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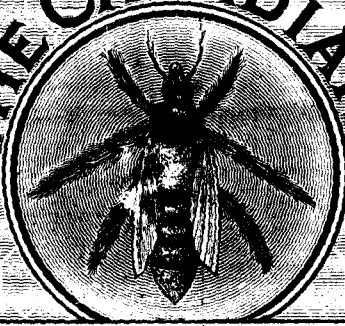
VOL. III, NO. 33

1887

NOVEMBER 9

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY  
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BEETON ONT.

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- FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.
- SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.
- BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE ABBEY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.
- HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) free distribution amongst prospective customers. Price, with name and address, per 1000, 3.25; per 500, \$2.00; per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

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Size 12 x 18 inches.  
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We will always be glad to forward sample copies to those desiring such.

Send us the names of three subscribers with \$3 in cash and receive as a premium one C. B. J. Binder.

Send postal card for sample of leaflet, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten."

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered, and all arrears paid.

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American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

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 50 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc., 10 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00

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"Bee-keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
"Rays of Light".....	1.50

TO CONTRIBUTORS

Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited. Beginners will find our Query Department of much 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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YOUR NAME IS WANTED

to appear in the American Bee-Keeper's Directory. The Directory will be a neat hand book containing the names and addresses of bee-keepers in the United States and Foreign countries. Send us roc. and have your name appear in this book, and by so doing you will receive circulars from dealers and thereby become posted as to where you can do the best. You cannot invest ten cents better than by having your name printed in this book.

Those who send their name to be published in this book must enclose ten cents, write your name, post office directions, county and state. Write how many colonies of bees you have and your average yield of honey, so that we may properly rate you. Also state the variety of bees you prefer, whether Italians, Carniolans or other breeds. This work is intended to fill a long-felt want among bee-keepers and by the co-operation of all, a good work can be accomplished.

A department will be reserved in this hand book for the names of Apianary Supply Dealers and queen breeders, and two lines will be allowed them giving room for their name, address and business and will be inserted for 25c.

A limited amount of display advertisements will be inserted in this book at the following rates:

1 page.....	60 lines.....	\$12.00
1-2 ".....	30 ".....	9.00
1-4 ".....	15 ".....	5.25
1-8 ".....	7.2 ".....	3.00

Space may be ordered now, and it will be reserved, No pay asked until proof is sent.

The size of the book will be 5 1/2 inches, neatly printed and bound. A space will be left by each name for a memorandum. The names will be printed in alphabetical order. Besides being an accurate index to active bee-keepers, giving their names, addresses, and almost a report of their business, the book will also contain a dictionary of bee-keepers' implements and descriptions of the various races of bees together with autographs of our more prominent and scientific apiarists. You cannot afford to miss having your name in this book. Address at once.

J. B. MASON & SONS,  
Mechanic Falls, Me.

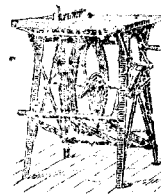
BEES FOR SALE.

To Be Disposed Of At Once.

We have 200 colonies more than we require, and to any one who wishes to embark in the business, we will sell in lots of fifty or over, at a very low rate, and with satisfactory security we will meet our customer as to time, should it be needed. This is a splendid chance. The price will be away down low. If you have any thought of investing, at least write us for particulars.

THE G. A. JONES CO.,  
BEETON, ONT.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap. 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of beehives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 574 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21

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 to

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

ROGERSVILLE, GENESEE, CO., MICH.

HAS published a neat little book of 45 pages, entitled

"THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY."

Its distinctive feature is the thorough manner in which it treats of the use and non-use of Foundation. Many other points are, however, touched upon. For instance it tells how to make the most out of unfinished sections, and how to winter bees with the least expense, and bring them through to the honey harvest in the best possible shape.

Price 25 cts. Stamps taken; either U.S. or Canadian

# HONEY WANTED

We will take all the No. 1 EXTRACTED HONEY that is offered us at

**10c. PER POUND**

In exchange for supplies at our Catalogue prices. The honey is to be delivered at our own station, charges paid, but where it is sent to us in our own style of sixty pound tins we will allow 30 cents each for them or we will return them to the shipper at his expense. We cannot undertake to pay for any other style of package, though we will be agreeable to return them when empty.

For No. 2—off color— we will pay 9 cents per pound, same conditions as above.

For No. 3—Buckwheat and unsaleable grades for table consumption—we cannot offer more than 6 cents, as above.

Samples had better be sent us in all cases. They can be sent us safely, in small phials, which must be packed in wool or batting and put in a pasteboard box of suitable size.

For prices where supplies are not wanted, write us.

If you are satisfied that your honey will rank No. 1, you can send it along without sending sample.

Always send us an invoice of the weight and number of packages and put your name on every package.

Where it is not convenient for you to prepay the freight, we can pay it at this end and charge the amount on account.

The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.

IF

YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER

—TO THE—

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

THIS OFFER WILL INTEREST YOU.

This Special Offer is made to *Subscribers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.*

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

To those sending us the names of two *new* subscribers, accompanied by \$2.00, we will send FREE a copy of James Heddon's "Success in Bee Culture," price 50 cents.

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.

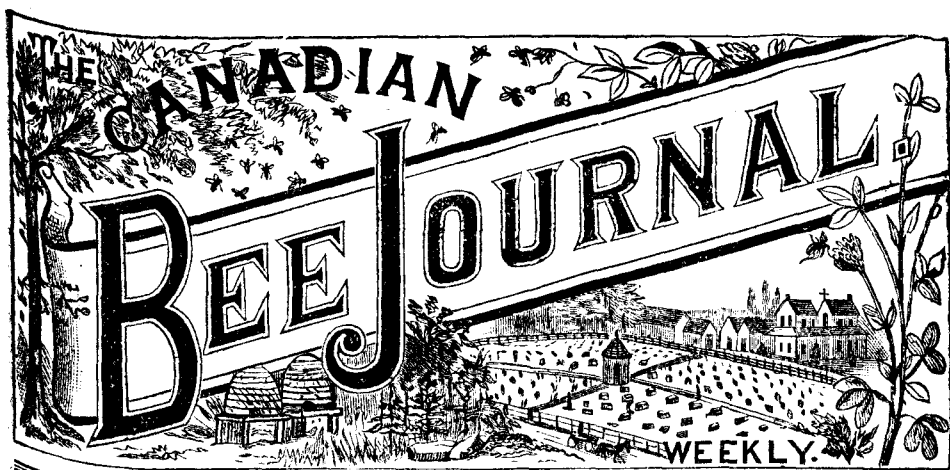
To those sending us five *new* names and \$5.00, we will send either Prof. Cook's "Bee-keepers' Guide," cloth, or Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," cloth; price, each \$1.25

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.

