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VOL. III, NO. 25

1887

SEPTEMBER 14

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

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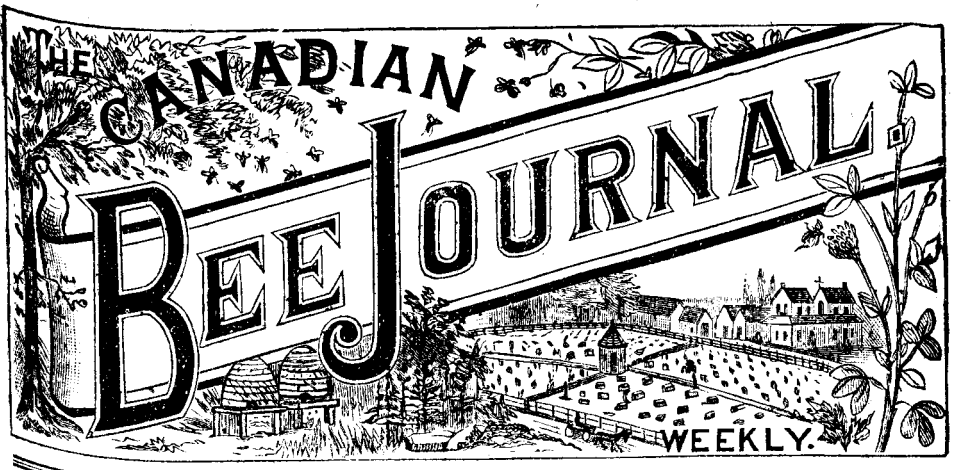
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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. III. No. 25 BEETON, ONT., SEPT. 14, 1887. WHOLE No. 129

EDITORIAL.

A QUANTITY of matter from the editor, written in, and mailed from Toronto on Saturday has failed to reach us but we will give it next week.

By telephone, we learn that the D. A. Jones Co. (Lt.) were awarded nine first prizes out of the possible eleven for which they competed.

OUR OWN APIARY.

GOT IT AT LAST.

FOR a great many years we have been testing and inventing all manner of entrances that we could imagine in order to get something, if possible, that would answer every purpose. The ordinary Langstroth blocks seem to answer the purpose about as well as anything, except in times of robbing. Of course the entrance blocks could be adjusted to make the entrance very small. This, however, would not always prevent robbing and it would have the disadvantage of being too small in hot weather or during the heat of the day, and too large perhaps at night. The present bee-yard foreman's mind runs in that direction probably more than many others and he has been very successful, having invented hundreds of plans to prevent robbing and

which will also answer other purposes. Where queen rearing is carried on largely in the same apiary, the stronger colonies in time of scarcity are much inclined to rob, especially as it is necessary to look over the nuclei so frequently and to introduce queens. In fact our trade this season has caused us to be working much more than usual, and, of course, the extraordinary dry season and scarcity of honey latterly has very much increased the robbing difficulty. One experiment that we tried was to take a Langstroth entrance block, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad at the point by 2 inches broad at the opposite end, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. We ran a groove about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch wide lengthways of the block on its under side, this groove running out of the slant just before it came to the point of the block. Then in the centre of the block another groove was cut of same width and depth to the back of block which sits against the entrance, thus making the bees that attempt to enter the hive, when the entrance blocks are closed together shutting the entrance entirely, pass in at this groove and as they see light at the opposite end of the block they pass straight along and out. When they look behind them they are just where they were before—out doors. The bees in the hive learn to use the entrance which is cut in the side of the block and pass from the entrance to the hive to the centre of the long-groove, which runs at right angles or lengthways of

the block. This block has been quite successful except in very extreme cases, but the difficulty of using such an entrance in a strong colony was very apparent as it would not allow sufficient ventilation to prevent suffocation, nor would it permit of a very strong colony passing in and out at will. Mr. Bray has now invented an introducing cage and robber entrance which prevents the strongest colonies robbing the weakest nuclei. We have tested it thoroughly and can assure our readers that from every one of the tests made we are certain that the smallest queenless nuclei can be kept very strong until fall in any apiary without being robbed out. This simple device is constructed of perforated metal; the perforations are about one-eighth of an inch (too small for a bee to pass through.) It is so constructed that it leans against the entrance, the entrance blocks closing up the space at either side. The bees in the hive pass in and out at will and outsiders are unable to enter. We shall have them on exhibition at Toronto and hope those who are troubled with robbing will examine them and approve of them.

We are doubling up all of our weaker colonies making them so strong that the bees can scarcely get into the hive, in fact many of them appear like those which were tiered up three and four stories high after the stories had been removed, they were so crowded with bees. These are the colonies we are sending out to our customers now and anyone wishing to start an apiary we will be pleased to furnish them with a good colony and give them credit until they may be able to realise something before paying for it.

Some of our friends wish to know the best way to get bees to take honey out of combs partially filled. We have spoken about this before. Where surplus combs are removed it will not do to place them about the yard. It is not safe to place them a quarter or a half mile even, from the yard, as other bees may get large quantities. A second or third story may be placed on the hive and the combs hung in them, when the bees will remove the honey and carry it down into their brood-chamber very rapidly.

We gave warning in a late issue to

look closely after your bees to prevent starvation. Perhaps it will not be out of place to repeat it again as we have found more of our colonies that are short of stores which were apparently well filled up when the honey harvest closed. There will be very few who will be able to carry their bees through the winter without feeding, and September is the time to look after this matter. We also find some colonies have stopped brooding much sooner than others without any apparent cause, or rather brood much less and are equal in strength of colony and stores, but on close examination we found that those with the largest entrances usually stop brooding first. The reason is easily seen. They keep up a more uneven temperature in the hive. All things being equal the entrance will make a difference of from two to three weeks in the cessation of brood-rearing in this section of the country.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

MORE BREVITIES.

