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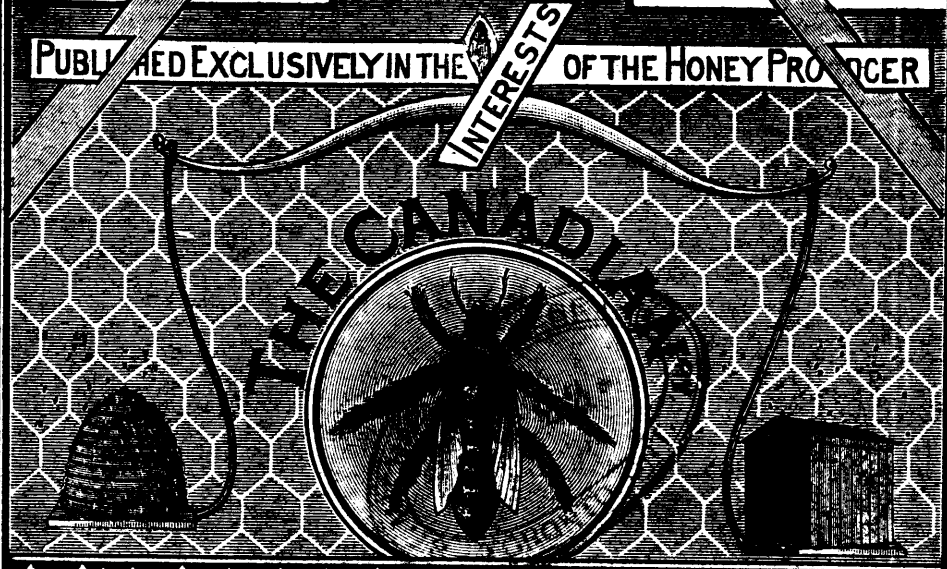
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VOL. II, NO. 20.

1886

AUGUST 11.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



THE CANADIAN

JOURNAL

APR 24 1874

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY
JONES, MACPHERSON & CO
BELLON ONT.

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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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Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES.

NOW READY.

This little pamphlet is presented to the Bee-keeping public with the hope that it may be the means of saving infected colonies from death by fire and otherwise. No expense is required to successfully treat the disease, other than the little time required for fasting.

Price, 10 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

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

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Post Colborne, Ont

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QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root Price in cloth, \$1.50.

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BEEKEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price, in cloth, \$1.50.

A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.

SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.

"A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller. Price, 75c.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W. F. Clarke. Price 25c

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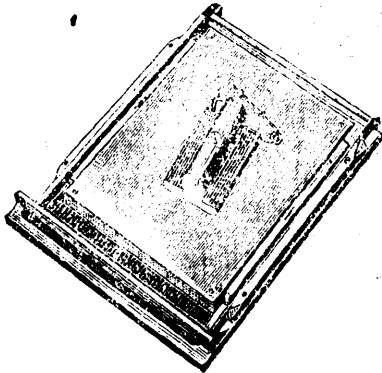
McCOLL BROS.,
Toronto.

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THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

Saves the cost of the machine in nailing 500 frames, to say nothing of the extra quality of the work obtained by its use.



PRICES.

For Jones' Frame.....\$1.25
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 Ready to go by express or freight.

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BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



Read what J. I. 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, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives etc., to make and we expect to do it with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price-list Free. Address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES, No 472 Ruby St, Rockford, Ill.

SYRIAN QUEENS

By return mail. Tested \$1.50 each, untested 75 cts., twelve for \$8; to Canada 10 cts. more each unless six or more are taken at one time.

ISRAEL GOOD,
 Sparta, Tenn.

Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

PEERLESS OIL,
 Manufactured only by SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.
 Toronto, Ont

BEESWAX WANTED.

WILL pay the highest market price for any quantity of pure wax. Comb foundation for sale to suit any frame or section. 35 cts. for wax. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville station, C. P. R. If by mail to

ABNER PICKET
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Also agent for D. A. Jones' supplies.

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Or Pasteboard boxes for enclosing honey sections. We sold thousands of them last season and are receiving orders for thousands of the improved for this season.

The improved Cartons are shipped in the flat all ready for the sections; all you have to do is to put on the label.

	Per 500	Per 1000
Price for 1 lb.....	\$3 50	\$6 00
" 2 lb.....	4 50	8 00

Sample by mail 5c.

Labels for the Carton 1 lb., \$1.00 per M.; 2 lb, \$1.25 per M; 14 oz. Glass Honey Jars \$5.00 per gross, also tin packages of all kinds.

Honey Labels—Best assortment in the U. S.—Send for Catalogue.

Wholesale prices to dealers.

A. O. CRAWFORD,
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WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

—THE—

CHAMPION EGG TESTER.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.



Use it at home, everywhere. Take it with you in your pocket when buying eggs. Save money and trade. Bad ones are seen at a glance. For incubating purposes they are far superior to anything out—durable, nice form and will last a long time.

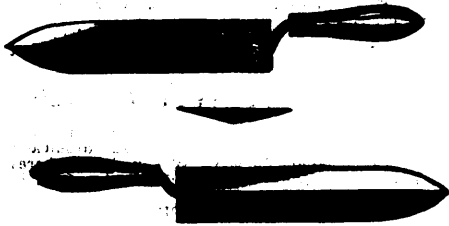
THE CHICK'S HEART can be seen beating through the shell in three days, and dead ones are plainly noticeable. After eggs have been under a hen or incubator for five days, the unfertile ones should be removed. This can be done by using an Egg Tester

We will send one of these Egg Testers free to every person sending us \$1.25, the price of one year's subscription to the "POULTRY MONTHLY," the best magazine of its kind. If you have already paid your subscription, induce one of your neighbors to subscribe, mail us the amount (\$1.25) and we will send you the Egg Tester free of charge for your trouble. Send for Price List of Poultry Supplies. Address

THE POULTRY MONTHLY.
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We have just to hand a large shipment of honey knives from the makers, Lockwood Bros. Sheffield, England. These are undoubtedly the finest we have had made yet, being the most perfect in shape and neatness of manufacture.



These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel

Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish \$1 35
Ebony Polished Handle, glazed polish 1 15
Wood Polished Handle, glazed polish 90
If by mail, add 18c extra for each knife.
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THE YUCCA BRUSH!!

BY MAIL SIX CENTS EACH.

I do manufacture a first-class article of Comb Foundation, and keep in Stock Sections, Honey Knives, Cane, Smokers, etc. Write for particulars.

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A new bee-book of 114 pages, cloth bound. Price 75 cents. Sent postpaid by the author.

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In May, \$1.15 each; \$12.00 per dozen.
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Tested in May \$2.50; in June and after \$2.00 each.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Special rates to dealers.

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My new Illustrated Catalogue is now ready, and will be mailed to all who apply for it. Address

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Best Quality With Lowest Prices.

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Mention C. B. J.

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For Italian Bees and Queens in their purity for beauty and working qualities they are equal to any in the U. S. or Canada. Comb foundation 40c. per lb. Untested queens \$1 each, \$11 per dozen; tested \$3.5c each. Queens reared in full colonies from eggs; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular
T. S. HALL,
Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

ITALIAN - QUEENS - 1886.

Reared in full colonies. Satisfaction guaranteed. Untested, \$1; Tested, \$2. Queens also exchanged for colonies of black bees.

F. A. GEMMILL,
Harmony Apiary, Stratford

ITALIAN AND CARNIOLAN QUEENS

By return mail, bred in separate apiaries away from other bees. Warranted Italians or untested Carniolan Queens, in June, \$1.10; 6, \$5.90; July, \$1.6, \$5. State which you prefer, BELLINZONA or GOLDEN ITALIANS. For full particulars and prices of bees, send for circular. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. D. DUVAL,
Spencerville, Mont. Co.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS A SPECIALTY

My apiary consists of 50 colonies, each with a Carniolan Queen fertilized by an Italian drone last season. I have no other bees. Untested Queens, safe arrival guaranteed, \$1 each. Carniolan queens fertilized by Italian drones August and September, 1885, 50c. each. Send money order or postal note. Queens to Canada, England, South America, 10 cts. each extra. Send for circular.