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

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



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

VOL. III. No. 33

BEETON, ONT., NOV. 9, 1887.

WHOLE No. 137

## EDITORIAL

THE North American Bee-keepers' Association meets in Chicago on the 16th, 17th and 18th insts., and about the same time the execution of the Anarchists will take place. It is reported in outside places that there would be considerable excitement during that time, and the *American Bee Journal* remarks that there is no cause for the reports, and no one now considers the matter in connection with the Bee-Convention.

\* \* \*

We do not know yet that it will be possible for either of the editors of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to be present at Chicago on the 16th, 17th and 18th, much as they would like to. We have, however, arranged for a good report of the meeting, in the event of our not going, so that readers of the JOURNAL need not feel that their interests are being neglected.

\* \* \*

There seems to be some difficulty in visitors to Dr. Mason reaching his place at Auburndale through the difference between the name of the post office and station. The Dr. writes us in reference to this and we cannot do better than copy what he says. "Owing to a change of name in our post office, from "Wagon Works" to "Auburndale," I came very nearly missing a call from Mr. and Mrs. Cowan. Will you please state in the

JOURNAL that I live in a suburb of Toledo, Ohio, (where my friends can readily reach me by the street railway from any R. R. depot in the city) and that the N. S. and American express offices and the two R. R. depots on the Detroit branches of the Michigan Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. The telegraph offices are all known as Wagon Works, but our post office, although within a few rods of these other places, has been changed to Auburndale.

### OUR OWN APIARY.

THE SEASON FOR SOWING BEE PLANTS.

NOW is a good time to sow Bokhara clover in northern localities. It will come up very early in spring and will make very strong plants. Those living in the neighborhoods of waste lands where the seed could be sown would find it profitable. A large part of thousands of acres through which fire has run this season will only grow up in weeds and thistles if not seeded with something of more value. This is a grand chance to secure plenty of bee pasture within range of your apiary, and in order to meet customer's wants we have secured a few bushels of seed direct from Europe. Viper's Bugloss is another very good honey plant. This, unlike some others, may be sown any place, as stock will not touch it for pasture. It can be grown on road sides

or rocky and sandy waste lands. It is a very good thing to plant on sandy hills where nothing else will grow. It will take root and grow as freely in the poorest sandy soil that can be found, as it does on clay. We have counted from one root over forty stalks, each stalk bearing hundreds of flowers. In each flower may be found secreted honey. Viper's Bugloss is similar to the ordinary thistle. It grows the first year with pretty leaves and forms no stalk, but the second year it sends up a great number of stalks from each root. Unlike the Canadian thistle its roots die the same year that it seeds. It is a biennial. Alsike clover, in new countries where the fire has run over, could also be sown with profit to both beekeeper and stock raiser. It might be advisable in localities where white clover is scarce to sow white clover as well, but the millions of acres of land that have been burned this dry season by forest fires give us opportunities but seldom met with, especially in new districts for honey raising. It is a great mistake to think that an old settled country is the best place for bees. In many of the new timbered sections are tracts where immense yields of honey may be secured, and anyone investing a few dollars in clover and distributing it in suitable places will receive a large return. Alsike clover need not be sown until spring and it would be as well to sow it early while the frost is in the ground. There are lots of places where a person could have abundance of bee pasture for five or six hundred colonies in one apiary, as the waste land around for two or three miles may be sown with bee plants. It will pay many of our bee men to move from the older settled country where the land is nearly all tilled, leaving very little pasture except that of Alsike clover, to some of these new localities.

#### CAREFUL HANDLING REQUIRED.

Be careful how you open your hives, remembering this is the time to have queens destroyed. Anyone who wants his queens destroyed or superseded has only to jar the hives, open them roughly, use very little smoke and let the lid down with force. Rough handling just now is well calculated to leave queenless colonies to go into winter quarters.

Approach your colonies with more care at this particular time than at any period during the summer. Blow plenty of smoke in the entrance to arouse the bees. When thoroughly aroused and filling themselves with honey, open the hives carefully, blowing in a little smoke above as if you had a valuable imported queen and were anxious to save her. All the attention bestowed in this way is good investment. In lifting out and putting back the frames care should be taken to put each one in the same place. Bees become accustomed to their own frames and substituting others seems to break up the cluster late in the season as they do not get accustomed to the new order of things very quickly. We get used to a certain room and we prefer it to any other, so it may be possible that bees have their likes and dislikes, and when their cosy quarters are disturbed late in the autumn, it takes them some time to forget it. We have known them to keep scattered and refuse to cluster, even on outside combs. Changing combs or re-arranging them early in the season does not seem to affect them to the same extent. Late handling of bees is sure to cause disaster. We speak now from northern localities. In the sunny south it would be more like it was here two months ago. Handle your bees as little as is absolutely necessary, and be careful how you feed them. Food should be given very warm.

#### A VIOLENT VISITOR.

We have had a cyclone here on a small scale. It was the most severe windstorm ever experienced in this section. In many places the fences were levelled to the ground. It is the first time we ever had a hive blown over; a strong one, too, and the lids scattered about the yard. This was a very severe test on hive lids of the different makes, and we find that the sloping lid does not resist the wind as well as the flat. On the morning of the 24th, when we first went to view our home apiary, over twenty lids were off, one hive upset and bee quilts blown off the frames where they were not tightly fastened with pro-polis, and much the same state of things existed in the other yards. Any hives that have been blown over it would be well to examine and ascertain if the

queen has been destroyed. We thought the wind never blew hard enough to upset our hives, but we now have to modify that and except cyclones. Less disturbance than heavy hail falling on hives has caused the loss of queens in places where hail was very large. Examine the first warm day that comes. It might even be advisable to watch the entrance to see if any queens are dragged out. We frequently find queens which have been superseded or destroyed, lying in front of hives, but most of the trouble in this direction is caused by careless students handling them roughly and at unfavorable times.

