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VOL. III, NO. 20.

1887

AUGUST 10

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY
THE D.A. JONES CO. LTD
BEETON ONT.

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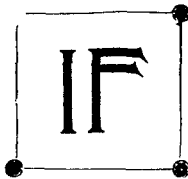
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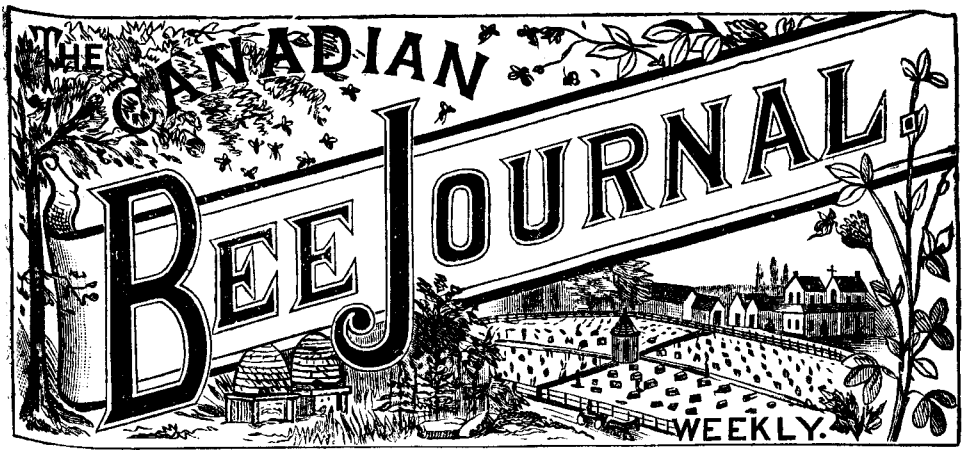
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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. III. No. 20 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 10, 1887. WHOLE No. 124

EDITORIAL.

TODAY we received word from J. B. Mason & Sons, that on the 29th of July, at half past two in the morning, fire was discovered in their shop and store. An alarm was given and all done that could be but nothing was saved, and the proceeds of many years of hard work have been consumed by fire. The loss is about \$3,000. We do not know whether this will interfere with the regular publication of the *Bee-Keepers' Advance* but we trust not. We regret exceedingly this loss to Messrs. Mason & Sons and we hope that they had sufficient insurance to make the loss somewhat more easy to bear.

* * *

A curious incident is reported in connection with the journey of Her Majesty from Balmoral to Windsor. Early in the morning the signalman at Hincaster Junction, about five miles from Kendal had his lamps lit, and all appeared right until a few minutes before the approach of the royal train. As the train, however, got near the junction, the down distant signal which was to guide the driver of it was found to be in darkness, and to insure safety, the train was brought to a standstill. On making an inspection of the signal-lamp, it was found to contain a grand swarm of bees which had followed their queen to the light, and the number of them had the effect of putting

out the lamp which the signalman was unable to re-light. The signalman is said to have greatly regretted that there was not sufficient time to secure the swarm, or he would have sent it forward in a box in the royal train.

* * *

In some sections of Canada there has been some rain, but for weeks now we have had none here, though we are much in need of it. Vegetation is suffering very materially and quite a number of wells have gone dry. Lawns which a month ago were beautiful and green are now burnt up entirely. We have had, this last day or two, weather which promised us rain, as have also the probabilities sent out by the Meteorological Service, but at this date, August 4th, we are yet waiting for it.

THOMAS HORN.