Ⓘ THINK I must register this heading, and "bar" it as the juveniles do something they want for their "very own." There are so many things in connection with bee-keeping on which I want to say just a few words, without the formality and prolixity that would be entailed by a separate article on each. My first duty at this writing will be to make

HONEST CONFESSION OF IGNORANCE.

Friends Pringle and Miller, I fear, have got me "where the wool is short" about that exploit of swarm taking in Toronto. I was "too previous," as they say in the North-west, in my chuckling over the case of queen-clipping. I may as well make a clean breast of it, and own that I know so little practically of clipping queens' wings, that I supposed a swarm would not cluster unless accompanied by a queen. We live and learn—some of us—for it is undeniable that there are those who have "skulls that cannot teach and will not learn." But Dr. Miller was a little too fast. I did not see that particular queen clipped. That, however, is of no great consequence, for I should not have known whether the job was done in a workmanlike manner or not, if I had witnessed the performance. I have a strong aversion to clipping. To my eye it is a mutilation and disfigurement of their majesties. I think the bees often regard it as such, and supersede a clipped queen. Moreover, I like natural swarming. It is a grand

jollification. The bees enjoy it, and so do I. I dislike to see them come back from their holiday excursion, baulked, confused, and out of sorts. I fancy them returning and grumbling at the poor queen, "So you couldn't accompany us on our annual outing. We don't want a queen that can't fly. We want a leader that can lead. You must go down and out, old lady." My Toronto man is a very modest man. I don't think he will send the after-history of that swarm to the C. B. J. But when I am in Toronto at the Industrial Exhibition, I will find out all about it from his "Mary," and let friends Pringle and Miller, together with the entire C. B. J. circle, know all about it.

LOCATION.

This season has impressed me more deeply than ever with the importance of choosing a really good location for an apiary. It may do for an amateur to keep bees in the heart of a town or city as a matter of scientific or pleasurable interest, but any one who wants to make bee-keeping a source of profit, should go into the country, select a spot where there is low-lying land, with plenty of basswood in moist places. During the past summer, there was absolutely no honey yielded by the basswood bloom on high and dry land. In fact the blossoms turned brown almost as soon as they were out. The bees, attracted by the aroma, visited the trees only to find them destitute of nectar. Within twenty-four hours of blossoming, the bees had utterly deserted them. Meantime, at Arnold's Vale Apiary, two miles out of town, close to the river, along whose low banks basswood abounds, the air was heavy with perfume, and there was a honey boom. Bad as the season has been, there are 100 pounds of honey per colony, spring count, to be credited to this apiary.

QUALITY OF HONEY.

I never saw honey so thick and rich as mine is this year. The quality goes far to make up for lack of quantity. Sometimes we complain of honey being thin and watery. We cannot do so this year. It is actually worth two or three cents per pound more than usual, besides the rise that comes from scarcity. "A. I." comb honey ought to bring 25 cents this fall, and I think it would if bee-keepers would hold back their stock. But so many glut the market at the outset, that the price is set too low to begin with, and it is hard, if not impossible, to screw it up to a decent figure.

CARTONS.

I am very much pleased with this method of putting up section honey. Ornamented with the labels A. and B., the packages look very attractive. But, so far, I have had no success in

getting a higher price for them. People do not seem willing to pay anything extra for the gay pasteboard.

TOADS.

I did not know until this summer that these live bee-traps would operate at mid-day. I thought it was only at gathering twilight that toads committed their depredations. But I caught one big fellow snapping away at high noon, and, needless to say, his life paid the forfeit for his crime.

THE LET ALONE POLICY.

Partly through absence, and partly through disinclination to swelter inside a veil during the excessively hot weather, I have left my bees pretty much to their own sweet will, and they have done better than I expected this unfavorable season. Another pleasing result has been, that I have only had one solitary sting—a very slight drawback to the pleasure I have enjoyed in watching the busy little workers. I never get stung except when meddling with a hive. I can go among my bees with impunity, so long as I keep "hands off." I have learnt their language, and when I hear a cross note, keep quiet, or move into a dense Norway spruce shade close by, from whose cool, dim retreat, I have a full and close view of my little apiary.

ARE MY BEES A NUISANCE ?

I have a rather cranky neighbor, and this entry about him occurs in my diary under date of Aug. 18th, "Mr. ——— for the first time complained of my bees." Riled about something else, he made the bees the scapegoats. He would see if the "law" would let me keep bees so near him, he would. I said, "You need not invoke the law. If the other neighbors join in your complaint I will remove the bees." I spoke to the other neighbors. No, they experienced no annoyance whatever. The nearest neighbor of all—my wife—who is terribly afraid of bees, whose dining-room and kitchen are close to the apiary, and who often sits out of doors by the hour, has not had a sting since we occupied our present rather small lot. Still, it was not pleasant to have one neighbor feeling annoyed. "Should I move my bees, or sell them at the instance of one complaint? I had been revolving this question for two or three days, when to my surprise and pleasure, the only malcontent said to me, "I was crass the other day when I complained about the bees. My timper does get the better of me sometimes, but, by the grace o' God, I'll try to get the better of it. I did get a sting, but it was me own fault. I fit the bee, and he bate me. But I don't want you to make way with the bees for me. We must

give and take." I offered to build the close board fence between us two or three feet higher. It is only four feet. No, I needn't bother. There was no occasion. Let them be. I carried in some lovely sections of pure white honey, and my erst-while offended neighbor was profuse in thanks. The reign of peace was re-established, and, "all is quiet along the Potomac."

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Sept. 6th, 1887.

From our English Correspondent.

MEL SAPIT OMNIA.

THE honey season for the year 1887 is over. The bulk is greater than last year, but below 1885. The quality is equal to last year's for flavor and far and away superior for color; I am speaking of England of course. For queen raising the season has been exceptionally fine, the best for the past seven years, our chief trouble is a clouded sky, when drones will not venture abroad, but this summer our sky has been tropical. We have had no great show in London this year, and feel dull in consequence, fairs, you call them, I believe, but show or exhibition is our word.