#### PUTTING INTO WINTER QUARTERS EARLY.

We would like to have all those who are in a position to test the matter to set a few colonies of bees in their winter quarters now, and would like everyone who is willing to do so to drop us a card and say how many they will put in, and then report from time to time anything of importance that comes under their notice in connection with their condition. If the weather should prove favorable for a fly a month or six weeks hence, a number of them might be set out for a fly and then returned. It appears to us that we are losing both bees and stores by not putting them into winter quarters earlier, and we have no doubt that there are a number of our prominent bee-keepers who will be perfectly willing to risk a few colonies in order to assist in testing this matter. There is more or less risk in all the different pursuits of life, and while those engaged in other businesses are constantly testing and going to considerable expense in order to secure better results, we, as bee-keepers, should not undervalue our fascinating pursuit so long as there are valuable points to be gained. We may yet place our bees in repositories as soon as the honey season is over; perhaps we may set them out a few days, say once a month and give them a fly, until the winter sets in, or until a flow of honey comes. If there is no honey in the flowers it seems an unnecessary expenditure of labor for the bees to hunt for stores, wear themselves out and try to rob other colonies. The lives of the bees would be prolonged by setting them in a cellar or repository, where the right temperature could be

secured. Suppose we have a warm period in mid-summer or at any time, of one or two months, no honey to be gathered. Now, if we can put our bees in a proper place where they will keep, must there not be a saving? If this works all right could not our southern friends arrange it so they could tide over the hot term between spring and fall honey flows where there is nothing to be gathered. Under certain conditions bees can wear themselves out and die in a few hours. In proper temperature and when rightly arranged to bring about the most favorable results they will remain weeks, and perhaps months scarcely moving or consuming more than one meal, and afterwards show that the confinement was not injurious by appearing as young as when set in. If all the conditions are just right, their quiet repose seems to leave them as young as when placed in their winter quarters or sleeping room, if we choose to term it so. No doubt you have noticed that those wintering under the best conditions seem to have so much more vigor in spring. The life of a bee does not go on, that is to say, if they are two months old when put in and live two or three months in their quiet condition they are only two months old when taken out, so far as vitality is concerned. We are exceedingly anxious that a large number of bee-friends will assist us in testing this matter. When all the different conditions and plans devised by the various busy minds, and suggestions have been brought out in the JOURNAL, there is no doubt but that we shall be able to improve on our present system of management. Bee-keeping is yet in its infancy and there are great strides to be made. In years to come we will look back on our present theories and systems of management and be surprised that we continued so long in the same way without more improvements. We fully believe that we will yet be able to produce honey with a profit at a price below that of sugar. Then the business will increase ten fold.

#### PUT YOUR APIARIES IN ORDER.

After the bees are doubled up and prepared for winter is a good time to put everything in and about the beeyard into its proper place. Have the hive lids piled up properly and the



hives piled upside down to prevent the snow or rain from lodging in them. If the lids are left on they should be placed on a slant so that the water will run off. The combs should be carefully selected; those with honey in and those empty; the drone separated from the worker. One inch strips nailed on the ceiling of the bee-house crosswise, a three inch strip nailed on that, then a similar one at the proper distance will be found convenient for hanging frames with the edge resting on the two lower strips. Make sufficient to hang all your combs overhead where they will be out of the way. Combs may be hung one or two inches apart. In this way the moths do not injure them. You can hang the worker and drone comb in separate rows and the full combs of honey and the partially filled in another and by a little care in selecting and arranging you can walk in and take down any frame you wish without examination. Combs hung up in this way keep in much nicer shape and are much less liable to injury than if placed in hives or set around the room. Suppose you want to treat them or your bee-house to the fumes of brimstone, which is very good to destroy vermin, you have only to put some coals in your pot or kettle and the sulphur on it, close the doors and all moth eggs and larvæ will be destroyed.

Hives, lids, stands, in fact anything left about the yard during winter is liable to be injured and will repay picking up and putting under shelter if possible early in the fall. Every bee-house, cellar or repository should be made mouse proof and the necessary precautions taken to remove all moths and kill all mice before the bees are put in and should there be any opportunity or probability of others coming during the bees' confinement it would be better to make such arrangements as would enable you to destroy them before they did any damage to the colonies. It is not an uncommon thing for mice to destroy more value in bees in one winter than it would cost for fifty years to keep them killed off. Here is a recipe which we might term a mouse exterminator. We have frequently killed every one about the premises in a short time. Take equal quantities, in bulk, of granulated sugar, flour and arsenic. Mix it dry and thoroughly; no water should be

added as they eat it more rapidly when dry. It may be dropped in behind boards, any out of the way place or in their holes where nothing else can get at it. We sometimes place it on small sheets of paper putting about a quarter or half a teaspoonful on each. We then lay these about the bee hives, or in the bee-house and whenever we have done so we have never been troubled with mice. Unless there is plenty of food that they can get at they are sure to eat it and seem to eat it eagerly. In fact, where the bees are quiet you could put some on paper behind the division board in a hive or on top of the quilt if any signs of mice were evident at any time during the winter when examining them. Sometimes the arsenic is not pure or it may lose its strength. In such cases we have known it to fail but never when the arsenic was good. We prefer the lump. It has to be powdered by the druggist but only a third as much is necessary, *i.e.*; three spoonful of sugar and one of the arsenic.

#### HOW TO LIQUIFY HONEY.—THE HONEY SOCIAL.

This matter seems to have been pretty thoroughly gone over, yet we occasionally receive enquiries in regard to it. In shipping honey to us we prefer it granulated because tons of it can be put into the dry kiln and liquified in from six to twelve hours and that without overheating it which is a very important point. In a hurry, we can do it rapidly, or we can give it the bare heat necessary to take from one to six days, afterwards keeping it at any degree of temperature desired. By taking the screw tops off and leaving them open the honey can be evaporated and made much thicker. This plan of ripening will, no doubt, come into more general use when better known. Very thick, well evaporated honey pleases the customers, and we venture the statement that apiarists will never have too much of that to place on the market. Thin, watery honey will never give the satisfaction, and will not bring as high a price. Let bee-keepers vie with each other and try who can turn out the thickest, richest and finest honey. Then, very thick honey is less inclined to granulate, in fact some of it almost refuses to granulate, except at a very low temperature. Those who have no dry-kilns or

other favorable system of liquifying can do so in a wash boiler by simply placing two sticks an inch square to keep the tins used from resting on the bottom. The water should not be allowed to boil much as heat darkens the honey in proportion to its intensity and the length of time it remains, and likewise injures the texture, color and flavor. Honey should never be eaten hot as our first experience some ten or fifteen ago years at a church festival shows. The festival was postponed till nearly Christmas and the day before the social, down they came for a large tin of honey which had granulated solid. Although told to liquify it as soon as they got home and how to do so they waited till the next day. While tea was being served they placed the tin in the boiler and as fast as a few pounds got heated it was served up and the tin returned to the boiler till another lot was liquified. This was done till all the honey was eaten and some seemed to think it was necessary to eat all they could. The result was a large number of them were taken ill. Honey socials are becoming quite fashionable and they should be encouraged. Every church and Sunday school should have at least one honey social every year. If this practice were carried out it would increase the sale of honey, and there is no reason why it should not be done. Editors of apicultural, horticultural and agricultural papers should advocate it.