S. W. MORRISON, M.D.,
Oxford, Chester Co., Pa.

HOW TO RAISE COMB HONEY.

An illustrated pamphlet, just out, by Oliver Foster, describing improvements in methods resulting from 10 year's practical work and extensive experiment. Price 5 cents. Send also for free circular of Italian bees and queens, bred for honey and for sale. The "Invertible" Honey Case, and other standard supplies for the apiary. Address

OLIVER FOSTER,
MT. VERNON, LINA CO., IOWA.



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

Vol. II. No. 20. BEETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 11, 1886 Whole No. 72

OUR OWN APIARY.

INCREASE.

INCREASE, if produced artificially, requires more skill and judgment than is possessed by the majority of bee-keepers. It would necessitate the writing of a book to describe fully all that tends to make it a success. A person must be conversant with the flora or honey resources of his locality, a fair judge of the season or prospects at least, and able to tell pretty nearly when the honey harvest will commence and when likely to end; in short he should know more about apiculture than is known by the majority of bee-keepers. Having practised artificial increase more or less for a great many years we are fully convinced that bee-keepers would be more successful if they allowed their bees to swarm naturally; it requires less skill to manage the bees and has many advantages that cannot be had without skill when practicing artificial. A gentleman who allows his bees to swarm naturally called last week and his report for this year should satisfy most bee-keepers. Having only four colonies to commence with in the spring, he has increased to sixteen and has taken over 1000 pounds of honey. His locality is undoubtedly a good one.

We will send Vol. I. of the C. B. J. nicely bound in cloth to new subscribers for \$1.25 or clubbed with current Volume for \$2.00.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE HEDDON HIVE--LAYING WORKERS.

SINCE my letter in C. B. J. re the Heddon hive, I have received a sample wood-screw from the JOURNAL office and have given it a thorough test. I soaked the wood and tried its strength in different ways, and it seems amply sufficient for any pressure necessary to be put upon it. All screws turned out as good, or nearly as good, as sample will, no doubt, prove perfectly satisfactory. The side of brood section opposite screws should be very strongly nailed on to resist pressure when the frames are heavy with brood and honey and require great pressure from screws to hold them in place.

LAYING WORKERS.

I have never been bothered with these pests, to speak of, till this season, and a nuisance they are sure enough. When they get numerous in a colony and long-established before being found out, it is very hard to get rid of them, and the usual methods sometimes fail. They will find their way back to the hive though dumped out rods away, and will go on filling up the cells with eggs at a rapid rate queen or no queen. Having two or three desperate cases of this kind it may be interesting and profitable to some readers to know what I am doing with them. In such cases even the "breaking up" will not avail, and, instead of one colony, several will then be injured. I concluded that if they would lay, and must lay, they might lay, but that I would spoil the nursing business and despoil them of their honey as regularly as they gathered it. I simply took away all their honey and bogus brood and gave them empty frames of comb. Every four or five days I extract all the honey they have and give them a fresh lot of empty combs. This will not

stop them laying, but it will effectually stop the bogus brood rearing. Let them lay away and gather on. This I shall continue till the end of the honey season, or till they wear themselves out laying eggs and gathering honey. This may seem a little hard on the bees, but I see no other way in such exceptional cases of saving myself from loss, and this, I suppose, we have the right to do so long as we do not verge on "cruelty to animals." Of course if the weather happened to prove so unfavorable for three or four days after taking all their honey that they could not gather any, I would feed them, but in good weather when there is honey in the fields they must gather it or starve.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., Aug. 4th, 1886.

We have not, as yet, had a case of fertile workers so bad that we could not introduce a laying queen by the use of chloroform. We fully agree with you that dumping them out, or moving the hive to a new location, is useless, and think there can be no greater mistake than to imagine that there are only a few laying workers, and, that if they are disposed of, the trouble is over. Experience leads us to believe that if you could remove the fertile workers every day others would take their places as long as any bees were left in the hive to care for the eggs. The ordinary way of introducing queens will not answer in case of fertile workers, as they will refuse to accept them. Sometimes by taking away all the combs and leaving them without for twelve or twenty-four hours, then spraying them with diluted honey and shaking them up in the box until they become so thoroughly wet that they cannot fly, putting the queen in with them and giving them another shake, after which they may be thrown down in front of the hive and allowed to run in the same as a swarm, they will accept the queen. The combs in their new home should contain brood in all stages. We have frequently found this plan to work. The queen would go on laying and sometimes the fertile workers would also lay for several days. In all such cases we now introduce with chloroform. We have never found the bees to work so well when fertile workers were in the hive, especially after they had been queenless for some time and their numbers were becoming less. Friend Pringle, how did you destroy their brood? Did you change their

combs every three or four days, allowing the eggs or brood to chill, or did you wait until the larvæ were capped over? Your plan of changing combs, if done about every four days, would doubtless work, as little honey would be consumed in the rearing of brood.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

MR. HEDDON CRITICISED.

PLEASE allow me to correct a misleading sentence in my article on page 37, which should read: "Mr. Heddon, and every practical bee-keeper will agree with me, that this is the worst part about the hive; and I believe the one that will fulfil my prophecy."

In defence to myself and our beloved pursuit allow me to reply to Mr. Heddon's criticism on page 326, where he charges me with too much self-esteem, etc. If I am guilty of his charges he ought not to get nervous about it, as I have probably made a mistake in copying self-esteem of Mr. H., for the past couple of years, by reading his articles in the bee-papers up to the late numbers. Allow me to quote just one of the many to prove my statement. On page 409, the present volume of the *A. B. J.*, Mr. Heddon criticises Mr. Dayton's surplus arrangements and says: "While from my standpoint I do not conceive that the arrangement he describes is at all practical, that it will ever meet the wants of producers of honey." Mr. H. does not give any reason for his statement, nor has he even seen the arrangement. By this it appears (considering his language on page 326) that he has extra privileges, or is he infallible?

I admit that I expected too much of Mr. H., for him to agree with me on that split and stick arrangement about the hive, as I never saw that he admits anything (excepting once about four years ago,) but that will not alter my eighteen years' experience and conclusion a mite. Mr. H. wonders if Mr. T. has studied law, on which I will decidedly say no, as I have every respect from what I have heard and seen when I hear *law* or *lawyer*, and which it seems to be just fun to Mr. Heddon, as he has lately told us considerable of his studies on it and which he also put in practice considerably in his criticism by turning and twisting my "conclusion" into "seriously compelling," etc., and these seem to be his weapons with which he is trying to bluff us, if we criticise his hive. Of course, if the hive is as good as Mr. H. writes of it, then there is no need for him to get angry; it should make him glad if any one says something against it, as that gives him a better chance to bring the good qualities (if there are any,) before the public and

save advertising it. And I will state further, that myself, with all other bee-keepers, would not see our own interest by not adopting the hive, if it is true that we could *more than double* the profits with it, and all we need to do with it is, to flop it over, it would pay us well, even if some of the machinery would get out of kelter once in a while. I would not object to that part as much as I do to the split, as I can generally fix my binders and mowers again if they break down (of course it is sometimes a little vexing if the grain is getting too ripe over it,) but if the principle is bad, there is no remedy.