I presume most of my readers are aware we have an exhibition of the resources of the States going on all this season in London, but of it my axiom is not true, as I can find no "mel" in the place. London streets and railway stations are plastered with enormous portraits of "Buffalo Bill" and his herd, and of course it draws immensely, but the exhibition, so far as it is intended to convey an adequate idea, to the average Britisher, of the resources and manufactures of the United States, is a very poor display indeed. Take the item of stoves. American stoves are well known in England, but the stoves on show at the exhibition are a very poor lot, and do a great injustice to the States. Agricultural machinery is not much better, and one would think that some effort would have been made to portray the resources of the States as a honey-producing district, but I could find nothing, although I looked long and well. Brother Jonathan bee-keepers! Oh fie!! Oh fie!!! do you lack pluck, or what is it?

I had a turn at South Kensington last Tuesday. I have passed the old spot several times, but have never been inside the grounds since I last bade good-bye to your commissioners last November, up to that day. I have known the Royal Horticultural Gardens for many years. The B. B. K. A. has had more than one honey show there. It used to be a beautiful spot where the Fellows of the Society and their families used to resort to play lawn-tenis and

croquet amongst the flowers and the evergreen shrubs, but since 1883 the largest half has been built on, first for the International Fisheries, and since for the Healthier Inventions, and last and greatest, for the "Colonial." The bottom end of the grounds, where the "honey house" stood last year, amongst the windmills, (mining machinery and produce market, a heterogenous mixture by the way,) is now laid out for a fine new street, facing which the new Imperial Institute will stand. This will absorb nearly half the gardens and the portion that remains cuts a very sorry appearance indeed. The rhododendrons, laurels and deciduous trees are mostly dead, contractors rubbish reigns supreme, and the place which once blossomed as the rose, looks fit to be taken possession of by the owls and the bats. But the wand of the enchanter "Money" will be passed over it shortly and the transformation will be as great as it has been since last November, only in the opposite direction.

Your portrait of Mr. Cowan is indeed O. K. I have been hearing through another source of his progress through the Dominion; he is curious to know how I came in possession of so many facts about himself—ask a colony of bees how many flowers they visited to gather only one pound of honey.

The British Honey Company has brought out a new aerated drink called "Mella"; it is flavored with honey, and is very cool and refreshing, leaving the palate remarkably clean and fresh, with none of the clogginess and thirst that follows from drinks sweetened with sugar.

Mr. Allen Pringle's little paper on "Honey," some reasons why it should be eaten, has come to me as a supplement to the C. B. J. Of the little paper itself I have nothing but praise and the conduct of the editors of the C. B. J. in thus broad-casting it, is very praiseworthy also.

I have some dim recollection that the O. B. K. A. voted a copy of the C. B. J. to be sent to the B. B. K. A. week by week. Has it been overlooked, or where is the delay? I notice it has not come to hand in England. I hope the O. B. K. A. gets our B. B. J. regularly.

AMATEUR EXPERT.

England 29th, Aug. 1887.

The Oakville Independent.—Mr. H. Wilson's store was invaded by a host of customers Tuesday last, in the shape of part of a swarm of bees, attracted thither by a large supply of honey which just arrived. Talk about the scent of a blood hound, why the little busy bee can dis-

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

Northern Michigan Honey Crop.

THE first thing that strikes a stranger in this northern region is the big jump from winter to spring. No sooner does the snowy mantle disappear than Old Sol's beams strike quite fiercely. I have seen my neighbor's bees, distant ten miles from me, gathering pollen from flowers on a sandy soil the first week in April. This spring, however, the 20th of April was the earliest that they commenced operations. June gave us abundance of showers, but the next two months showers were somewhat scant. Raspberry, clover and maple yielded well, but the basswood yield did not by any means come up to last year's, which was a great one for honey secretion. The dew seems to favor us Northern fellows quite largely. It has fallen freely, and, as a consequence, we are not so bad off as we might be. Last summer my largest yield of extracted honey was 300 lbs., but this season my best will not be more than 90 lbs. The bees that I have are of the Heddon strain, which appear to me to be superior to any strain of hybrids or Italians that I have yet seen. Last season I procured some hybrids from a neighbor who obtained them from a leading American apiarist. Those bees, though they reared brood fast, did not ascend the sections, make as white comb, nor did they stay in the sections during the cool July and August nights as did the Heddon hybrid, so that I now can see why some writers decry the mixed race and prefer pure stock. Every race of bees as well as our men have their good and weak points, and between the best strains of the brown Germans and Italians I must say that my preference is for the former, owing to the superior white capping and comb building, also to their hardiness and consequent adaptability to this northern climate. I once read in some bee paper that the first colonies of bees (the German) were brought over on the May Flower and the writer strove to give the impression that they were the first bees that appeared on this continent. However, on perusing a recent sketch of De Soto's excursion through Georgia it appears that the woods abounded with bees and that he was regaled with honey by the hospitable Cherokees. Like Florida Northern Michigan, or at least, that portion of the peninsula north of a straight line from Alpena to Petoskey, is better adapted to the production of extracted than of comb honey, and the reason of it is that the cool summer nights force the bees from the sections to the body of the hive. It is for this reason that I like to have the covers of my hives made from thoroughly seasoned material. For experiment

I placed last year some packing on the hives at night instead of the covers and replaced the hive covers again in the day. This had the effect of keeping the bees more in the sections than when the hive covers were on at nights. The New Heddon Hive, however, promises to remedy to a considerable extent this cool night defect and I shall use them exclusively in the future. Mr. Heddon's motto appears to be "Excelsior" and I am much mistaken if he does not bring out some improvement on that hive which is creating such a stir in the apicultural world.

