a number who failed when they thought they were following my instructions; but, upon questioning them closely I have always found that they had omitted some important factor, or added some disturbing element.

Last winter at the Michigan State Convention, one gentleman said that he had followed my method, and the bees built all drone-comb; but, upon cross-examination, it was found that he had taken some combs from a full colony and inserted empty frames in their places; something that I have never recommended. It was to get the matter all together, and in such form that I could not be misunderstood, that my little book was written; and if Mr. Corneil will closely follow the instructions there given, I feel sure that he will meet with success.

Mr. C. intimates that he lost considerable by my advice. My advice would be not to strike out too heavily at first in any new direction. In fact, the closing words of my little book are: "And let those who, for the first time, adopt the methods herein advised, do so upon no larger scale than that upon which they can afford to meet failure; and, if failure comes, let them report it, together with the accompanying circumstances, and all will find me ever ready to explain and defend my views, or, if necessary, acknowledge my errors."

Try again, Mr. Corneil, and use a queen-excluding honey-board, and do not contract the brood-nest quite so much.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Rogersville, Mich.

Send 5 cents for samples of our lithographed Honey Labels.

From the American Agriculturist.

### BEE-KEEPING IN EARLY SUMMER.

**E**ARLY summer is the season in which to transfer bees from old box hives to movable frames; the flowers being full of honey, there is no danger from robbers. The only tools required for this operation are a good bellows smoker, hammer, stout chisel for prying off side of hive and cutting; a long sharp-bladed knife, for cutting out combs, and a long hook, made like the common stove-poker, with bent end sharpened—this for loosening combs from side of hive. After smoking, invert the hive, place a box upside down over the inverted hive, and see that no bees escape around the box. Now drum with two sticks on the outside of the hive until the bees have ascended into the box, then remove the box, take a piece of wire cloth over the top and set in a cool place until wanted; place a decoy hive or box on the old stand, to receive any bees that return from the field.

Take your hive to a sheltered place or inside of a building, drive out the cross-sticks which you will find about midway between the top and bottom, and sever the attachments of comb on side of hive, which can be most easily removed; pry off the side, cutting the nails if necessary, and you are now ready to work. On your table have a cushion made of cotton batting or old quilts; lay the comb on this, after brushing off the bees; lay the frame on the comb and cut it to fit snugly. Any places that are left may be filled in with pieces of the comb. If any combs are too thick, shave off to proper thickness (about one inch). When the frame is full, have some small strips of wood, about a quarter inch thick and half inch wide—strips to extend a trifle above and below top and bottom bar—place these on each side of frames (as many as necessary), opposite each other; over the ends snap a small rubber band, both at top and bottom. The frame is now ready for the hive, which should be placed on the old stand; spread a sheet on the ground in front of the hive and throw the bees on the sheet, when they will walk in. In a few days pull the bands off the top of the strips, when they can be pulled from the bottom without taking out the frames. The combs will now have all been repaired; it matters not how many pieces the frame contains. Shade the hive from the sun, and your work is completed. Another method is, to set the new hive on the old stand, the frames filled with foundation; set the old hives on top of the frames, so the bees will have to pass through the new hive to get in and out. Cover the frames with strips of wood where bare, and the bees will go down and take possession.

W. M. B. TREADWELL.

## 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 importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

### Should Colonies Be Very Strong In Fall.

QUERY No. 164.—Is it an advantage in wintering a colony of bees to have it very strong in the fall?—QUIZ.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—No.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I do not think it is.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Medium strength would be my choice.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Not with me, I prefer a good medium size colony.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWK'S PARK, FLA.—Very decidedly, yes, for out-door wintering at least.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Not with me, I have had good success with small colonies.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—If I had my choice between a colony very strong and one merely strong I think I should choose the latter.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—This question has been answered on page 593, Vol. 2, and I cannot differ from the answer given then, viz: Strong colonies for out-door and medium for in-door wintering.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I think it perhaps an advantage to have the colonies reasonably strong, but far from an absolute necessity. Colonies strong in fall are vigorous with good queens. Such will prove first the next season.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

J. F. DUNN.—I am afraid that the crop of comb honey will be short, this season; thus far the nights have been too cool for comb building and we have had too much rain. If we could have two weeks warm weather now it would be worth a great deal to us. Those who run for extracted honey will come out ahead if the weather continues as it is now. Linden is looking splendid and may give a good yield. Very little swarming so far.  
Ridgeway, Ont.

L. HIGHBARGER.—As it is very seldom I see reports from the W. States in your JOURNAL, I thought I would give you one. Well as for the honey crop it will be a failure. The white clover has come and gone and gave us no honey and the same with linden, and for bees to gather enough to winter on I can't see where it is to

come from, I think it is universally so throughout the whole of the Western States. At least it is the general complaint. We have one of the severest droughts I think I ever experienced in forty years. So I can't see any prospect for a fall crop of honey. My bees have less honey today than they had last April. Out of seventy colonies I have not seen one drop of honey in a section even the tops of brood frames have none, it has been tip and tug with them all summer to make a living. Last summer fifty stands gave me 5000 pounds, this I expect nothing.  
Adeline, July 9th, 1887.