Mr. Heddon tells us that he believes that sugar syrup is better for winter stores for bees than *any* honey; this is surely one of his biggest mistakes with which he has come before the public, in two ways: First, it is not true with me that bees winter better on sugar syrup than on good, genuine, well ripened honey, that is, honey which was secreted in the flowers (not any excepted in this locality) of which there are hundreds of different varieties. I would agree with Mr. H. if he had said, that bees winter better on sugar syrup than on poor unripe honey of different sources, such as cider and others, or if we extract all the best honey clean, or rob them otherwise of it, we can not expect our bees to winter well, and there is just the point in my argument which Mr. H. has apparently been overlooking in my former article, namely: that we can not have the bees in the best suitable condition for winter on natural stores in the Heddon hive, and I now add, especially so when flapped over and over, till all the suitable stores for winter are out of it. Let me tell you here that this is not the only misusage our helpless pets have to contend with by some of our bee-keepers who claim that nature has made a mistake. Nature does not make mistakes, but man will interrupt it. Four years ago last fall I was influenced by Mr. Heddon's sugar feeding prediction to feed sugar syrup to some of my colonies which had not natural stores enough for to winter on. all came through well, except a small number; the next fall I did the same again with about the same results, but noticed after setting them out, that those which had natural stores did far better than those with the syrup. One year ago last fall I fed mostly honey to those which needed more stores, and came out about the same as the two foregoing years, excepting those that burned. Last fall I didn't need to feed but little honey as they had nearly all natural stores enough, and every one of the 163 colonies that I put in came out better than any I have ever wintered since 1872.

My experiments firmly convince me that good

ripe honey is their natural and best winter stores that they can have, and will winter on it safely every time (pollen not excepted); if other conditions are right in order to have good honey for them we dare not rob them of all the best.

The second and far more dangerous or damaging mistake that Mr. H. makes to our industry is, when he says that sugar is better than honey. If everybody would believe that, our pursuit would cease at once, as every customer would argue thus: if honey is unwholesome for bees it will surely be for man, and, if sugar is a better sweet, we will use it instead, as we can buy it considerably cheaper. With this Mr. H., also upsets all the praise (which honey really deserves) that has been written in all the bee-books and periodicals for which many good judges and experienced men have written and I would like to know what is sweeter and more palatable and wholesome than honey for bees or mankind.

One more word and I am done on the subject. In the last sentence Mr. H. remarks: he (T.) has not failed to leave with me the impression that his apicultural knowledge is like many farmers' financial condition "land poor."

Probably some of these poor farmers have no axes to grind and, raising wheat at 50 or 60 cts. a bushel, we all know, does not pay; but if Brother H. means me, then his ingenious spirit has surely led him into the woods. As I have been one of the most successful farmers in this vicinity, for which I thank God that he has given me health and strength to perform my daily duties to make a home for myself and family on my homestead; considering that I had no means to improve my claim and had to help myself the best I could. Built a house from trees and rooted it with the same, also making my furniture out of trees; this was thirty years ago last month. Besides me and my wife, all we had of live stock was a cat. the Sioux Indians were our next neighbors. Since then the cat's progeny has increased considerably. We have also reared a family of five children, of which some have done the farming for quite a number of years. The place is now well stocked with cattle and some of the finest horses that America affords. The financial part is O. K. The poor land of which Mr. Heddon speaks has produced over 45 bushels of wheat to the acre in one season, and some of it never bore less than 25 bushels of wheat per acre in seventeen succeeding crops. I began my bee-keeping in 1868, when I accidentally found a bee-tree in my timber. I have not been any less successful with bees than I have been with farming, though I had my ups and downs with bees until the last seven years, in which they have averaged me

nearly \$1,000 per year and all the money paid for hired help on my bees was \$29. Since I have had bees, all the rest of the work with them and their produce I have done alone; I have not sold any supplies, only to accommodate a couple of neighbors who have a few colonies, neither have I sold any queens, but paid out for same about \$55. I may mention that the two queens I have received of Mr. Heddon, (his *dark Italiann*) were the poorest for making comb honey of any I have ever received. I tolerated some of their progeny three seasons to see if they were any different, but with no better result. I have rooted them all out this season, as I have received some of the finest stock from Mr. Cary, Colorain, Mass.; they seem to be the Syrio-Albino; their progeny is the nicest looking, the gentlest in nature, the best honey getters, the nicest comb builders and most prolific non-swarmling bees I have ever had; I have over 50 hives stocked with them now.

I have not succeeded in getting pollen out of combs in the way Mr. Heddon recommends, by hanging the combs with the pollen in the centre of the colony, most of them leave it where it is, and spoil the good ones by filling with pollen if put on the outside. It would be necessary to get it out with the toothpick which Mr. Heddon says he doesn't use for that, but let the bees do it by the above plan, though my bees have spoiled for me a large number of combs by it which makes them entirely useless; I have tried it in every way and condition of the colonies, but as a rule; failed to accomplish the desired results. I have also tried Mr. Heddon's fall feeder, but do not like it. I had it placed on a hive (about half full of feed) which needed more stores, but the bees did not carry the contents down in five days, so I emptied it into the hind part of the hive after raising the front about 4 inches, and in less than an hour it was all taken up by the bees; my hives are bottom tight, and the above is the best and quickest way with which I can feed my bees in the fall. Fall feeders are a useless tool in my apiary, and so are many other contrivances which are highly recommended, for which I have paid money without receiving any value. This is the very reason why I write, not because of bitterness, and spleen etc., though the Heddon section case recompenses me fully for all the rest I have received, as it just suits my hives and my management, although I have improved it considerably, by putting a strip of glass in the sides with wooden shutters or slides over the outside of it, so as to shut out light and cold; the slides run in grooves and can be slid back or forward so as to see when the cases are full without disturbing the bees; I think so much of the prin-

ciple of the Heddon case that I could stand it easily even if Mr. H. would call me names.

C. THEILMANN.

Thielmanton, Minn., July 27th 1886.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ALMOST A SCARE.

YOUR article in June 30th "something like foul brood," is just precisely what I found not over three weeks ago. As you probably know, I am establishing another apiary far away from the first one I established at San Miguel, and everything about the yard was new, hives and fixtures of every description; the few native bees we bought were examined closely while being transferred to see that none of them had foul brood. We began transferring February 11th, and everything went all right until about three weeks ago, when I was looking into a brood-chamber, and my little son, eleven years old, stood beside me, and as I lifted a comb he said, "Why papa, ain't that foul brood?" At first sight I said "Yes." I put the comb back, so fully disgusted and disappointed that at that moment I would have been willing to have sold out, and very cheap, too. But knowing that "fortune favors the brave," I raised the comb again, and after a thorough examination decided it was not foul brood, but it is my opinion that most any one less familiar with that disease than I am, would have said it was foul brood sure. I looked in different hives and found the same conditions all through the apiary. Now, how did it look, and what was it? In looking over the face of the combs, the affected larvæ were easily seen through the capping, and many of them with the little pin hole that is so common in foul brood cells, but upon opening the cells the larvæ were found to be dried up, a few were in a pus state, but not so dark or rosy as foul brood, and wanting in that strong stench that always accompanies the *simon pure* foul brood. What I conceive the cause (with us) this spring and so far this summer, the honey flow has been very light, feeding has been resorted to to keep the bees breeding, so that we might have brood to make new colonies with (for increase we have in spite of the dearth of honey.) Well, under the influence of feeding pure honey, the queens have been stimulated to lay more than the bees are able to feed properly, and, in consequence, the half fed larvæ starved before they had matured. If your neighbor had something similar to what we had, I do not wonder that he was alarmed, for, had I not had as much experience as I have, I would have been willing to declare "before high Heaven," if need be, that it was the *genuine stuff*. Within the last two weeks the honey flow

is a little better and I see no more of this trouble. I have seen several reports in the journals where parties ask the cause of bees leaving the hive, crawling away and dying; my idea is that it is poisoned honey. Last year we lost millions of bees in the same way. I never saw it before I came here, and then only when honey was scarce.

A. W. OSBURN.

Apartado 278, Havana, Cuba, July 26, '86.