In the spring of the year I prepare my single-walled hives exactly in the manner described by Mr. Doolittle, although I did adopt it on the suggestion of any one. I do not pursue the same course of hive management as he does when the honey harvest arrives, but if the single-walled hives are not prepared in the spring in the manner described by him in a former article (especially in this latitude) it is my belief that the stock of workers will not be as strong as they otherwise would be when the harvest arrives. Mr. Heddon in his "Success in Bee Culture" which should be in the hands of the practical apiarist, advises that we have enough bee-keepers in the profession from a financial point of view, which is exactly the line of reasoning of the sage Ulysses of the Labor movement in this country who sees in unrestricted immigration a further curtailment of the laborer's hire. A valiant knight of the pen who thought otherwise told some of us last winter in C. B. J. "to come on" and he would defend his view, viz., that there "was not too much in the profession." I would refer this gallant McDuff to query No. 161 or 162 of the C. B. J. and he will find himself answered, especially by Dr. Thom, in a conclusive manner. The rise and progress of the Ostrich industry in South Africa redounding with financial gain to some and loss to more, presents exactly an analogous case to the honey industry of America.

The descriptions you give of the work done in your apiaries is alone worth the price of the C. B. J.

GEORGE J. MALONEY.

Australasian Bee Journal.

The Effect of Wind on the Interior of Hives.

WE doubt whether the effect of wind on the interior of a hive is fully realized by amateur bee-keepers; and should the following calculation be considered reliable, it may direct the attention of some at least towards better protecting their stock from the winter movements of the atmosphere.

The normal temperature of a hive in the breeding season should be, as is generally accepted, about 85° Fahr. This is necessary (a) for the hatching of brood, (b) the ripening of honey, (c) the prevention of loss of honey, by the extra amount consumed by the bees in order to keep up their warmth if the temperature falls. In the winter, to which we will for practical purposes at present confine our remarks, the latter only has usually to be considered; but in strict truth it demands our consideration as much as if we had also to provide for the two former. For if the temperature falls below the proper degree, the winter stock of honey is drawn unduly on, the weaker bees get killed off, and the danger of spring dwindling is increased—results which can not be held of less moment in winter, than the non-hatching of brood, and non-ripening of honey in summer.

What then is the exact effect of the wind directed towards the entrance of a hive?

The Langstroth hive contains, after due allowance for the room taken up by the frames, comb, honey and bees, about 1,000 cubic inches of air in each full story (should any wish to estimate the effect on a reduced hive, they will observe that for each inch of reduction, he must subtract about 70 cubic inches), and this we will take as the unit of air to be acted on by the wind.

As to the wind, a scarcely perceptible movement of the air takes place, when it travels at the rate of one mile an hour. A hurricane which would go far towards unroofing houses and a *fortiori* upsetting beehives registers 80 miles an hour. Between these limits lie the ordinary winter winds. Five miles an hour is the rate of a light breeze, ten miles an hour that of a brisk breeze, fifteen miles an hour a strong breeze, and twenty miles an hour a strong wind. Thirty and forty miles an hour are the rates of ordinary violent half gales and gales; but as they are of short duration, we propose confining the calculations to those lighter winds which may be considered to last pretty steadily after the autumn is set in until the spring has well advanced, say for about four months in the North Island of New Zealand, and more or less in higher or lower latitudes; We will then in one moment give the effect of wind travelling from one mile to twenty miles an hour on the unit of air in one body of the Langstroth.

As to the width of the entrance of the hive by which the wind obtains admission to the interior, the ordinary depth of the triangular entrance is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and if the body of the hive be drawn forward so that the width of the entrance internally is rather less than three

inches long, then a column or wedge of wind an inch wide and an inch deep could enter if playing directly on the front of the hive. If the internal width of the entrance be that usually allowed in winter, viz., half an inch, then the sixth part (about) of the above wedge of wind could enter.

We can now put in tabular form the approximate number of times in which the total mass of air in one story of a Langstroth hive will be changed by a wind playing at right angles on to the front of a hive; and the calculation is purposely only approximate, as fractional accuracy is of no use to the ordinary beekeeper, nor necessary for our purpose.

The numbers in the diagram denote the number of times in which, assuming no obstacle, the total mass of air inside will be completely changed in one hour. They are all below the mathematically correct figure.

RATE OF WIND PER HOUR IN MILES.	Internal Width of Entrance.			
	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1 mile	60	40	20	10
5 miles	300	200	100	50
10 miles	600	400	200	100
15 miles	900	600	300	150
20 miles	1200	800	400	200

Of course the above assumes that the internal air can find its way out easily, and that no obstruction is offered by friction with the frames, combs, etc., and that the wind plays fully on the entrance. Allowance of a very considerable percentage must be made for these impediments to the change of air, which however would have to be somewhat discounted by the angular shape of the entrance of the ordinary Langstroth, which tends to gather together the wind and drive it in more than would be the case if a hole in a flat surface were presented to the wind.

But after every allowance is made, even to the extent of 50 per cent, it is a hard fact, that with an entrance of only half an inch, the whole of the warm air in the interior of the hive, where the bees are clustered would be reduced to the temperature of a winter wind about once every minute in a very moderate breeze of ten miles an hour. And as it is no uncommon event for a three days' spell of cold, rainy, breezy (if no worse) weather to take place, we leave it to beekeepers who are careless about the aspect of their apiaries and the width of their entrances

to reckon up the number of times the bees have had to warm up their bedroom.

And to put it in another way, in a case which must frequently occur, where the nights are cold. If only rough calculations are sufficiently to be relied on, during one long winter's frosty night of fourteen hours, even where the entrance is the minimum of half an inch, and the wind only at the same very moderate rate, the outside bees of a cluster would practically be in freezing temperature the whole time, as the air would be changed some eight hundred times. Fortunately, naturally or artificially the wind seldom gets such a fair chance of doing its work; yet the possibility and occasional certainty of such an event should claim more attention than we think it does; and some breakwind or excluder should be arranged for the protection of the bees, which must certainly suffer more than is generally thought.