JOHN C. MORRISON.—I am a green horn at bee-keeping and I am taking the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for instructions. I see a great many recommendations but I would like the writers to be a little more explicit as they appear to write as if the readers were all professors in the business. In one instance one writer talking about reversing frames said he would tell us again what it meant. I am at a loss to know whether he means to change the backside over or the under side up, and if so how would we fix the frames? Again Mr. Cushman says, page 214, C. B. J. "to keep bees from swarming raise the brood nest and place empty frames under them, put in boxes." Does he mean the Jones hive or some other? If the Jones hive would he put another hive under with frames, then another under that box? To me a good deal of the writing is like telling a child that five times six are thirty. It cannot understand how it is. I bought a swarm from Mr. Deadman of Brussels, on the 16th of April, 1886, and for that season I had three swarms and 140 pounds of honey. I fed \$6 worth of sugar to the four swarms as we had no yield from basswood. I wintered on these frames in a clamp filled with saw-dust. On the 19th of April I set them out of winter quarters and I found that one of them had no honey while the others were strong. On the 4th of May I again looked at them and found that another of them was without honey and had dwindled considerably. I then fed for a few days. I extracted fruit bloom honey as the frames were capped over and drawn out so far that they could not be placed close together. In one hive there were eleven frames. I expected to have had more swarms before this time as the colonies were all strong with the exception noted above. Did my extracting keep them from swarming? I would like to increase to twelve from the four but as white clover has been in bloom here for a week I had to extract yesterday to give them room. I use starters in my frames which are for the Jones hive.  
Winthrop, July, 1887.

We have noticed that at times the articles which appear in the BEE JOURNAL are somewhat unintelligible to amateurs. If you have not already read up the subject in some of the text books which have been written you should do so, and you would then be able to understand much more readily the references which are made in the BEE JOURNAL. For our own part we endeavor to simplify what is said in the



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

**WILL EXCHANGE** 10 Frame Simplicity Hives, new, painted, complete, price \$1.00; Half stories ready for sections 35 cts.—a reduction on large lots—for Extracted or Comb Honey. S. P. HODGSON, Horning's Mills. 16

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

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We have just run over our apiaries and find that we have yet 193 specially selected and tested queens, bred in July and August last year. They were selected from several thousand and we will guarantee every queen to give satisfaction. While they last we will let them go at only \$1.75 each, or \$1.50 each for six or more at a time. This is a rare chance to get queens at about half their value.

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- Clark's Cold Blast Smoker..... 50 Cents
- 2½ in. Iron Barrell " .....75 "
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We have already sold enough of these to hold a crop of over 100,000 lbs of honey. They are better made than ever, and are encased in our new style of wooden case. Have a large screw top, as well as a small one, and are thus excellent for granulated as well as liquid honey. The prices are:

- Each.....\$ 0 50
- Per 10..... 4 80
- Per 25..... 11 25
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Want to supply their wants at home as much as possible, but heretofore they have not been able to do so, at least for bees by the pound, frames of brood, and nuclei. We have decided to furnish them at the prices as found in the following table:

**BEEES BY THE POUND.**

	May	June	July	Aug'st	Sept.
Bees, per ¼ pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
3 " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

Frames of brood cannot be sent alone.

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

Two frame nucleus consists of ½ pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive.

Three frame nucleus, same as two-frame, with the addition of another half pound of bees, and another frame of brood, etc.

All prices here quoted are for frames that will fit the "Jones" or "Combination" hive.. You may have whichever style you desire. Be sure to specify when ordering.

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**QUEENS.**

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

**FULL COLONIES.**

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

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



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Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies.

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

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

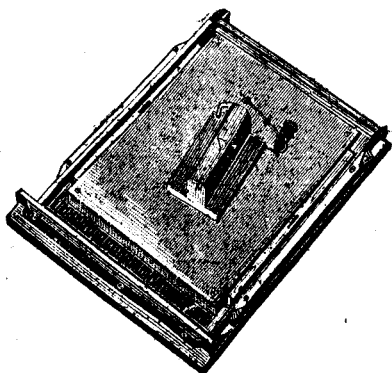
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" " " Combination Hive.....	1 25
" Langstroth Frame.....	1 50

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1884 London " " 1st	1st.
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1886 Toronto " " 1st	1st.
1886 London " " 1st	1st.

I began the manufacture of comb foundation in 1883, and I am glad to say that I have not had the first complaint so far. Brood runs from 5 1/2 to 6 feet to the lb.; section about 11 ft.; shall commence making weather permitting, April 15th. Brood cut to almost any size. Section foundation unless otherwise ordered is made in strips 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 and 3 1/2 x 1 1/4. I will make up wax for you, you paying all freight or express charges both ways. Brood 10 cts. per lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circulars. Prices of foundation on application.

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51-tf.

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A large number of cuts in stock of  
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up, and of the various parts made up, so that should there be any portions of the hive you do not wish you can easily ascertain what deductions to make.  
Sample hive, made up.....\$2 90  
Add ten per cent if you wish the hive painted.

PRICES OF PARTS.

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

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

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

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

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

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

Woodscrews per 100, boiled in tallow.....	\$1 25
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1 50
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 25
Brood Frames per 100.....	1 50
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We are the owners of the patent on this hive in Canada, and we are in a position to make and sell the hive gotten up in any shape to suit the purchaser—either in flat or nailed up.

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

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

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

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NOW READY.

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

Address,

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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.

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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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. 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.

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

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

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Single Queen	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.00	
6 to 12 Queens	1.00	.90	.75	"
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1 Two Frame Nuclei	Untested Queen, \$2.50.			

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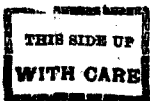
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