#### HOW CLOSE MAY BEES BE SET TO THE HIGHWAY WITHOUT BEING A NUISANCE ?

**T**HIS is a question which is frequently asked and there are some who are under the impression that it is necessary to keep bees a distance from the road in order to prevent them becoming troublesome to passers by. This depends entirely on the surroundings. Bees may be placed within five feet of the public highway without interfering with travel or troubling anybody, or, they may be one or even two hundred feet away and yet be troublesome. If there was no fence in front of the hives and the bees could fly to and fro very low, a horse tied at the fence or passing along the road might be stung by them. A fence, say 8 feet high, or trees planted so that it would be necessary for them

to rise up from the hives and pass over the obstruction, or in towns or villages, if they were placed in a yard where they would have to pass over the rooftops, they would never interfere with anything on the street but it is only where they fly straight out from the hives and keep low that any danger is to be apprehended. We have had from one to five hundred colonies in one apiary right in the centre of a village and have run within a few feet of the street on the south and east, and though millions of bees were passing and re-passing for weeks, months and years, yet we have never known a horse to be stung. In one or two instances men have been stung on the street. We recollect on one occasion when the bees were coming in from the fields heavily laden, the wind blowing against them kept them very close to the ground and they would rise up to surmount the fence just before flying down to the hives. One alighted on a man's face, in fact on one of his eyes and he closing the optic quickly caught the bee by the feet and caused it to sting. In order to satisfy the party that it was his fault and not the bee's, that is, had he not shut his eye catching the bee's feet he would not have been stung, we stood where they were flying so thickly that one would almost fancy a swarm was coming into the yard constantly, and, being so heavily laden, many of them would alight on us. We have had several on our face at once, some on our head and some on our hands and sleeves and they were so tired out with the heavy load that they were bringing in against a strong wind that they did not attempt to sting. After the matter was fully explained that the bees only stopped to rest on us he was satisfied, after watching them resting and passing on to their hive, that there was no danger so long as a person did not pinch or interfere with them. We have frequently had visitors in our apiary wondering if the neighbors were not stung by them, some even asking how could people live in the village where there were so many bees, but after explaining the matter fully they could readily see that they were not man's enemy but his greatest friend. Where a person intends to keep bees very close to the public highway it is advisable to have a fence or trees or

or other obstruction to their flight to cause them to rise up high in the air and to pass above persons on the thoroughfare. It is not necessary that the fence should be absolutely tight because they are not inclined to fly through small cracks or crevices but always rise up until they have an unobstructed view and although the cracks are sometimes over a foot in width we always find them passing over the top. Where a fence is not high enough a few four-foot lath six inches apart and a strong strip along the top would cause them to pass over. Although keeping our apiary so close to the road for the last fifteen years we have arranged and located our bees about fifteen rods further back in a more secluded place but should have no hesitation at any time in placing them within a few feet of any public highway and feel confident that they would give no trouble to any person when the surroundings were as they should be.

### FOUL BROOD.

OUR EXPERIENCE CONFIRMED BY E. R. RCOT.

**A** WEEK or two ago, our readers will remember what was said about foul brood, when we expressed ourselves, as satisfied that, all in all, the "fasting" plan was the "quickest, safest, cheapest, and most perfect treatment that we have been able to find," and in the last number of *Gleanings*, page 832, Nov., 1, Ernest R. Root, who has had much experience the past two seasons, confirms what we have said. We reproduce what he says, as follows:

D. A. JONES' ISOLATED FOUL-BROOD-APIARY FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

From the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL of Oct. 26, page 634, we are informed that our energetic friend Jones, the past season, established an apiary in an isolated locality for the purpose of experimenting with foul brood. The location is ten miles from his home, and a man is kept in this hospital yard the entire season, during which time it is visited frequently by friend Jones. Among other things, in speaking of carbolic acid in treating foul broody colonies, he says:

It seemed to entirely prevent the spreading of the disease, but it did not seem to cure it, although

it apparently did not increase, and in many instances appeared to decrease; and from appearances we should not doubt that, commencing this treatment early in spring, and continuing it all summer, it might be cured; because where the spraying of the combs and bees was carried on and phenol given, the bees were more inclined to clean out the dead larvæ; but it does seem like a waste of time, as far as our experiments have gone, unless it is to prevent the spreading of the disease.

The italics are mine. The facts, as stated above, agree exactly with my experience; and at different times I have mentioned the fact that, while carbolic acid failed to cure the disease, yet it evidently prevented its spread. This is sustained from what I am able to gather from correspondence, and from both American and foreign journals. In some cases I have seen reports where it effected an absolute cure. Certain it is, out of a great many colonies I could not cure a single one by spraying with carbolic acid alone. Though repeated sprayings were administered the whole season, sooner or later it became evident we should have to go back to the Jones' plan, which we did at last. In the same article, friend Jones says further:

The fasting plan, in our experience, is the quickest, safest, cheapest, and most perfect treatment that I have been able to find.

You are just right, friend Jones. The only plan which I have found that would effect an absolute cure in a short time, is your plan, or at least one embodying the fundamental principles of it; but if foul brood should break out in our apiary next spring, I would use the fasting plan, or a modification of it, accompanied with the use of carbolic acid, the latter to keep the disease from spreading, and the former to wipe it out.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### BASSWOOD AND LINDEN.