P. S.—As you know I have for a number of years been opposed to the clipping of queens' wings, I, while at San Miguel and handling many hundreds of natural swarms, did not lose any by their absconding, or when several swarms came together, but my experience this spring here in this apiary has been such that now I am an advocate of the clipping of the wings. I lost three fine young queens and colonies, and I thought that kind of business would not pay, so now as soon as a queen begins to lay, off go her wings. We have got one colony with a young queen that has tried it three times, but as the queen could not go with them, they had to come back; so now I guess I am an advocate of wing-clipping.

From the American Bee Journal.

"BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING."

DR. C. C. MILLER.

MAKE no question as to the general truth contained in Solomon's statement about there being no new thing under the sun, but it hardly applies literally to Rev. W. F. Clarke's new book, "A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping." A book entirely devoted to bee-keeping, and every word of it in poetry, is certainly a new thing to me. I would like to give the readers of the *Bee Journal* a fair description of this little book, but how can I unless I quote almost the whole book in its practical form? As the entire work costs only 25 cents, it can easily be obtained by all, so I will content myself with sampling its pages here and there. Its author says:

This treatise is for novices, and such should take care not at first to attempt too much.

Then follows advice as to books and papers to be obtained "before a bee is bought."

None should attempt the business till they learn it
Or hope to make a cent unless they earn it.
None who are seeking a soft place to lie on,
Need trouble themselves this pursuit to try on.

If you propose to be a specialist
In keeping bees, permit me to assist
Your cogitations, by, in brief, suggesting
A few pre-requisites before investing.
That knowledge of the business and then fitness
To follow it are needful, facts bear witness.
But what is fitness? Well, it is, in part,

To have a quick eye, soft-hand, and lion-heart;
A mind to grasp the most minute details,
And, with it all, patience that never fails,
Promptness to do all work in its right season,
And clear perception from the facts to reason.
It is to have a perfect self-control,
And let alone the intoxicating bowl—
If you this evil habit once begin,
An apiary never set your foot in.
A hopefulness that never fails or flags,
A diligence that neither loafs nor lags,
High moral principle that scorns to cheat,
And makes a point all honor's claims to meet.
The golden rule and law of love your aim,
And your best treasure an untarnished name,
If you are wholly ignorant of bees,
And yet possess such qualities as these,
You must content yourself to be a creeper,
Along the road that makes a good bee-keeper.
Go slowly, do not be in foolish haste,
Nor think that you your time and money waste
In making full and careful preparation,
For entering on your chosen avocation.

The author varies the usual advice and says:
Beginners, I advise to raise comb honey
Until they scrape together enough money
To purchase an extractor, pails, and things,
Necessity for which extracting brings.

When hiving a swarm,

Be sure that your new hive is clean and neat,
Smear it with beeswax and with honey sweet,
Have no foul smell about it, for the bees
Are mostly all old-maids, whom you must please
By making things quite tidy and "so-so,"
Else in a fit of dudgeon, off they go!

I go for out-door wintering, on a stand
Where you can manage them with ready hand,
Free from laborious lifting to and fro,
Which makes the luckless bee-man's back acheso.
I set my hives two feet above the ground
Where ease of handling them is always found.
The man who first devised a four-inch stool
To set his hives on was an arrant fool,
And needlessly condemned himself to stoop
Till with fatigue and pain his spirits droop.

Of course "hibernation" is not omitted.

And now, the season's cycle is complete,
The summer hours march on, with nimble feet,
Soon once again the welcome time will come
When honey-gathering bees, with cheerful hum,
Will do the work they understand so well,
And store sweet nectar in each vacant cell,
Smoothing and polishing the surface all
With that small trowel, we a dagger call,
But which by them employed so much is
In giving honey-comb its final touches.

Then after some advice on a few special topics, the book closes with—

Farewell, and in a brighter world than this,
May you enjoy a life of perfect bliss;
Where thrilling music through the welkin rings,
And nectar sweet is gathered without stings!

Marengo, Ill.

Get your friends to take the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Two names with \$2. entitles the sender to a copy of Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping" (25c.) free.

HOW TO FIND BLACK QUEENS.

HAVING occasion several times,—and especially this time of the year, when I want to change black queens when old for young ones, and also for introducing Italians or any other better class, I often experienced it to be a difficult job to find these old black queens in hives when they are full of bees. I commence in the usual way, by taking out the cards one by one and examining them; the black bees, as soon as they see the sudden change of light, begin to run off the comb and cluster in heaps along the edges, and the queen is sure to hide around in some corner; if I don't find her on the combs, I shake them off in front of a hiving box, and when they are all shook off I close up the hive and wait the usual signs; if the queen is in the hive, the bees will soon return, but if in the box, the bees will remain. When satisfied the queen is in the box, I take them away a few rods to some smooth, low place, shake them all out on the grass, and let them run in again and watch for the queen as they are running in; if I miss the first, I try it over again, when I can soon find her; then return the bees.

D. GEO. DUNCAN.

Embryo, Ont., July 30th, 1886.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT BEES

THERE are numerous superstitions connected with bees to which many of the rustic population of the older countries still pin their faith, and which there is reason to think are relics of this savage state of thought, when all that existed were under the same conditions as man, himself, capable of the same feelings, subject to the same wants and sorrows. For bees are credited with a perfect comprehension of all that men do and utter, and, as members of the family they belong to, they must be treated in every way as human in their emotions. French children are taught that the inmates of the hive will come out to sting them for any bad language uttered within their hearing, and many of our readers whose youth was spent in rural portions of England, have probably seen hives covered with crape betokening that the bees were in mourning for some member of their owner's family. In the county of Suffolk, when a death occurs in a house, they immediately inform the bees, ask them formally to the funeral, and fix crape on their hives; otherwise it is believed they would die or desert. And this same custom, for the same reason, prevails with local modifications, not only in nearly every English county, but widely over the continent. In Nor-

mandy and Brittany, may be seen as in England, the crape-set hives; in Yorkshire, some of the funeral bread, in Lincolnshire some cake and sugar may be seen laid at the entrance to the hive; and we read of a Devonshire nurse on her way to a funeral sending back a child to perform the duty she herself had forgotten, of telling the bees. On the occasion of a wedding the busy honey gatherers are "told" of it and their hives gaily decorated with favors.

Even in Canada we have some bee-keepers who firmly believe that a swarm which comes off on Friday will fail to winter.

A. SMITH.

From British Bee Journal

WEBSTER'S NEW FUMIGATOR.

WING to the numerous applications I have received as to the manner of using, and agent used in my invention, the above appliance, perhaps you, Mr. Editor, will kindly grant me space for a description of the same. For two seasons I had observed the effect of carbolic acid upon ordinary blacks and Ligurians, and had used the same, as many others had, when removing sections; it occurred to me that the acid could be utilised in every description of manipulation; in the end I succeeded quite beyond my expectations. Up to this time I had been experimenting with ordinary English blacks only, and found that the mixture of one part carbolic (Calvert's No. 5) to four parts of water and a little glycerine was superior in its effects to smoke, while the great advantages of the fumigator over the smoker was a continued source of satisfaction to me, and I used it in its perfected condition on all occasions this season, which were very frequent. I then sent one to Mr. Cheshire; my spirits being rather damped when I received a communication from him that it was very effective with ordinary colonies, but with very vicious ones it was of little use. He at the same time advised me to try another agent. This I did; and scouring the country for exceptionally irritable lots, I found the effects upon them was astonishing. While emptying a hive, the gentleman who had charge of them said: "If you had used smoke they would have been round you stinging you wholesale." They packed themselves like herrings in a barrel, with their heads in the cells gorging. I had at this time no Eastern bees, only blacks and Ligurians; but Mr. Cheshire having plenty of Syrians and Cyprians, he made further experiments, and found that by an alteration in the agent these were, using his own words, utterly subdued. To Mr. Cheshire alone belongs the honor of discov-

ering an agent for subduing the irascible temper of these little 'savages.'