Nor are matters much improved if the wind blows 30° to 40° right or left of the line at right angles to the front of the hive, as the sides of the triangular rebate direct the greater portion inwards; and when the wind is 90° right or left, that is full against the sides of the hive, even then the inside is seriously affected by the vacuum caused by the wind passing across, the cold air in this case being drawn down through the mats above.

Bees in their natural state cluster in cold weather behind many intersecting, crossing and irregularly arranged combs, all of which tend to keep the air on cold windy nights fairly still, and prevent the sudden draught of chilly air from playing on them. The writer had recently an opportunity of opening a large old box hive with a strong swarm in it. The massive interlacing combs made him quite ashamed of having driven the bees out into a scientific Langstroth, after their clever and laborious preparation for the wintry winds. For with all its many advantages it cannot be denied that the very place which should be warmest in the Langstroth is the very place which is coldest. The wind, if it enters at all, is driven as through the nozzle of a fire-engine-mouthpiece right up the central combs, and this to (in continuous bad weather from an unfavorable quarter) for several days.

Should any one be disposed to think that this necessary result of the wind on the interior of a hive is far too overdrawn owing to the absence of any exit for the enclosed air, let him prepare an empty hive, or if he will, a tenanted hive, and closing one ventilating hole and the edges of the cover and bottom board with some pasted paper place a candle at the other. Then let him observe the effect on the candle of a pair of bellows

playing on the entrance. It is extraordinary how hard it is to keep wind in or out. And if the wind does not drive the internal air out through the mats, it will find a partial exit by the bottom board, and even by the entrance itself; for air in motion gets the same sort of power over air at rest, as water in the case of the common rain, and steam in injectors.

But enough for our purpose now, if any of our readers hasten to narrow their entrances to half an inch at least; for the larger figures in the table are too appalling to be alluded to, and carry their own lesson; and still better if they invent some temporary breakwind, so that their stocks may have a serious drawback to their welfare removed in however primitive a way during the present winter.

Matata, June 15th, 1887.

From The British Bee Journal.

Raising Queens.

I SHOULD be glad if you would publish the following in your next issue if possible. In your issue of July 14th, page 297, 'Amateur Expert' gives instructions for raising young queens to replace old worn-out ones; and strange to say,—it seemed almost as though I had been communicating with him on the subject,—as at the time I received the *Journal* containing his instructions I was considering which would be the best way to obtain three young queens, as I was of opinion that my present queens were not so prolific as they might be. I read the instructions very carefully and determined to at once adopt his plan. I went straight to my apiary and selected my best queen, and placed her, under Simmins's direct introduction, in a hive that had an old queen—which I destroyed—and she was at once accepted. I then followed the advice given, with this exception, that instead of placing the hives apart from the rest I placed them between my other stocks; they were, therefore, only two feet apart, as I was pushed for room; the results further on will show that amateurs with small gardens need not despair.

On looking into the hive, which I had deprived of its queen, I found that I had twenty-two royal cells formed, distributed on four frames, and thirteen of them had occupants; so I decided to raise four queens, and divided the frames accordingly, adding one or two frames of hatching brood from other hives; I then covered up the frames and left them. But now comes a blow to my adventure. In your issue of July 21st, is a letter from 'W. B. Webster,' where according to his account, I had done wrong; however, it was too late to alter, and I must rest and wait

for the result. I may here add that I took good care to well supply the nuclei with plenty of young bees, for I brushed them off in front of the hives, and so I am in hopes that with such care and the hot weather we had that my queens will be strong, healthy, and vigorous.

The following is the result of my nuclei: A queen hatched in each; saw two leave their respective hives and return fertilised, but I did not see the others; however, they are all laying, the last commenced August 11th.

I have taken away my other two queens now and introduced my new queens, and with the fourth I have made a new stock. All the queens have been introduced on Simmins's system, and the bees have been completely mixed up, and they have all made a jubilee meeting of it.

E. WOOD.

49 Temperley Road, Baltham, S. W.

From The Australasian Bee Journal.

Treatment of Foul Brood with Chloride of Mercury.

MR. Herman Naveau, of Hamilton, Victoria, recently wrote as follows to the *Australasian Beekeepers' Journal*: "In the *Illustrated German Bee Journal*, from Gravenhorst, I read an article on the cure of foul brood, and it is stated therein that even with the use of phenol the disease sometimes breaks out again. Dr. Paul Jachum recommends chloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate). This remedy has been tried by several members of an Association, and the cure is so complete, and the disease was so entirely eradicated, that it never broke out again. The way it is used is as follows: All frames are left out of the hive and placed in the comb holder; and the inside of the hive is thoroughly sprinkled with a solution of the chloride—one part in 18,000 or 20,000 parts of distilled water—with a sprayer or atomizer; then with a pin or penknife open all of the diseased cells in the combs and spray them well with the solution so that it gets into the cells, and return the combs to the hive. By the use of chloride of mercury, the slimy, foul broody matter in the cells dries up so completely that they become easy for the workers to clean. After three weeks, inspect the hive again, repeat the spraying; but should any of the combs be very badly infected it is better to destroy them, for the bees can build new combs quicker than they can clean very dirty ones, particularly if they are provided with foundation. The following is the formula:—

Corrosive sub.	1 part by weight,	to 20,000	dist. water
and	1 do	do	18,000 do
very bad case	1 do	do	15,000 do

The article is in German, which I have translated and given the substance in the above."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A Texas Amateur's Experience.

RECEIVED your Bird's-Eye View of Bee-keeping and it is worth more than ten times its price to me. When I came to Texas two old box hives tenanted by wild bees, sat behind the house on a rotten board. I had never handled bees, and as they were cross I just let them alone. They swarmed five times that summer when a man, who said he knew it all, told me they ought to be put into new hives. I gave him a goat to transfer them, and he took 80 lbs. of honey from them, when they all starved. I had nothing but molasses that winter and honey was hard to find at 12 cents a pound.