**I** WAS not a little surprised at some of the statements made by Mr. S. T. Pettit on page 167 of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for 1886, in regard to Basswood or Linden honey; and then the last sentence in the editor's remarks either is not just kind to "our English friends," or else it is a compliment to the "basswood nutmegs," "basswood hams," etc., dealt in by them, or it is a "foul slander" on our "fine, richly-flavored, crystal 'linden' honey," for it hardly seems fair to presume that "our English friends" have any difficulty in distinguishing United States honey from "nutmegs" or "hams," even if they do make them of basswood, and I presume Canadian honey is nearly as good as United States honey.

I was so sure that Mr. Muth was misrepresented about the quality of U.S. basswood honey

that he would certainly contradict Mr. Pettitt's statement and have looked for something in the JOURNAL from him. Is it possible that I don't know anything about basswood honey? Am I "color blind?" or can't I tell anything by taste? The latter has not been vitiated by the use of liquor or tobacco, and I guess it is in pretty good shape yet, at any rate Mrs. M. thinks so.

I have been getting more and more surprised till can you believe it Mr. Editor, I had got pretty nearly if not quite mad? and the "last straw" was laid on in next to the last sentence on page 415 when, in speaking of sections you say: "By the way, we didn't mention that these prices are for one piece linden (formerly basswood) V groove sections." Well! well! Are you afraid your sections will be mistaken for "nutmegs" or "hams?" or have you Canucks got to be so "tony" that you can't get along with the same words, etc., that common people use? and have put your heads together to make a reputation for your basswood honey and sections at the expense of, and by misrepresenting the same articles produced in the U. S. Ain't you ashamed of yourselves?

Mr. Pettitt says: "Now we desire to make everything in connection with our exhibition, and in the markets of the world too, as distinctively Canadian as possible. So let us all use the name linden on our labels and in conversation both at home and abroad."

Now, that is all right and proper, and if as Mr. Pettitt says in the next sentence: "Our fine richly-flavored, crystal 'linden' (formerly basswood) honey is superior to American basswood honey," it would need no misrepresentation and falsehood to introduce it into the markets of the world.

It seems to me that no one in his right mind, if at all posted in regard to the color and quality of the "fine richly-flavored crystal" U.S. basswood honey would ever class it with "buckwheat and other fall honey," as Mr. Pettitt says the Messrs. Muth have. If they have so classed it it does not necessarily follow that it is proving conclusively that the bulk of American basswood honey is inferior to Canadian "basswood" honey.

I can bring a large amount of testimony from parties just as competent to judge of the color and quality of basswood honey as the Messrs. Muth, (and no disrespect to the Messrs. Muth, either) who class it as light-colored, and one of the very finest in quality.

I don't suppose any of "Uncle Sam's" children have any objection to you "Canucks" making everything in connection with our exhibition and in the markets of the world, too, as distinctively Canadian as possible, and I think all will say

that is right, and we would feel proud of you and "glory in your spunk," energy and enterprise, but *don't stoop* to invidious comparisons and false statements to do it. What hurts me, and *does* hurt too, is the *seeming* attempt (and I believe it is more than seeming too) to build up the reputation of Canadian basswood honey by an effort to injure the reputation of U.S. basswood or linden honey. Such a course would naturally lead people to believe that "the sinners" (see A. Expert) do not all live in a warm climate.

In closing his article Mr. Pettitt says: "A little friendly rivalry in the markets of the world very likely will do us all good." I wonder if doing as he has done in his article is considered "friendly rivalry." If it is, then this article must be considered as very friendly, but if it is, it don't just *exactly* voice the feelings of the writer.

On this side of "the border" misrepresentation and false statements are not usually considered as very friendly, and does not entitle one to confidence and esteem.

A. B. MASON.

Auburndale, O., Sept. 1886.

You are trying to make us believe that you are vexed, but anyone who knows you will have difficulty in believing it. Brother Mason is one of the jolliest, best natured gentlemen it has ever been our good fortune to meet. We do not think that linden honey from southern localities is as bright as that from further north. We have examined and tested samples of linden honey produced in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and other northern states that were very hard to beat. The same latitude and altitude whether it be in the United States or Canada will produce, we presume the same kind of honey, if properly cured and cared for, although sometimes we fancy there is a slight difference on account of the soil. Linden grown along the streams in low, wet, heavy ground does not seem to produce as bright honey as that grown upon sandy soil or more especially limestone ridges. We find considerable difference in honey from clovers in the same locality. That taken from limestone ridges or high dry land is a little lighter in color than that taken from low, wet lands. Two apiaries not ten miles apart may produce slightly different grades of honey but if American honey had been put upon the English market in its purity as it was purchased from the producers it would have found ready sale at fair prices and not be a drug in the London

market as it is to day. This is not the fault of the honey producer but of the adulterators, but in time we hope that this whole matter may be set right and that the adulterators will stop their nefarious ways so that American honey may be placed on the markets of the world in its purity. When that is done and tully known by the consumers of Europe it will find a ready sale at fair prices and be appreciated by the consumer.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### REPLY TO MR. GEO. J. MALONEY.

READ Mr. Maloney's letter of Sept. 18th to-day for the first time, a month after it was written, less one day. Although far removed by time I must take decided objection to the last clause of it. An Englishman *does* know when he is beaten, and, what is more, he usually has the courtesy to "own up" if he wishes to pass as a gentleman.

The point at issue between us is very simple. Mr. Maloney has advised Canadians to push their honey on the English market by a system of commercial immorality. I advised them to "go straight," and at the same time pointed out that the would-be originator of the trickery Mr. Maloney would have you imitate, reaped the reward he deserved. Consequently if my version of the tale is not correct it is clearly Mr. Maloney's duty to prove me in error. If it is correct, let him admit he was joking or that he had been under a false impression and was pleased to be corrected, but it does not suit Mr. Maloney to do the one nor the other.

I have no wish to compete with the foremost press nor the ablest apiculturists in the world, certainly not with the five able bee-keepers whose names he gives, but in speaking of the world Mr. Maloney reminds me of the mouse who lived all his life in a box and was astonished to find how big the world was when first he got outside. Mr. Maloney's physical world is not a small place, but the four sides and lid of his mental world so obscure his vision that his competency to speak of what is beyond is rather limited. I may tell him I never write for "grit." I wield an axe or sledge hammer, a paint brush or lay on gold leaf for that. I write partly for my own recreation, but mainly to help to bind hearts closer together in the bonds of brotherhood, and have no wish to keep anyone from earning a crust of bread and cheese at "slinging ink."