W. B. WEBSTER.

Workingham, Berks., Eng.

Montreal Witness.

CARE AND MARKETING OF HONEY.

ALL products depend much for their marketable qualities on the care they receive and the appearance they present. Honey is now no exception to this rule. Like butter and cheese, it may be excellent in quality, but it must look attractive, in order to sell well. The inventive genius of bee-keepers has provided packages in a great variety of a highly tasteful and inviting character, so that there is no difficulty in getting honey to market in good shape. All that is needed is knowledge how to put up this product, and this is very easily acquired. A few hints on the subject will be given in this article.

Extracted honey requires only straining and exposure to the air for a short time in order to attain that state of ripeness in which it is ready to be put up for market. The best extractors have a strainer attached, so that the honey after being drawn off into barrels, cans, or tanks, needs nothing more than aeration, and that is simply a work of time. Packages must be selected according to the taste of the bee-keeper and his knowledge of the wants and preferences of customers. They are made of both glass and tin of all shapes and sizes, and when labelled with the nice pictorial labels of which there are now so many pretty designs, they look ornamental enough for a place in a royal palace.

The great drawback to the sale of honey in a liquid state is the popular fear of adulteration. It is undeniable that there has been a great deal of spurious honey put upon the market in this form, so that it is no wonder the public are somewhat shy of it. In the absence of any system of inspection as the result of which there might be a guarantee of purity, the bee-keeper who wishes to obtain a reputation for selling a genuine article should have the name of his apiary conspicuously printed on the label, together with a warranty of the purity of the honey offered for sale by him. Just as the names of certain creameries, cheese factories, and manufacturers of butter and cheese have become familiar among dealers, and command ready sale of their goods, so it would soon be with honey, and the known names would soon guarantee the unknown by giving them endorsement. Confederation and co-operation, wisely carried out, would, before very long, quell the public fears concerning adulteration which now depreciate the market value of extracted honey.

Comb honey, of course, demands a very different line of management. Instead of being, as of old, stored in surplus boxes of all sorts and sizes, and in the most higgledy-piggledy shape, it is now stored in clean and neat sections, each usually containing one or two pounds. The one-pound section is in most demand, and usually brings a cent or two more per pound. It is of about the right size for putting on the table and being all consumed at one meal; hence its popularity.

The first point to be attended to in managing these sections is to get the bees out of them when they are fully and finally completed. A close watch must be kept for finished cases of sections, as it is not well to leave them on the hive after they are ready for removal. The bees are apt to soil them by running over them and in the event of a sudden failure of the honey-flow they may be uncapped, and partially rified of their contents. It is usually not difficult to eject the bees, if the proper course be taken. The smoker should be prepared with a full head of smoke, and as soon as the cover is removed from the section-case, let the bees be surprised and overwhelmed by a plentiful dose of it, given in several strong puffs. Most of the bees will run down into the section-case or hive below, and on the instant of their doing so, the full section box must be removed. The few adhering bees can be quickly ejected by a few puffs of smoke. If there be delay after giving the first heavy dose of smoke the bees will recover themselves, rush up into the section-case in great numbers, and to save what they can of their precious stores, proceed to uncup the cells, and load themselves with honey. Success in this operation mainly depends on the energy and celerity with which it is performed. Those who have all bee-keeping appliances in full blast will have a tent or screen-house into which the section-cases can be put until the bees leave them, but those who work on a small scale and with limited appliances, will not have this convenience, and by acting promptly, it can be done without. The cases must not be left here and there out-of-doors or robbing may set in, and then there will be "confusion worse confounded."

The bees ejected, cases of section-boxes can be stored in a suitable room until it is desired to market them. A suitable room is warm, airy, sweet, clean and dry. Never put comb honey into a cellar or other damp room, and let all exposure to foul odors be avoided, since honey contracts taint almost as easily as milk or butter. In preparing for market, the propolis or bee-glue should be carefully scraped off the section-boxes,

and they should be packed in small, neat crates holding ten or twelve pounds. These are easily handled, and are far less likely to be damaged than more bulky ones. The Heddon crate is an excellent one, holding fourteen section-boxes, in two rows, seven to the foot. Each end is glassed in the middle, showing the beautiful white sheets of honey in a very attractive manner.

It should be the endeavor of every bee-keeper to foster a home market, and usually, if pains are taken to put up honey in the best possible condition, there will be no difficulty in doing this. Like a market for fruit, the supply largely creates a demand, therefore honey should be shown at fairs, put on exhibition in glass cases, and every effort made to introduce it to the public. It is a wholesome article of food, and the endeavor is a patriotic one, to make our country like Canada of old, "a land flowing with milk and honey."

LINDENBANK

Another good way to advertise the name and fame of your apiary is to put up large quantities of your choice honey in 2 oz. tins, label them nicely with lithographed labels, having your name and address printed thereon. These you may sell readily at county shows around your neighborhood at from 3 to 5 cents each, and the demand will far overrun your expectations. Don't be stingy about it either. If you see some one whom you might imagine would buy if he once had a taste, offer him a little tin free. Ten chances to one, but you'll make money by it. This is the season to do the advertising, and now is the time to lay in your stock of tins and labels.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBIT.

THE following are the names of those who have agreed to send either comb or extracted honey to England, for the above mentioned exposition. Tickets for shipment of their respective quantities have been sent to each, and all the honey is to be in Toronto by the 14th inst., where it will be finally inspected and re-shipped in bulk to its destination. This issue will, we expect, reach its readers too late to be of use, were we to reiterate the instructions that are to be followed in the preparing of shipments. In case, however, that it should be in time, we refer to the instructions as published in this volume of C. B. J.—pages 88-9.

Wm. Bueglass, Bright.

G. A. Deadman, Brussels.

R. McKnight, Owen Sound.

Robt. Parker, Dunkeld.

M. B. Holmes, Delta.
 Smith & Jackson, Tilbury Centre.
 W. C. Wells, Philipston.
 A. G. Willows, Carlingford.
 A. Bridge, Westbrook.
 E. J. Burgess, Tilbury Centre.
 Will. Ellis, St. Davids.
 Saml. Stafford, Shefford.
 John Yodder, Springfield.
 D. P. Niven, Dromore.
 J. F. Dunn, Ridgeway.
 J. K. Darling, Almonte,
 S. Corneil, Lindsay.
 T. H. Webster, Oakwood.
 Saml. Truman, Kirkfield.
 William Russell, Millbrook.
 Arthur Russell, Millbrook.
 Mr.—Storer, Port Hope.
 W. H. Webster, Oakwood.
 R. J. Whiteside, Little Britain.
 W. Couse, Meadowvale.
 M. Emigh, Holbrook.
 D. A. Jones, Beeton.
 S. T. Pettitt, Belmont.
 F. Malcolm, Innerkip.
 J. C. Thom, Streetsville.
 James Stuart, Meaford.
 E. Saunders, Hornby.
 C. Humphrey, Wallaceburg.
 James Cameron, Valetta.
 Miss H. F. Buller, Campbellford.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked of, 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.

UNUSUAL MORTALITY OF QUEENS.

QUERY No. 102.—I have been troubled with loss of queens this season, each time bees were examined one or more colonies would be found queenless; loss is not confined to old queens but last year's queens as well, and good laying queens in strong colonies as often as in weak ones. They were not disturbed except about once in ten days to examine, and then carefully. Is this unusual? What is the cause? Do you have much loss in this way?