OWING to the failure of Thomas Horn to make good his promises, A. I. Root, publisher of *Gleanings* has decided to make good any losses which his subscribers have sustained, by way of actual cash remittances to Thomas Horn, of Sherburne, N. Y. While at the Michigan State Convention last December, the writer, in conversation with Mr. Root, agreed to furnish him with a list, as far as possible, of the names of those whom Horn had duped in Canada in the hopes that we could have the whole thing amicably settled. This we did, and we found, if we remember rightly, that the loss amounted to \$100 or \$125. Mr. Root undertook to get some kind of a settlement with Horn, and

failing in this we feel that we are as much bound to make good the losses of our subscribers who, through the advertisement in the columns of the C. B. J. lost money, as is Mr. Root, and we are prepared to do so. As your money was sent for bees and queens so we shall send you bees and queens at our advertised rates if you will say how much money you sent Horn. We remember the names of quite a number of those who wrote us at the time but do not know the amounts. As we stated once before our reason for accepting the advertisement was because of its appearing in *Gleanings*, and we felt tolerably satisfied that any advertisement that adorned the pages of that magazine was pretty thoroughly considered before receiving a position.

We have on various occasions written Horn and not long since we addressed a letter to him, stating that we were willing to give him any reasonable time, but as yet we have had no reply. We feel it our duty to do this, helped along by the example set us by our brother publisher. We may say that we would prefer to fill the orders right now; as we have lots of queens and bees on hand and can ship immediately. Of course if there are any who do not require these until next season we shall be willing to let the amount stand to their credit until that date.

F. H. MACPHERSON.
Sec-Treas, The D. A. Jones Co.

OUR OWN APIARY.

THE DRY WEATHER.

THIS, 5th day of August, with the temperature between 90° and 100° in the shade we find the bee-pasturage completely dried up, except in very wet places. The drouth has continued so long that the prospect for fall pasture is very much injured unless in favored localities. The grass in the fields and meadows in many places has a dried-up and dead appearance, in fact the roots in some sections look as if they would not survive even with favorable showers. Such a scorching sun for so many weeks, without the least moisture, could not but fail to destroy the honey flow and kill fall flowers, or so stunt them that they will have little or no honey.

To-day we drove around to inspect the various bee farms, and in many places, as we passed along, bushes were raging, and what little timber there

was standing in some places is destined sooner or later to be destroyed by fire, unless greater care is exercised than has been heretofore. This, however, will increase the bee pasture as in every place where fire passes over, the following season it is grown up very thickly with *epibilobium augustifolium* or willow herb, and, if damp land, after one or two years, it is replaced by golden rod, boneset, mint, etc.

FALL PASTURAGE.

At our Walwin yard we find all the bees going in a north-easterly direction towards the swamp to flowers which bloom there every spring and fall in wet weather. Acres of mint of various kinds are here in bloom, boneset, and many kinds of fall flowers, especially asters, which grow in profusion. There is no difficulty in finding the locality where the bees are gathering either from the bee-yard, or the bee-yard from the locality, by following up the stream of bees which could be seen flying almost as thick as a swarm in both directions. Scarcely a bee can be found going in any other direction showing clearly that this is the only source from whence they can gather. They are getting from this source more than they can consume in brood rearing, storing a little. In wet seasons this is not very valuable for pasture, but just now it fills in the gap made by the drouth, and is helping us very materially, probably saving us \$100. as we would have to feed them if they had not these flowers to work on. In this yard, as we have stated, we have a large number of grape vines, all pretty well loaded down with grapes, which shade the bees and ground moderately well, yet in spite of this, the heat of the sun upon the sand has kept the thermometer at from 100 to 130 degrees in this yard nearly all the time for weeks during the hottest part of the day.

Leaving this yard, which is four miles from the home yard, we started for the Adjala yard, nine miles from here, passing many fields en route which had the appearance, at a little distance, of having been burnt over, but however, such was not the case, as the scorched up blades of grass and weeds could be seen standing. Cattle, in many places, had to be fed to keep them from starving and water seemed to be almost as