Mr. Maloney I pity you! Of course you read your own national apicultural literature that is

so void of redundant verbosity. Well let me tell you, your Yankee editors have been bidding for the pen of the "Amateur writer from the country so many decades behind as England," and I have sent one of them an article at the same price as I write those to the C. B. J. I have no fear of the treatment I shall get. Uncle Sam knows how to be courteous to a stranger, but worse luck for you the trail of the monarchical or semi-monarchical is to be drawn over "the best in the world" as well as the second rate Canadian and the ninth or tenth rate "Henglish."

You are the second American I have crossed pens with and you have both flung some bad "Henglish" at me. I need scarce lose a night's sleep to find a Roland for your Oliver did I wish to do so. Kindly let Dr. Mason alone, he is big enough to care for himself; moreover we are, at least I hope so, good friends, and shall, I trust, ever remain so.

Now, Mr. Editor, please don't be alarmed, Mr. Maloney, if his name is any guide, hails from the Emerald Isle, consequently he is a Celt. I hail from old Cornwall and, they tell me, am seven-eighths a Celt too, consequently if we break heads to-day, we shall be good friends tomorrow. But I never haul down the flag because a round of blank cartridge has been fired off.

AMATEUR EXPERT.

England, Oct. 17th, 1887.

At the time Mr. Maloney's letter was inserted in the BEE JOURNAL both its editors were absent attending the exhibitions, hence no comments were made on it and it is only this moment that our attention has been drawn to it or we should have had something to say in defence of "Amateur Expert" before now. In all our experience, and in all our dealings with the English and with Englishmen, we have always found them full of grit, but ready to admit themselves in the wrong when convinced of it. In war it is a good thing that a man never knows when he is beaten, at least for his country, but the sword and the pen are not synonyms in this respect. Were it worth while, we could recall numerous instances where English writers have acknowledged being beaten in apicultural controversies. It seems to be believed by a great many that Hoge did really get his honey introduced to the Queen's table through the Lord Steward. In the *American Bee Journal* of July 31st, 1884, page 486, an article is copied from the New York

*Sun*, in which the whole method is described, and while the editor published the article he did not fully endorse it. On the 15th October, 1884, we find in the *British Bee Journal* an article headed, "A Daw in Borrowed Plumes," which for the sake of setting this matter at rest we reproduce:

A DAW IN BORROWED PLUMES.

The editor of the *American Bee Journal* in reproducing the article from the *New York Sun*, entitled 'How the queen was captured,' states that though the narrative is not absolutely correct, there is still a considerable modicum of truth in it. This modicum will have to be reduced to the smallest possible dimensions, if, indeed, there is the slightest vestige of truth to be found in it, after the perusal of the following letter from the Secretary of the Lord Steward, the Earl Sydney:—

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace, S.W.  
October 2nd 1884.

SIR,—The Lord Steward wishes me to acknowledge the receipt from you of a pot of honey purporting to be supplied by Mr. Hoge, who styles himself on the label 'Purveyor to her Majesty.'

His Lordship instructs me to return you the packet, and to inform you there is no record of any supply of honey by Mr. Hoge for the Palace, and that he does not hold any appointment as Purveyor to her Majesty.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. MARCH.

As the pot of honey submitted to the Lord Steward was the one analysed by Mr. Otto Hohner and certified by him to consist largely of corn syrup, we think that it is fortunate for Her Majesty that Mr. Hoge is not her purveyor.

If our American cousins have believed the canonard about the ex-Lord Steward, who was engaged largely in the manufacture and sale of pickles, and was bribed by Mr. Hoge's wine, coupled with an order for his pickles, to use his influence in introducing American honey on the royal table, Mr. Hoge must have been laughing in his sleeve even more heartily at his countrymen than he did at the Britishers, whom he thought he had outwitted. 'The anxious inquirer with the sore throat' (see p. 206 of the present volume) will now have his mind set at rest, as far as Mr. Hoge's title of Purveyor to Her Majesty is concerned. We regret that we cannot furnish him with the name of the distinguished chemist under whose formula Mr. Hoge's honey is prepared.

It is true that Hoge did call himself purveyor to Her Majesty, the Queen,

but how he managed to get the title seems to be a mystery, unless it was the growth of his own imagination. Some two or three months before this exposure the British Bee-keepers' Association had an exhibit at the International Health Exhibition and by some means Mr. Hoge gained admission to their department and planted his exhibits in close proximity to those of the B.B.K.A. with which he had no connection. Specimens of adulterated honey were exhibited by Mr. Otto Hohner and Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Hoge's samples were among these. The latter felt very much hurt that samples of honey labelled "adulterated" should be put up in close proximity to his "beautiful pure honey" and by some means he prevailed on the general superintendent to have the samples removed. The removal was for a very short duration, however, and the samples were replaced so that visitors had the pleasure of gazing on the adulterated article at one end of the exhibit and Mr. Hoge's "pure honey" at the other during the balance of the exhibition. This one act of Mr. Hoge's has done more to create a feeling antagonistic to American honey in the English market than any other thing, but because of the iniquities of this one man Americans should not be classed as a whole as adulterators.

BEES, BERRIES AND POULTRY.

AS we copied the article from Dr. C. C. Miller, in *Gleanings*, of Oct. 1st, we therefore give place to this reply from A. J. Perkins, of Johnston, N. Y. We should be glad to have the experience of those in Canada who combine bee-keeping with some other pursuits:—

In *Gleanings*, Oct. 1, Dr. C. C. Miller thinks bee-keeping and growing small fruits won't work together. If he could visit my place he would change his opinion, for my bees have a very happy time on fruit blossoms. We have now some three acres of red raspberries among other fruit, and from the middle of May to nearly the middle of July the bees swarm on the blossoms from morning till night, and in wet weather when they can't work on other plants they are always busy on raspberries, and our blackberries are a splendid plant for them also. After a fair trial I think bee-keeping and growing fruit is a success

with me, and after eight years' experience I also say, for the next business to pass away idle moments, give me poultry. I raise three or four hundred chicks every year, and don't they have a nice time running among the bushes? Not many worms or bugs escape their eyes. They are always healthy and sharp; no hawks can catch them under the bushes. I can tend all three and still have time to play, and not make as many mistakes as I have in writing this.

A. J. PERKINS.

Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1887.