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—This is unusual. What the cause is I do not know.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—(1) Yes, with me. (2) There are several causes, but can only guess your cause. (3) No.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Never had a loss of this kind, except one, when the queen fell off the comb and was stepped upon.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Very unusual. I think. I do not know. Almost none. I found a fine young queen dead the other day. Can assign no reason.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—This is unusual in my experience. If honey is being gathered freely I cannot even guess at the trouble. If honey is not coming in freely that is probably the cause.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Yes, such a phenomenon is unusual here. I do not know the cause, in your case, but might guess what it might be did I know all about the conditions of things in your apiary.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I have had considerable experience in the same direction and do not suppose it is so very unusual. A queen may be virtually old in less than a year, and will then be superseded.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Have never been troubled much this way myself, but have been told by other extensive bee-keepers, that they have been very seriously troubled in this way. It will probably pay to keep a number of young fertile queens on hand in nuclei.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—You give no idea of the extent of your losses. Losses of this kind are unusual, but with me not more than five per cent. The causes are bad handling and ordinary mortality. If your losses are greater than mine, I am at sea for the additional cause or causes.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—When I extracted from the brood chamber itself I often lost queens in this way. When brood chamber is often disturbed, loss of queen is likely to occur. I have not had much loss in this way this season; some seasons are worse than others, scarcity of honey may be one cause.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—The loss of your queens is unusual. I have not lost one, either old or young, this season. I have raised about thirty and they are all laying now. The cause, in all probability, is disturbing them too often; they will often ball a young queen if disturbed. Sometimes birds catch young queens. It is not often they enter the wrong hive.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Such is often the case in spring especially with weak colonies.

and also when bees are disturbed during a dearth of honey, in the latter case it is more prevalent with young laying queens which are more excitable. When the hives are opened they rush wildly over the combs and the consequence is, the queen is balled.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I have had more loss of queens one way and another this season than during the six or seven previous years combined. In a majority of cases I was able to trace the cause but in other cases I was not able to trace it—perhaps owing to the fact that I had not sufficient time to bestow on the matter. Bees this season have been very perverse in accepting young queens.

BY THE EDITOR.—The season has much to do with it, weather turning cold and honey flow stopping; the slightest jar disturbing the hive sometimes causes them to destroy their queen. When honey is coming in plentifully there is very little danger in handling bees but with a sudden stoppage and cold weather bees become very irritable and queen much more easily disturbed causing her to be balled and destroyed.

SOWING MELILOT CLOVER.

QUERY NO. 101.—I have some light, sandy land, that I have sown to Melilot Clover, and both times it has died out. Once, almost before it germinated, and the other time, after the young plants were an inch or two high. Both times I sowed in spring, with nothing else, and now I wish to be told if any one knows from experience, what is the best time and way to set the ground with the plant in question. I prefer to plant this year, if as well.—J. H.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I don't know any thing about it.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I know nothing of the subject.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Have had no experience.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I cannot succeed, in my locality, in getting me lilot clover to make a good stand.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Melilot does not thrive here, only in gravelly soil, so I have given up trying to make it grow else where.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Have had no

experience with melilot clover. It would, I think, do best sown with some spring crop of grain.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—If I could have answered this question, I should not have asked it. We vote on the Editor's reply, in particular.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—In the small experience I have had with the Sweet clover I have taken the fall for sowing it and it has done well.

PROF. A. J. COOR, LANSING, MICH.—I have planted it several years on any sandy soil, and never failed. I always have planted in the fall, as nature does. The clover is spelled with one l, thus : Melilot.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—If you intend to transplant the plants, do it in early spring. If you intend to sow the seed, do it about the first of Sept. in this latitude. There are a great many acres of it in this locality.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—It would be folly for me to suggest the remedy, as I have had no such failures, and as my soil and climate are so unlike yours. Melilot grows here like thistles in Canada whenever we want it and wherever we do not want it.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Four years ago I sowed a field composed of good clay loam with oats and melilot or Bokhara clover, reaped the oats and have had a good stand of the clover for 3 years past. At this present writing much of it is 6 to 8 feet tall. It was first sowed in spring. If you procure good seed and follow the above plan, I don't know why you should not meet with equal success.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—From considerable, not very successful, experience, I judge you will do well to put in your seed pretty deep either fall or spring, in your case, perhaps as soon as seed is ripe this fall. If tramped in by cattle or by wagons driving over it, so much the better. That covered by a hoe an inch or two deep has done well. Perhaps drilling in would be better. Let us have the result of your trial.

BY THE EDITOR.—In your case we think it would be better to sow in the fall or early in the spring. When the ground is heaved with frost and closes in the spring, especially if it is wet and heavy the seed will readily take root and get a start before the hot weather

sets in. It would be advisable to sow it thickly that the plants may protect each other. Once it gets established there will be no trouble after. If you could get seed of Viper's Bugloss and sow with the clover it would improve your honey crop.

ALVINSTON BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE bee-keepers of this village held a meeting Saturday evening 31st July, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a bee-keepers' association in this village. The following officers were duly appointed: Messrs. Adam Clark, chairman; J. R. Kitchin, secretary, and James Newell, treasurer. After considerable discussion, they formed themselves into a body to be known as the "Alvinston Bee-keepers' Association." They intend holding a convention in this village on the 1st of September, when invitations will be sent to the bee-keepers of Lambton and Middlesex to attend and discuss the best modes of wintering and handling bees. It is the intention of the members to extend this to a county association at the convention in September.

A REPORT FROM QUEBEC.

S. MIREAULT.—Though I am but a novice in beekeeping I am always glad to send in my report, as reports must give an accurate account of the progressive state which the science of bee-keeping is making in the different sections of the Dominion. My bees wintered very successfully as compared with the preceding years. I put in cellar sixteen colonies last autumn and they came out this spring in a comparatively good condition; I lost one by mismanagement in killing the queen; another was queenless, and three were, more or less weak, but they began to recover. Bees did not gather much honey from hard maple which is very abundant here; yet with willow the yield was sufficient to entertain brooding. I never saw dandelions more plentiful and bees seem to gather a good deal of nectar from them; since they are storing surplus honey already, white and alsike clover have begun to bloom at this early season. Weather was very warm in April, but has turned a little chilly and windy in May; but so far bees get along very well. Some bee-keepers who keep bees in box hives have lost all their stock this winter; bees wintered out door have met the same fate. My bees are hybrids and have greatly improved in crossing, their only drawback comes from their cross qualities.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICE OF SECTIONS.

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

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
 JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,
 EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,
 BEETON, ONTARIO.
 WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 11TH, 1886.

We are pleased to congratulate Rev. W. F. Clarke upon his being elected an honorary member of the Canada Press Association, at their annual meeting held in Toronto on the 5th inst.

The Postmaster-General of the U. S. has decided that postmasters who fail to notify publishers when subscribers remove or do not take the papers from the postoffice shall be responsible for their subscriptions. We need just such a law in Canada. Postmasters in country towns are notoriously negligent in the matter of "uncalled for" papers, "removals" etc.

THE HEDDON HIVE IN THE U. S.

We have had quite a number of requests for quotations on the above hive from customers in the U. S., and to save writing letters we will just say, that we have no right to sell hives in the U. S., having purchased the right for Canada, only and would refer all customers desiring the hives to write to the inventor, Mr. Jas. Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich., or to those who have rights from him to sell to others.

HONEY IN EXCHANGE FOR SUPPLIES.

We will not have nearly as much honey this year as will supply our customers, and to enable

us to do this, and as well, assist the producer, we are prepared to receive samples and to give quotations for any quantity, pay to be taken in supplies. This will be a good plan for disposing of your honey and will also give you an opportunity of laying in your stock of supplies for next season. Of course you will perhaps have to take a lower price for your honey than if you sold it retail, because we have to sell it again. Of course we have a preference for the style of package in which it comes to us, and we would say the 60 lb. tin which we make will suit us best, we can then put it up in packages to suit our trade. We are open to receive correspondence at once.