scarce an article, (some wells having gone dry that had never done so before.) Many of the farmers had a few colonies of bees but they seemed unable to secure anything and some of the colonies apparently had given up in disgust the effort that they had been making to find honey, and remained quietly in their hives, scarcely a bee passing out or in. They seemed to have come to the wise conclusion that they had better save their strength and not wear themselves out hunting for something they could not find. But arriving at the Adjala yard we found things very different. This is one of the best locations we have, being situated where both east and west of the bee yard is a large range of fall flowers, growing on low damp land. Here we find the boys extracting from some of the colonies and the bees working with as much vigor apparently as they do on clover or basswood, although not getting as much honey. The bees in those colonies which were extracted perfectly clean, leaving no honey in the hive, were gathering plenty for brood-rearing, etc., and with a good shower of rain we might reasonably expect a fair honey flow at this yard. The bees here have gathered more honey in a day than the ones in the home yard do in ten. Never were we more fully convinced of the value of fall flowers or a favorable locality than we now are. Here we have a large creek, or a river, as some term it, passing down through the flat country, which overflows its banks every spring and sometimes in the fall, giving us a stretch of land from one to two miles wide, flat, moist and rich, yielding large crops of vigorous clover in the pasture fields, while along its banks and in the more moist places, asters, golden rod, mint and all kinds of fall flowers grow in great profusion. On the opposite side we have a high range of hilly ground, both clay and sandy, and some of it is covered with raspberries, sumach, and the woods abound with linden trees. The bees could gather honey here from one to two weeks earlier than in some localities that are not on the hill sides lying to the south and south east of the warm sandy soil, but flowers remain in bloom on the flat land longer, thus extending the yield from clover from two to three weeks longer than in many sections. The

same may be said of other flowers. In selecting a good range for bees we would advise, where it is possible, to locate your apiary so that in the dry season they may have the moist ground or in wet weather high and dry ground. The soil should also be taken into consideration. If the soil is sandy, it will produce early pasture, but in ordinary seasons it does not continue to yield more than two-thirds as long as the average on clay and damper soils.

ANOTHER BEE LAW-SUIT.

OWNERSHIP OF BEES.

THIS time, the question is as to ownership of bees, and the case is now on the books of the Division Court Clerk at Shelburne, under the title "Pearson vs. Patterson." The particulars, so far as we can learn them, are as follows:—

"The plaintiff, H. Pearson, a tailor doing business on Main Street, Shelburne, keeps bees and bee-keepers' supplies; the defendant, Graham Patterson, is a blacksmith doing business on Victoria Street. About six weeks ago, Patterson's attention was drawn to a swarm of bees opposite his shop, and, following them up, he hived them a short distance from where he first saw them. Patterson has not made a practice of keeping bees of late years, but he formerly did keep them. A short time after the bees were hived, Pearson went to Patterson and demanded the bees, claiming that they belonged to him. Patterson refused to give them up unless Pearson could prove that they were his. The case came up before His Honor Judge McCarthy at Division Court held here on the 19th of July. Pearson produced in Court three bottles which he had labelled, and which he claimed contained specimen bees from his own hives, from the hive in Patterson's possession, and from hives belonging to a Mr. Little. The case caused considerable amusement in Court. Mr. W. A. F. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. H. Thompson for the defendant. Finally, counsel for plaintiff asked for an adjournment, in order that expert evidence might be obtained. His Honor granted the request, remarking that he would prefer seeing some of the honey in Court instead of the bees. The case will come up for a further hearing in September."

The question here seems to hinge on the ability of the plaintiff to prove prop-

erty and this he feels satisfied he will be able to do. We are not in a position to make further comments on the case as it is still before the Court.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

MARTIN EMIGH.

ONE of the most successful men among Canadian bee-keepers is the subject of the present sketch, Mr. Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Ont. Although in the front rank as a bee-keeper he is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1845, in the County of

one in a straw hive. In those days, at least in Canada, the science of apiculture was in its infancy, and while the young farmer threw himself into the work of earning and making a home; bringing into his work all that energy which has been his great characteristic; the bees, of course were left to take care of themselves. Three years later his career as a bee-keeper appeared to have come to an abrupt-termination. His 'luck' turned, said luck being nothing less than an attack of foul brood which swept away the whole apiary.