After receiving the above we wrote friend P. for further particulars, and he replies as follows:

HOW AND WHY BEES AND POULTRY DO NOT CONFLICT.

My time is so fully occupied that I can hardly spend time to write as I should like. At any rate I will take the last of my text first and commence with poultry.

Our poultry year commences by the first of September. At this time we usually sort our flocks, and put from twelve to twenty of our nicest pullets in each flock. We generally winter eight flocks, or from 100 to 150 fowls (the cocks are not allowed to run with the hens, but are kept in pens by themselves until breeding time, and then put with the hens about two days each week). We keep only pure-bred fowls. We have this time Light Brahma, Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Silver-spangled Hamburgs. Our chicks hatched in April or May will commence to lay in September or October. About September first, when we sort our flocks, we keep our best pullets and cockerels, selling the culls. During the fall and winter we try, by extra feed and good care, to get the selected stock to lay all they will when eggs bring a large price.

We feed wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat (mixed, one-fourth of each), as soon as it is light in the morning, and the last thing before dark. At noon we give them some warm feed, such as potatoes, turnips, apples, or vegetables of any kind, boiled and mixed with meal or shorts. We also put in sometimes a little linseed meal and fine bone flour. This will give them a glossy plumage, and keep them in nice condition. Cracked bone and oyster shells are always before them, and they are given meat of some kind twice each week. For green food cabbage is the best. A little clover hay is good now and then. This I cut in the straw cutter, and find it works well. Fresh water is given daily.

Four or five days before we want to save eggs for hatching, we put the cocks with the hens. We commence to set in March, and usually set from thirty to forty hens. At first we give each hen eleven eggs, as the season gets warmer we

give more, until the last hens sometimes have as many as twenty eggs. Ten chicks is a fair hatch for each hen. I have had as many as nineteen. When the chicks are hatched we put about twenty with a hen in a coop, some distance from the house, near our berries, in the orchard. In the orchard or in the garden they will pick bugs and worms from morning until night; and if you give them all they will eat they will not trouble your fruit or vegetables. In giving twenty chicks to each hen we have to take some from another hen just hatching. This hen we set again, and sometimes for the third time.

Now, this is all done by May first, before it is time in our section to work with bees. We have spent with the fowls about two hours each day in winter, thus leaving plenty of time to do other work, fixing bee-hives. Last winter I made 44 chaff hives besides doing a great deal of other work. After our chicks are in coops in the bushes, our trouble is over. We feed them at first five times a day. After they are five or six weeks old we feed them three times a day. We take the hen away when they are about four weeks old. The young cocks we sell to the market when they weigh from a pound and a half to three pounds. During the summer we sell our old stock, and in September we sort our stock and commence again on another year. Of course, I don't expect to get rich keeping fowls but they help, and after an experience of eight years I am satisfied that they are profitable, and in connection with bee-keeping certainly with me a success.

Here is my account with fowls last season, ending Sept. 1.

	Debit.	Credit.
Sept.	\$15 54	\$16 44
Oct.	9 08	11 49
Nov.	8 61	6 03
Dec.	4 30	6 02
Jan.	4 10	22 35
Feb.	5 10	18 04
Mar.	11 06	24 18
Apr.	6 06	20 82
May.	6 55	32 22
June	10 67	20 03
July	9 23	35 78
Aug.	10 53	10 27
	\$100 83	\$231 68

Profit after paying for all feed used. \$130 85  
I think the manure, and eggs and poultry used in my family more than pay for the care I gave them. My credit to them is only for fowls and eggs sold, and charge them for all feed at market price.

A. J. PERKINS.

Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1887.

From Gleanings.

### How Many Colonies to the Square Mile.

THE season has been a remarkable one here—never so poor; though bloom in orchard, field, and forest, was abundant, very little nectar was secreted till the last week in June, when the season for surplus honey usually closes; then until after July 15th we had a good flow of honey. My own average will be 40 lbs. of surplus to the hive for 100 colonies, spring count. The quality is very fine, largely from blue thistle.

#### OVERSTOCKING.

The old question, never yet settled, and one, perhaps, like some others, never to be fully settled, will again present itself—stocking and overstocking the field. It is when we have such seasons as the present that we realise what overstocking is. How many bees may be kept profitably upon a given field is no more decided, and, we may say, no more to be decided, than the much-debated one touching the profit of deep ploughing, and for much the same reasons. Widely variant seasons so affect the secretion of nectar, that, setting aside the very important question of management, the results of the season's work are in no wise conclusive as to the point at which any given locality is overstocked.

Somewhere we have read, that in Europe as many as 6000 colonies have been kept in one square mile of land; but no mention is made of the product of these colonies. Who can report the largest number of bees to the square mile in America? It will be interesting in many ways to have some comparison of localities by reports from all sections.

We know of no greater number than 200 so kept in Virginia. Every observant apiarist knows that there are seasons when it seems that the supply of nectar is exhaustless; that, have as many bees as we may, all are employed from dawn till dark in ceaseless movement.

It will be a matter of interest to know if as many as 1000 colonies are kept on any one square mile in America, with profit to their owners—this without regard to the range inside of the mile. It is true, that four apiaries may be one mile apart, and on the four corners of a square mile; but even then have we any such localities? Can any reader of *Gleanings* report as many as that ever profitably worked?

Friend Manum, at Bristol, Vt., who made such a splendid record one year, with his product of 36,000 lbs., was obliged the year before to feed 6000 lbs. of sugar to winter his stocks. One year he was surely overstocked. He had bees in five localities not many miles apart. Let us get at the statistics, and see what they will show.

J. W. PORTER.

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 5th, 1887.

American Agriculturist.

### BEE-NOTES FOR NOVEMBER.

IF any hives have not yet been prepared for winter, they should be attended to the first warm day. If hives are to be wintered indoors they should never be taken in until cold weather begins in earnest, or it may be necessary to set them on their summer stands again. The later bees are housed the better, provided the weather remains warm enough for them to fly and void their fæces. The room in which the bees are to be wintered should be dark, dry, quiet, and well-ventilated. If it is in a cellar under a dwelling, a good way to ventilate it is to run a piece of common stove-pipe into the flue which is used by stoves throughout the house; this creates a good draft and forms perfect ventilation. Before placing the hives inside, remove the caps and nail wire cloth over frames as well as at the entrance; this will keep out mice. Now place the absorbing material on the top and set the hives inside laying sticks over them (to allow a perfect ventilation), and set the others on top of sticks. After bees have been prepared in this manner, and all made snug inside, it cannot be recommended too strongly that they be left severely alone. Have a thermometer in the room and keep it as near fifty degrees as possible; but better have it forty degrees if it can be held at that all the time than allow much variation. Do not disturb them until ready to take them out in the spring; there is no gain in setting them out for cleansing flight, but very often loss. All colonies on summer stands should be packed with absorbing material and given upward ventilation through it.