At last Canada has had established a system of "parcel" post between this country and the United Kingdom. The charges are as under, and a parcel may be sent from any post office mentioned in the list of cities and principal towns in Canada to any place in Great Britain or Ireland at these rates:

Sec.	Scope.	Rate per lb.
A.	Maritime Provinces and Quebec.	30 cents.
B.	Ontario.....	35 "
C.	Manitoba and N. W. Territories.	40 "
D.	British Columbia.....	45 "

Parcels up to three pounds weight and measuring two feet in length by one foot in width or depth may be sent. Pre-payment by postage stamp is required. If by inadvertence a parcel mailed in Britain shall be inadequately prepaid, it will be sent to its destination and the deficiency collected, accompanied by a fine, at the discretion of the Canadian authorities. The arrangement took effect 1st August. It must be remembered that parcels can be sent to only certain post offices under this arrangement, i. e., points where Customs' officers are stationed. And senders from Canada are required to fill up a Customs declaration of the contents and value of the parcels they mail.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION—The next annual convention of this association will be held in Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 1st and 2nd, 1886. H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Inter-State Bee-keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday evening, Aug. , 1886. Program later. E. T. ABBOTT, Sec., St. Jos. (Mo.)

North American, at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12, 13 and 14. F. L. DOUGHERTY, Sec. Indianapolis, Ind.

BRANT BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The above association will meet at the Kirby House, Brantford, at 2 p. m. Saturday, August . Fall management of bees, marketing of honey and kindred topics will be brought up. All are invited to take part.

R. F. HOLTERMANN, Brantford, Sec., Treas.

HONEY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

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

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago.

CINCINNATI.

Demand for extracted honey has been very slow of late, but seems to be improving gradually for manufacturing purposes. There is much honey in the hands of Com. Merchant and prices are very low. 3 1/2 to 7c. per pound is the range of prices on arrival. Prices for comb honey are nominal. Arrivals of beeswax are good and demand is fair. We pay 18 to 22 cents per pound on arrival for fair to choice yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Honey is selling slow. Fruit seems to occupy the attention of buyers. Best comb in one pound sections put up in attractive crates sells at 13 cents per pound, occasional sales at 14 cents. We pay 23 cents for fair average wax.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

BOSTON.

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

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

NEW YORK.

The honey market is almost devoid of interest, more particularly in comb honey. We find quite a large stock in dealers' hands, carried over, although our stock is light; what we have is dark and off grades. It is difficult to tell what prices will be on the coming crop, but from reports received from nearly every section of the country we infer the crop will be heavy, and prices will rule accordingly. Present quotations are as follows:—Fancy white comb 1 lb. sections, 10 to 12c.; fancy white comb, 2 lb. sections, 8 to 10c.; buckwheat comb honey, 1 & 2 lb. sections, 5 to 8c.; extracted white clover, 6c.; extracted California honey, 4 1/2 to 5c.; extracted southern, per gal., 45 to 55c.; beeswax, 23 to 25c.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beston, August 11th, 1886
We pay 30c. in cash (30 days) or 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION	
Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound	...50c
" " over 5 lbs.	...48c
" " cut to other sizes " "	...51c
" " over 50 lbs.	...49c
Section " in sheets per pound	...60c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/4 x 4 1/2	per lb. 65c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep	...45c

ADVERTISEMENTS

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

ROGERSVILLE, GENESEE, CO., MICH.

Is rearing Italian Queens for sale again this season, and can furnish them by mail, safe arrival guaranteed, as follows:—Single Queen, \$1; six queens for \$5; twelve or more, 75c. each. Tested Queens \$2 each. Make money orders payable at Flint. Send for price list of bees (full colonies or by the pound.) Given foundation, white popular sections, hives, cases, feeders, etc.

Do You

Want to Buy some First-Class Colonies of Bees

• ❄️ NOW? ❄️ •

Owing to our largely increasing supply-business and the difficulty in securing trained labor for our bee-farms, we will sell for the next month colonies (up to 200) at unprecedentedly low prices. We offer them at once, so that purchasers may have an opportunity of deriving some benefit from them yet. Prospects here are in favor of a first class flow from fall flowers. The bees will be shipped in the Jones' single-walled hive.

Prices will be :

Colonies, including hive and 5 or 6 frames of comb (balance of 12 empty) with good queen	...\$5 50
Over four colonies	... 5 25
Ten and over	... 5 00
Colonies including hive and 7 or 8 frames of comb (balance of 12 empty) with good queen	... 6 50
Over four	... 6 25
Ten and over	... 6 00

The combs are nice and straight and each one measures about one square foot. The queens are, in most instances suitable to breed from—all will produce good honey gathering progeny. Nearly all of them are last year's tested queens.

TERMS—Cash with order—Delivered F. O. B. car to go by express—and safely packed.

THE D. A. JONES Co. Ld.,

Beeton.

July, 30, 1886.

THE
Winter Problem Solved!

After twelve years of experimenting I have succeeded in solving this great problem of wintering bees without loss. I have also overcome Spring Dwindling so perfectly that with me it is a thing of the past. Four years ago I built my first underground camp and since that time I have each year wintered a large number of colonies without the loss of one. It is positively the only perfect system of wintering and springing bees. See Canadian Bee Journal, Nov. 18, 1885, page 511.)

I Am Making Models of this Clamp in Cardboard

with three hives packed in it as I prepare them for winter, with printed directions for using, for the

Small Sum of One Dollar.

The Model is so Complete and Simple that a child can understand it.

SAMUEL BRAY,

ALLISTON P.O.,

ONT.



Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.
 High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound
 Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free
J. VANDEUSEN & SONS,
 SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
 SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO N. Y.

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

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

Feeders.

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

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

THE CANADIAN FEEDER.



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

Made up, each.....	\$ 60
" " per 25.....	12 50
In flat, each.....	40
" " per 25.....	8 75
" " " 100.....	30 00

THE D. A. JONES CO.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BEE KEEPING

—BY—

WM. F. CLARK,

*** IS * NOW * READY. ***

The Price is 25c., five for \$1.

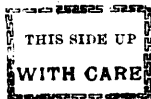
Special terms to the Trade. It is Interesting, Readable and Practical.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, BEETON, ONTARIO.

→ **OUR PAGE OF SPECIALTIES.** ←
THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON, ONT.

Shipping Labels.



These are for pasting on the tops of cases.
 Price, per 10...5c. by mail, 6c.
 " " 100.25 by mail, 27
 " " 1000.1 50 by mail, 1 60



Show Cards.

Size 12x18 in. each...05
 " " " " per 10...40
 These are just the thing for hanging in the stores where your honey is placed for sale.

Lithographed Labels for Tins

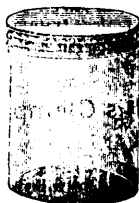
We have lately reduced the prices of these very much. They are now

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 pound labels.....	\$8 00	\$4 25	\$ 90
2½ " "	5 00	2 75	65
1 " "	3 50	2 00	50
½ " "	1 75	1 15	30
¼ " "	1 75	1 15	30
Labels for tops of tins.	90	55	15
Printing name and address, first 100.....			30
Each subsequent 100 up to 500.....			12
Printing name and address, per 500.....			75
" " " " " 1000.....			1 25

Gem Jars

	Gross.	Half-gross
"Crown" brand 1 Pint	\$14 75	\$7 50
" " 1 Quart	15 75	8 00
" " ½ Gallon	19 00	9 75

Glass Packages



The new screw top, which is taking so well we can ship at an hour's notice. They hold exactly one pound of honey and make a splendid package for jams or jellies afterwards.

Prices per gross..... \$10 00
 " half " 5 25
 " per dozen..... 90

60 lb. Tins for Extracted Honey

WE MAKE THEM.

For shipping honey in bulk, this package takes the lead. It is the most convenient size, is encased in wood so that it will stand any amount of handling. Has a large screw top so that granulated honey may be taken out as desired.