Bees here work on flowers in March which shed their seed to come up again in the fall. It is a pretty sight to see miles and miles of flower-beds on the prairie. I rode this summer ten miles through a patch of yellow broom, breast high and so thick that the pony had to force his way through it all yellow with pollen dust. During summer the bearing trees blossom and now and in winter the Mountain Laurels bloom for five miles west of us. An unusual rain in June brought out the bloom too soon and all the honey came at once.

My wild bees died but a neighbor had a swarm brought here over thirty years ago—the first bees I guess brought into the county. They had lived somehow and I concluded they must be hustlers and secured them by swapping for a gun. The hive is a square box of Cypress slabs, all nailed fast so I couldn't examine them. But my wife, urged by that curiosity innate to femininity, pried off the top and I took a slop bucket full of honey from them before I had to run. After this I intend they shall be left alone severely for my part and I have set them on a smooth stone, cool and clean, and where they will not entrap damp or mould. Yours badly stung.

RICHARD H. JOHNSTON.

Concan, Waldo Co., Texas.

Haldimand Advocate.

Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association.

THE Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association met at South Cayuga town hall on Saturday, August 27, pursuant to adjournment. Members present—W. Kindree, President; James Armstrong, Robt. Coverdale, W. Atkinson, V. Honsberger, Owen Fathers, J. D. Rae, A. Nash, Geo. Best, Isaac Overholt, Israel Overholt, M. Schisler, Joseph Lovegrove, John Kindree, E. Kindree, Phillip High, Peter Drake, Eli Grobb, Mrs. Fathers, Mrs. Best and the Secretary.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

The President said that he commenced preparing his bees for winter in the early part of September; he crowded the bees on to as few frames as they could cover, put sticks over the frames so as the bees could get to their stores, and put a chaff cushion on top. He contracted the entrance to the hive so as to prevent too much draft and put a division board in the front part of the hive.

Mr. Armstrong examines his bees to see that they have a good queen, and that there are plenty of young bees. He would advise those who had extracted too closely to feed their bees at once so as to start the queens laying, and see that each hive was supplied with at least 30 lbs. of stores. He wintered his single-walled hives in a clamp well packed with sawdust or chaff on all sides and on the top; he preferred sawdust, as there was no danger of mice disturbing the bees. In answer to a question he said he could tell whether a queen was a good one or not by the strength of the colony.

Mr. Isaac Overholt kept his bees in a clamp winter and summer and had been very successful, but this summer one of his clamps was too hot, as the combs had all melted and the bees had died. He supposed the loss was caused by want of ventilation.

In answer to Mr. Coverdale, Mr. Armstrong said if he had a good cellar he would winter some of his bees in it, but his cellar was not fit. The cellar required to be well ventilated.

THE SEASON'S REPORT.

	Spring	Fall	Honey
W. Kindree.....	42	51	1000
Jas. Armstrong.....	68	120	4000
Robt. Coverdale.....	18	34	400
Isaac Overholt.....	27	52	800
A. Nash.....	2	6	50
Geo. Best.....	4	11	400
O. Fathers.....	11	25	800
V. Honsberger.....	9	17	300
J. D. Rae.....	4	9	50
Israel Overholt.....	3	6	70
Peter Drake.....	7	13	350
Eli Grobb.....	2	4	50
John Kindree.....	3	9	800
E. Kindree.....	9	20	375
Jos. Lovegrove.....	4	8	100
M. Schisler.....	9	16	100
E. C. Campbell.....	3	6	100
W. Atkinson.....	19	38	600

An informal discussion now took place on various subjects, and a number of questions were asked and answered by the members. The meeting was a very enjoyable one and nine new members were added to the roll.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Rae, that the next meeting of the Association be

held at Cayuga on the third Friday in January, at 1 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Best kindly entertained a number of the bee-keepers from a distance, and made their visit a pleasant one.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

THE HONEY-BIRD OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THIS is in size and plumage about like an English sparrow. It acts as a detective for wild bees, and will lead men to beehives. A traveller in Africa thus describes it:—

When this bird sees a man it will fly close to him, hovering around, uttering a twittering sound; then it will fly off in the direction of the place (generally a tree) where the honey is, flying backward and forward in a zigzag fashion. Then back it will come twittering in the same manner, as if to say, "Come along, I'll show you where it is." These actions are repeated until the tree is reached, when the bird will indicate it very plainly by hovering around it.

If the distance is great (and sometimes the honey-bird will lead a person, who is willing to follow, a distance of ten miles), it will wait on a tree until the follower comes up, and will then continue its piloting. It is very persistent, and will do its best to draw any one on, but if the party is not posted about honey-birds and refuses to follow, or goes in the wrong direction, the bird will leave, probably in search of some person who will appreciate its efforts to provide sweetmeats.

While the bees are being smoked out and the honey taken up the bird will hover in the vicinity until the job is done, when his reward comes in the shape of a feast on the fragments that are left. If it knows of other hives, just as soon as one is disposed of, it will lead the way to another, and I have, since this time, known as many as four trees taken by a party in one day.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

J. K. DARLING.—Honey crop is short here this season and just now they are trying to clean each other out. Think I must have a hand in. Am extremely well pleased that the C. B. J. continues to improve in practical value; could not do without it "no how." Hope I will be able to attend some of the association meetings.

Almonte, Sept. 6th.

THOS. H. MILLS.—Received queen for the amount due me on the Horn account. I have introduced her into one of my best hives and she is laying splendidly and doing well. You must have sent me a \$3 queen in place of a \$1 but I

am not going to grumble. Bees here are doing well now as we are having a good flow of fall honey.

Sarnia, Sept. 5.