During the six subsequent years the merry hum of the bees was silent although everything else on the farm was made to hum to a very lively tune. As a result of these years of toil,



MARTIN EMIGH.

Oxford, Ont. His parents, descendants of an English and Dutch stock, were born in York State, U. S. A., and coming to Canada were among the pioneer settlers in the County of Oxford.

Martin was brought up on the farm, and early in life was initiated into all the mysteries of farm work, and as, in his boyhood, work was plentiful and hands were scarce, he received only a very limited common school education. He may be said to have been born and reared among the bees; both father and grandfather having always kept bees before him.

When Mr. Emigh, having taken a wife, started farming for himself, his father divided the stock of bees between them; Mr. E's share consisting of three colonies in old fashioned box hives and

Mr. E. succeeded in producing one of the most beautiful homesteads in the county.

His farm was brought to a high state of cultivation and productiveness, good outbuildings were erected, and, last of all, a beautiful and commodious brick residence. To add to its attractiveness the grounds were shaded by about 500 ornamental trees consisting of hard and soft maple, horse and sweet chestnut, walnut, linden and evergreens.

He now decided to take, a well earned, rest, and again began to turn his attention to bee-keeping. A plot of ground was prepared to hold about twenty colonies; five colonies in box hives were purchased; an old Quinby bee-book borrowed, an old tin pan extemporized into a smoker, and the fall of that year saw him with

nineteen colonies in movable frame hives, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now justly celebrated Holbrook apiary.

He commenced operations in the ensuing spring with eighteen colonies, wintered in the cellar, his invariable plan of wintering, and now all the bee-literature available was eagerly studied; and the year closed with thirty-eight colonies and some surplus honey. The name and fame of D. A. Jones had reached the County of Oxford and stimulated by the enterprise and success of the Bee-king, Mr. Emigh, having already outgrown his original bee plot, determined to introduce every new improvement, secure the best strains of bees, and run his apiary on a much larger scale. One great secret of Mr. E's success is prompt action and it was soon evident, that, to quote a remark of some of his neighbors, "he was going it big on bees." Several of his friends thought him crazy; some even said so, but he soon showed them all that, Hamlet like, "there was method in his madness." From that time his career as an apiarist has been almost a continuous success, although no man could be more modest than himself in speaking of it. He has sent colonies of bees to all parts of the country, and has done quite an extensive business in queen rearing. In the production of honey he has made a specialty of 'comb honey,' many tons of which have been sent from his apiary, always commanding best market prices. His stock of bees at present consists of 180 colonies.

He became an enthusiast in apiculture, exhibited his honey at the county fairs, taking the highest prizes wherever he exhibited. Many of his neighbors, stimulated by his success and fired by his enthusiasm, became in turn bee-keepers also, and thus the business of bee-keeping on scientific principles was greatly stimulated throughout the County of Oxford. He was one of the promoters of the Oxford County Bee-keepers' Association of which he was elected second president, and which is now one of the best county associations in Ontario. This Association took great interest in the Colonial Exhibition and appointed Mr. Emigh a delegate to confer with the Ontario Bee-keepers Association, on the subject of sending exhibits of honey etc.

He has always taken great interest in all associational meetings, at home and abroad. One of his most pleasant trips in that connection was to the Bee-keepers' Congress held at New Orleans, in February 1885, where he made many warm friends among the leading bee-men of the U. S.

In 1883 he accepted an invitation to exhibit at

the Industrial Fair Toronto and made a very fine display there, securing first prize for largest and best display of comb honey, also first prize for best twenty pound lot. That year there was exhibited at that fair alone 90,000 pounds of honey. Each successive year he has taken great interest in all that is conducive to the promotion of the industry at Toronto.

Last year he sent a large quantity of honey to the Colonial Exhibition receiving in return a beautiful diploma and commemorative medal for display of comb honey.