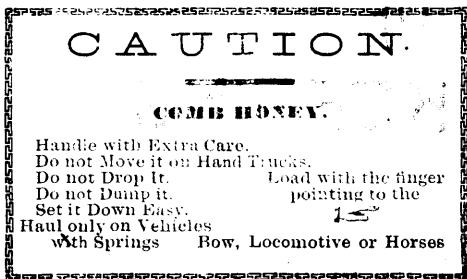
This is the package recommended by the commissioners to the Colonial exhibition. We have sufficient to store 100,000 lbs. of honey ready to ship by return freight or express.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Each.....	\$ 50
Per 10.....	4 80
" 25.....	11 25
" 100.....	42 00

The cases are made of planed lumber.

Shipping Labels for Comb Honey



These are 7½ x 5½ inches, printed in red ink, in large bold faced type, on heavy paper and are invaluable to all shippers of comb honey. Keep them in stock and can furnish them by return mail. Shipments to England should have these on. Prices: 25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75.

PRICES.

25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50;
1000, \$2.75.

Honey Boxes For Sale.



We have in stock a large lot of Manilla Boxes, made to hold the 4x4 Sections, on which the Honey Comb Labels, A and B are used, (see illustration), and we can offer them at very reasonable rates. Each box has a nice tape handle, and the package is certainly a very beautiful one.

MANILLA BOXES. Per 1000. Per 100. Each

4x4.....	\$14 00	\$1 50	2 cents.
----------	---------	--------	----------

Send 3 cent stamp for sample.

Dextrine.

This comes to you in the shape of a powder, and is used for the purpose of gridding honey-labels on wood and tin. Dissolve it in a little hot water, applying with a brush, and brush the gum over as well as under the label. Put up in packages of quarter half and one pound:

¼ pound.....	9c.	By mail 6c. extra
½ "	15	" " 12 "
1 "	25	" " 24 "

Suitable for the Season.

THE NEW HEDDON HIVE.

We have bought out the interest of the inventor in his Canadian patent, and we are in a position to make and sell the Heddon Reversible Hive, got up in any shape to suit the purchaser—either in the flat or nailed.



The engraving gives a good idea of the hive. The brood-chamber is in two sections; also the surplus arrangement, which may be interchanged or inverted at will. The cover, bottom-board, and top and bottom of each sectional case has one-half of a regular bee-space, so that the surplus cases with the sections may be placed between the two brood chambers, or the latter may be transposed or inverted—in fact, all parts of the hive are perfectly interchangeable. The brood-frames will all be bored for wires.

A SAMPLE HIVE

includes the bottom board and stand; a slatted honey board; a cover; two 6-inch brood chambers, each containing 8 frames, wired; two surplus arrangements, each containing 28 one-pound sections, both with wide frames and separators, both of which can be interchanged or reversed at will. Price, nailed \$2.90; nailed and painted \$3.25. It is absolutely essential to order one nailed hive as a pattern for putting those in the flat together correctly.

HIVES READY TO NAIL.

We have arranged several different combinations in these hives, so that our customers may make a selection from the sample hive nailed without waiting for us to quote prices; in ordering ask for the number which you desire, and no mistakes will be made.

No. 1 consists of the stand, bottom-board, cover, two 6-inch brood-chambers, 16 frames with holes punched for wiring, and the slatted honey-board, price \$1.25 each.

No. 2 is the same as No. 1, with the addition of one surplus arrangement, containing 28 sections, with separators—interchangeable and reversible. Price \$1.75 each; without sections, \$1.60.

No. 3 is the same as No. 2 with the addition of another surplus arrangement, and sections

and is the same in all particulars as sample hive. Price \$2.30 each; without sections, \$2.00.

Those who wish the hives *without* the stand, or honey-boards, may make the following deductions from above prices: Stands 10 cents; honey-boards 7 cents. For extra brood chambers, with frames in flat, adds 45 cents each; and for extra supers adds 40 cents each. Separators of tin are included in these prices throughout. If separators are not desired, deduct for each super 4 cents.

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 or more hives, 5%; 10 or more, 7½%; 25 or more, 10%; 50 or more, 15% off these prices.

THE D. A. JONES CO., (Ld).

BEETON ONT.

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

F. H. MACPHERSON,

3-t.f. Manager, Beeton, Ont

FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in

BEES AND HONEY.

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE**, with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS, COMB FOUNDATION, SECTION HONEY BOXES, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to Bee Culture. Nothing Patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly

A. I. ROOT, Medina Ohio

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE.

OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

13,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 40 pages and more than 30 costly illustrations were added in the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee-Keeping.

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

A. J Cook, Author and Publisher

State Agricultural College Michigan

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

Perfection on Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-keepers." For circulars apply to,

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati, O.

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

W. T Falconer - Jamestown, N. Y

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship** A specialty made of all styles of the **Simplicity Hive** including the **Van Deusen-Nellis**. 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.

DOVE-TAILED SECTION.

same price as one-piece. Also manufacturer of **VAN-DEWORT FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' supplies**. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for **1886**. Free. **Prices always reasonable**. Mention this paper.

I. R. GOOD'S PRICE LIST.

Barnado Rev P

Italian Bees and Queens For 1886.

HAVING again located at NAPPANEE, where I expect to devote my entire time to the breeding of **PURE ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS**, can also procure and furnish **APIARIAN BEES AND QUEENS** bred in my Tennessee Apiary. queens warranted pure to name and untested Queens warranted purely fertilized.

- Six Warranted Italian Queens for.....\$ 5
- Twelve..... 9
- Single Queen..... 1
- First quality Sections.....\$3.75 per 1000.

63

up with my orders and expect to be able to send Queens by return mail from this on.

Bees by the pound same price as untested queens Will also furnish all kinds of sections and hives at A. I. Root's price.

I. R. GOOD, Nappanee, Ind

DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

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

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

COMPLIMENTARY

and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1883. We Guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

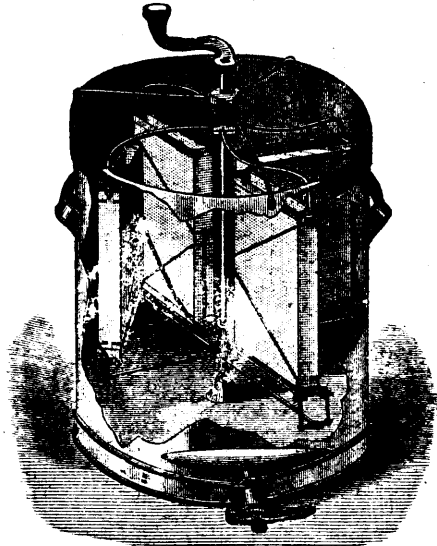
1886. **ITALIAN QUEENS.** 1886.

Six Warranted Queens for \$5. Send for circular. No circulars sent unless called for.

J. T. WILSON,
Nicholasville, Ky

Honey Labels, Cans and Packages.

We have an entirely new design of honey labels specially got up to develop the honey market, a handsome and practical lithograph. Send 5 cents for samples. We are handling the latest improvements in honey cans, the Ross pressed cover, and can supply them and other styles of can from 1lb. to 60 lb., with labels at bottom prices. The



STANLEY AUTOMATIC HONEY EXTRACTOR

is supplied by us from Brantford, Ont., at about the same price as that of patentee and manufacturer, Mr. G. W. Stanley, Wyoming, N. Y., with whom we have made arrangements as his sole agents in Canada. Comb and extracted Honey wanted in exchange for Honey Extractors, Honey Knives, Hives and Comb Foundation.

Send for price list of goods.

E. L. GOULD & CO,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

FRANK W. JONES,

BEDFORD, QUE. AGENT FOR

Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills

and Manufacturers of Apian Supplies.