WM. B. TREADWELL.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

H. C. DANIELS.—My yield for the present year is 1,300 lbs. comb and 1,800 lbs. extracted honey from forty swarms. Not bad for an off year?

J. M. KINSEY & Co.—Note heads and envelopes received. It beats us to know how you can furnish them so cheap. We enclose you our price list for 1887.

Rochester, Mich.

### Convention Notices.

North American Bee-Keepers' Society and the Northwestern Bee-Keepers Society will meet in joint convention at the Commercial Hotel, cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, in Chicago, Ills., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 16, 17 and 18, 1887. Arrangements have been made with the Hotel, for back room, one bed, two persons, \$1.75 per day, each; front room, \$2.00 per day each person. This date occurs during the second week of the Fat Stock Show, when excursion rates will be very low.





# FEEDERS.

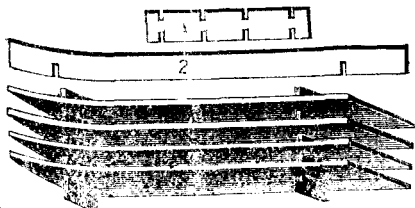
## THE CANADIAN FEEDER.



We have quite a number of the ordinary Feeders yet in stock which we will sell at 40c each; per 25, \$8.75. These cannot go by mail, so must be sent by express or freight.

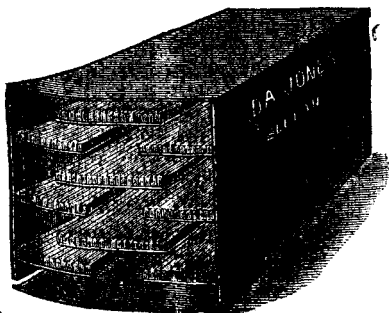
## IMPROVED CANADIAN FEEDER.

This is the Feeder spoken of on page 610 of the current volume of the JOURNAL. It is arranged with the float as shown in the engraving below. Holds 12 to 15 pounds of feed, and



may be divided making two feeders if needed. The price is 50c. each, made up; per 25, \$12.00. In flat each 40c.; per \$8.75. All orders can be filled by return freight or express.

## WINTER FEEDERS.



For feeding in winter, or at any time when the weather is too cold to admit of feeding liquids.

Price each, made up.....\$0 30  
Per 10, " ..... 2 75  
Price each, in flat..... 20  
Per 10, " ..... 1 75

These are placed above the cluster, filled with candy which is made by taking pulverized or granulated sugar, and stirring it into honey nicely warmed up, until the latter will not stand any more in solution. Allow the mass to stand till both are thoroughly mixed. Then place in Feeders and set over frames, packing around nicely to keep in the heat.

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

# CANADIANS

Want to supply their wants at home as much as possible, but heretofore they have not been able to do so, at least for bees by the pound, frames of brood, and nuclei. We have decided to furnish them at the prices as found in the following table :

### BEES BY THE POUND.

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

Frames of brood cannot be sent alone.

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

Two frame nucleus consists of 1/2 pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive.

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

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

The above must go by express.

### QUEENS.

	Homebred	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgins
May	2 00		2 50	3 00	
June	1 50	1 00	2 00	3 00	6 60
July	1 00	90	2 00	2 50	50
August	1 60	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	\$8.00
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 8 per cent.; ten colonies and over, 5 per cent. Colonies as above will each have six to eight frames of brood bees and honey, and good laying queen.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ld., Boston.

# PRINTING

PRINTING

Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,  
and Bee-Keepers,

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER  
YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

CATALOGUES,  
PRICE LISTS,  
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LABELS,  
OR GENERAL PRINTING.

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

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

## HEDDON HIVES !



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

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

Sample hives we make with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

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

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

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

PRICES OF PARTS.

	made up	flat
Bottom stand.....	12	09
Bottom-boards.....	15	11
Entrance blocks (two).....	08	08
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	13
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. Heddons' 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:—

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

## Heddons' 1887 Circular.

NOW READY.

### ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

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

Address,

JAMES HEDDON,  
DOWAGIAC, MICH

# TOOLS FOR BEE-KEEPERS

## HAMMERS.

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

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

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

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

## TWO FOOT RULES.

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

## HAND SAWS

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

## PANEL SAWS.

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

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

## PLANES.

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

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

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

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

**BRETON, ONT.**

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**APIARIAN \* SUPPLIES.**

*Our Circular sent free on application.*

PUBLISHERS

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**FINE BOOK & JOB PRINTERS.**

Sample copies free on receipt of name and address. 11

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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.

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- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
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- E. F. Smith, Smyrna, N.Y.
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- J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanics Falls, Me.
- M. J. DICKSON, Hiawatha, Kans.
- ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.
- W. FORTY, Charlottesville, Va.
- ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, Barrytown, N.Y.
- BARTON FERGAND & BARNES, Waco, Tex.
- WE CLARK, Oriskany, N.Y.
- PAUL L VALLON, Bayou Goula, La.

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HAMILTON, HANCOCK CO., ILL.

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By a judicious distribution of the *Life*,

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It never fails to bring results. Samples sent on application. Prices, printed with your name and address: 100, 50c.; 250, \$1.25; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25.

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

## BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE.

—OR—

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State Agricultural College, Lansing Mich

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—AND—

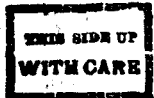
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These are for pasting on the tops of cases.  
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" 100, 25, by mail, 27  
" 1000, 1.50 by mail, 1.60

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SHOULD BE WITHOUT

### Clarke's Bird's Eye View of Bee-keeping

68 pages, bound in cloth; profusely illustrated; price 25 cents.

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## BEEES AND HONEY

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A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

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

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

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

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

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

## OUR 60 LB. TINS.

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
Per 100.....	42 00

"Charcoal" tin used in these. As a rule "coke" tin is used.

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