C. W. GALE.—One year ago I set out nine colonies, increased to sixteen but lost four by moths in the fall. Took 624 lbs. of section honey all well filled. Lost five colonies last winter and started out with eight this spring, but good ones they were. From one I took 137 lbs. comb honey, from another 115 lbs. Have now twenty-two colonies but my eight have not swarmed this summer, as I have kept adding super after super to prevent them. I use the Langstroth hive. I have two cellars, one dry, the other with cement floor and drain to take off the little water which drips around the sides. Last winter I lost five colonies in the dry one and a year ago none in my cement one. It has been a poor honey season here. I shall get about 450 lbs. from my original eight. I know a bee-keeper who has only secured about 800 lbs. from 135 colonies.

Meadows, N. H.

JOHN M. SWAN.—Bees here died almost out last winter with dysentery. I built a bee-house according to your directions, packed walls with two feet of sawdust; the sawdust was from green wood. Bees were all right up to the first day of March, after that the dysentery set in. For the past three years we have had no surplus honey from clover, all surplus was from golden rod and other fall flowers which yield in abundance until the frost comes, generally about the last of September. I have no one to show me anything about the movable frame hive, and I depend solely on the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. The Italian queen I got from you has the hive crowded and they are very busy just now. I like the JOURNAL very much, could not get along without it. I have had as many as forty-four hives but am now down to ten. Can average from 60 to 80 lbs extracted per hive, spring count. The majority of beekeepers around here use the old-fashioned box hive.

Tweedside, York Co., N. B. Sept. 2nd.

Michigan Farmer.—H. D. Cutting's experience is that ants can be kept out of an apiary by placing camphor-gum or tansy around the hive. Dadant & Son use salt or sulphur. Hutchinson recommends salt applied to the ant-hills.

New Glasgow, N. S. *Eastern Chronicle*.—The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, published at Beeton, Ontario, by the D. A. Jones Pub. Company, is a well-got up publication, mechanically and otherwise. It contains a large amount of useful matter for bee-keepers and all in bee-keeping. It is a weekly publication.

The Elora *Express* remarks: "There was a house-warming at Mr. Petrie's residence the other evening. A swarm of bees emerged from a secluded spot and took possession of the new kitchen built last summer. The only way they could be induced to leave was by the aid of smoke. "How doth the little busy bee," etc.

Lewiston (Me) *Journal*.—Stockman, the East Auburn bee man, scored another point the other day. A swarm of bees alighted in Ansel Briggs' big, old-fashioned chimney, and Ansel sent for him to come up and hive them. It took some time to do it, but it was successfully done. The top of the swarm was about 15 inches from the top of the chimney and the other extremity was down four feet. It was a fancy job in lofty acrobatics. Handling a swarm of bees in mid air is apt to be exciting.

Convention Notices.

NORFOLK BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At Simcoe, Saturday, Sept. 3rd. C. W. CULVER, Sec.-Treas., Simcoe.

NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16th to 18th, 1887. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec., Rogersville, Mich.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At East Saginaw, December 7th to 9th, 1887. H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

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BEETON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 14, 1887.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We can supply 250 envelopes and 250 note heads, each with your name and business neatly printed on the corner for one dollar. The paper is of good quality, the envelopes are in boxes of 250 and we pay the postage. At this writing we have executed nearly three hundred orders, and have in many cases been favored with repeat orders for friends. Cash should accompany order and copy be plainly written.

We have more bees than we want to put into winter quarters and we propose offering them at exceedingly low prices to dispose of them. A great number of our colonies are in the new combination hives, and we are prepared to sell good full colonies for delivery at the present time at \$6.00 per colony, in lots of 5, \$5.75, in lots of 10, \$5.50. There will be in each hive seven frames (the hive full) of brood and bees and whatever honey will be necessary for the trip and some over. In the regular Jones hive with six and seven frames of brood and bees (balance of 12 empty combs) at the same price per colony. F. O. B. cars at Beeton station; terms, cash with order. We are also prepared to sell a limited number of colonies to good marks on time with satisfactory security. We have too great a pressure in our supply business to permit of our extending our own apiaries, and rather than let that portion of our business get behind we prefer to give it the preference.

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	0 60
July	1 00	90	2 00	2 50	50
August	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
September	1 50	1 50	2 50	2 75	
October	2 00		2 50	3 00	

FULL COLONIES.

	Italian	Holy Land Crosses	Carniolan Crosses	Hybrids
May	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$8.50
June	8.00	9.00	10.00	7.50
July	7.50	8.00	9.00	7.00
August	6.50	8.00	9.00	6.50
September	6.50	7.00	8.00	6.00
October	7.00	8.00	9.00	6.50
November	8.00	8.00	9.00	8.00

The above prices are for up to four colonies ; five colonies up to nine, take off 5 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., Ltd., Beeton.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

WANTED.—A few hundred one-pound sections comb honey. State price. R. B. GRAY, Pembroke, Ont.

BEES FOR SALE.—20 colonies of Italian Bees for sale. A good laying queen and 12 frames of bees, brood and honey to each colony. Price \$6 per colony. Also a number of section cases, sections, etc., for sale cheap. Address A. McNAMARA, Randolph P. O., Simcoe Co., Ont.

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



7/8 Cords of Beech have been Sawed by one man in nine hours. Hundreds have sawed 5 and 6 cords daily. "Exactly" what every Farmer and Wood Chopper wants. First order from your vicinity secures the Agency. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. Write for Illustrated Catalogue sent FREE to all. Address **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 303 to 311 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.**

TESTED * QUEENS!

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

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ltd., BEETON.

DOOLITTLE

Wishes to say to the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that he has concluded to sell Bees and Queens during 1887, at the following prices :

One Colony Bees.....	\$7.00
Five Colonies.....	50.00
Ten Colonies.....	50.00
1 untested Queen.....	2.00
3 " Queens.....	2.00
1 " Queen reared by natural swarming.....	1.50
3 Ditto.....	3.00
1 tested Queen.....	2.00
3 " Queens.....	4.00
1 " Queen by natural swarming.....	3.00
3 Ditto.....	6.00
Tested Queens, 1886 rearing, each.....	4.00
Extra Selected, 2 years old each.....	10.00

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

G M. DOOLITTLE,
Borodino, Onton. Co., N. Y.

Promote a Home Market!

By a judicious distribution of the Leaflet,

"HONEY: Some Reasons why it should be Eaten."

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.

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

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEESWAX HEADQUARTERS,

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

E. ECKERMANN & WILL,
Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. **Syracuse, N.Y.**

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.

LOOK HERE!

W. G. HAYEN

Sells full Colonies at \$4.00, 3 frame Nuclei, \$2.00. Untested Queen, 60 cents; Tested Queen, \$1.00. Black Queen, 15 cents.

W. G. HAYEN,
Pleasant Mound, Ill.

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 "ooks" tin is used.

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

FOUNDATION MILLS FOR SALE.

On hand, one 10 inch Pelham, and one 10 inch Vandervoort, both new and latest patterns. Everything complete and ready to run, which I offer very cheap. Will take good Extracted Honey in tins in exchange for same. Speak quick.

FRANK W. JONES,
Bedford, Que.

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ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS.

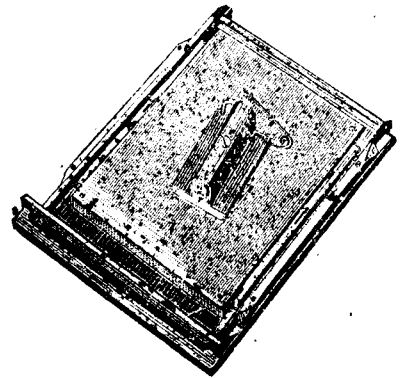
Untested Italian Queens, 75 cents each, five for \$3.00, 12 for \$6.50. Tested, single Queen \$1.10, 5 or more \$1.00 each. Bees by the lb.: one pound 75 cents; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 12 lbs. \$6.50; Never had Foul Brood here. I expect to be able to fill all orders promptly by return mail.

I. R. GOOD,
Nappanee, Elkhart Co., Ind.

tf-48

THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

The "Mitchell" Frame Nailer is light, handy and cheap—anyone who has a few hundred frames to nail will find it advantageous to have one of them.



For Jones' Frame S. W. Hive.....	\$1 25
" " " Combination Hive.....	1 25
" Langstroth Frame.....	1 50

THE D. A. JONES CO.

BEESWAX WANTED!

WH pay 30 cents in cash or 33 cents in trade for any quantity of pure Beeswax. Comb Foundation for sale, to suit any size frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville station C.P.R. If by mail to

ABNER PICKET,
Naseagawaya P.O., Ont.
52-6500.

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

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues Cincinnati.

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, 31c.

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

TWO FOOT RULES.

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

HAND SAWS

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

PANEL SAWS.

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

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

PLANES.

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

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

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

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

WAYS 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.

D. A. JONES, Pres.

F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec-Treas.

The D. A. Jones Company, Ltd.

BEETON, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

APIARIAN * SUPPLIES.

Our Circular sent free on application.

PUBLISHERS

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

FINE BOOK & JOB PRINTERS.

Sample copies free on receipt of name and address. tf

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.

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F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.

CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.

E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.

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E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.

E. F. Smith, Smyrna, N.Y.

EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.

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

M. J. DICKSON, Hiawatha, Kans.

ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.

J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.

ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, Barrytown, N.Y.

BARTON FORSGARD & BARNES, Waco, Tex.

W. E. CLARK, Oriskany, N.Y.

PAUL L. VIALON, Bayou Goula, La.

and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, with 150 COMPLIMENTARY and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1885. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

TEN YEARS AT QUEEN REARING.

ELLISON'S SPECIAL PRICE LIST OF

ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

UNTESTED ITALIAN QUEENS, WARRANTED FERTILE.

	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	
Single Queen	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.00	each.
6 to 12 Queens	1.00	90	75	"
1 TESTED Queen	2.50	2.00	2.00	"
6 to 12 Queens	2.00	1.75	1.50	"
1 Two Frame Nuclei Untested Queen,	\$2.50			

Special discount to dealers, and 10 cents 8 oz. postage Canada.

W. J. ELLISON,

Stateburg, Sumter Co., S.C.

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

W. T. Falconer, - Jamestown, N.Y.

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—

MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 40 costly illustrations were added to the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee Keeping.

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

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,

State Agricultural College, Lansing Mich

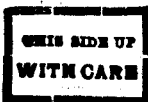
WONDERFUL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.

I will sell all-in-one piece Sections for 30 days or while this advertisement appears here as follows:—4 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 1 1/2, 1000, \$4.50; 5000, \$20; 10,000, \$38. Send two cent stamp for sample. All Apianian Supplies on short notice and cheaper than ever. Bee-Keepers' Advance for one year and a Cold Blast Smoker, all for 75 cents: We are offering special rates on honey cans. We are manufacturing the best Honey Can for shipping that is now offered. This can can be made air-tight for shipping which is more than can be said of other cans. They can be shipped with perfect safety. Our 60 lb. square cans boxed with nice planed lumber is taking the lead. Drop a card for our special low rates, the lowest ever offered.

We guarantee satisfaction. Our new Honey Extractor at the old prices. Comb Foundation a specialty.

S. P. HODGSON,
Horning Mills, 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

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

NO BEE-KEEPER

SHOULD BE WITHOUT

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

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

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

BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont.

THE

CANADIAN *POULTRY* REVIEW

IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN THE INTERESTS OF THE

Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Fraternity. Circulation always on the increase. Subscription only \$1.00 a year. Address,

H. B. DONOVAN,
20 Front St. East, Toronto.

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEEES 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 Foundations, 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.

FOLDING BOXES

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 in 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	\$28 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.

TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.

AT BERTON PRICES.

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

For the convenience of bee-keepers living within a driving distance of Toronto, and inside the city limits, we have established an agency at the above address. All orders which he may be unable to fill promptly will be sent on to Boston and be filled from here. He will have on hand a supply of hives, sections, foundations, knives, etc.

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