Mr. Emigh has always been ably assisted in his work by his wife, who is a daughter of Hiram Thompson Esq., an old Oxford bee-keeper. She is as much an enthusiast as her husband in all that concerns the bees; preferring in the bee-season to spend her time in the apiary, listening to the hum of her pets, to that of taking her ease in the parlor. They have both been, for many years, members of the Baptist Church; in religion as in apiculture far better known by their works than their much speaking. They have no greater pleasure than in entertaining any of their large circle of friends especially when the object of their visit is a talk upon bee matters.

Mr. Emigh is a gentleman highly esteemed by all who know him. He has filled nearly all the offices in a school section and municipality; while as a director he has rendered most efficient service in connection with matters of agricultural interest at the county and township fairs. With such men to the fore who can predict what will be the future of an industry that has already attained to such wonderful proportions?—COM.

From Gleanings.

Daniel McFadden, and His Plan of Wintering Bees.

IS IT A HOAX?

FOR some weeks past I have been unable to give much attention to bee-literature. The death of a dear brother and sister, within less than a month of each other—the first break, so far as brothers and sisters are concerned, in a family circle of nine, that has been unbroken for over sixty years, have been events that, with their attendant and consequent duties, have fully occupied both mind and time. On reading up the bee-journals awaiting perusal, I find, among other matters calculated to awaken the *cacoethes scribendi*, that extraordinary letter, signed Daniel McFadden, which appeared in *Gleanings* for May 1. Not the letter itself merely, but the sub-heading and foot-note are extraordinary. The sub-heading announces, "W. F.

Clarke's Hibernation Theory Established on a Firm Basis." Now, I most emphatically demur to this. The letter does not affect my theory, or in any way whatever relate to it, nearly or remotely. It is hard for me not to think that, whoever prefixed that sub-heading, "A. I." or "E. R." or somebody else about the office, must have known, quite as well as I do, that my theory is not involved in the absurd story about "wintering up toward the north pole without any stores whatever." It may have been meant as a joke at my expense, and *Gleanings* does appear to be getting somewhat jocose; witness the "P. Benson" letters; but I confess I do not like jokes cracked at the expense of the truth and fact. Such jokes do harm. We have a conspicuous example of this in the Wiley joke about artificial comb manufacture. I have an abhorrence of lying even in jest. What too many people are the habit of calling "fooling" I honestly believe to be as truly telling lies as any other form of that crying and common sin.

But in view of the extraordinary foot-note, I am not sure that *Gleanings* regards the narrative as a hoax at all. It is discussed as though it were sober earnest, and matter of fact. I have read somewhere that the only way to get into a Scotchman's head the perception of a joke, is by the aid of a mallet and chisel; and I am inclined to think there are others besides Scotch people of whom that is true. You have written to George Watson; but although two issues of *Gleanings* have appeared since the McFadden letter was published, there appears to be no response. I doubt if there ever will be, and if there is, it is most likely it will come from a fictitious party who is one of the ring of impostors which is trying to palm off a method of wintering on the bee-keeping public, which is "too-too" absurd and ridiculous for anything.

I have never dreamed, and consequently never argued, that bees could be wintered in a "frozen stiff" condition, and "wholly without food." One of my articles on this subject was headed "Chilled Bees not Hibernating Bees," and I have invariably contended that bees, in order to sink into that state of repose which I believe to be essentially hibernation, must be in a temperature which makes them feel comfortable. Excess, either of cold or heat, breaks up the hibernating condition. The effect of extreme cold is first to arouse an abnormal activity, then to induce an enormous consumption of food, and finally to bring on diarrhœa, which is fatal to the very existence of the colony.

A common mistake in discussing this matter is that of supposing that there is only one kind of hibernation. Of this, the bear is usually taken

as the only admissible type or example. But the bear is not "frozen stiff," and though he consumes no food in winter when in the hibernating state, there are stores of adipose matter packed away in his carcass, by drawing on which, life is sustained during his long sleep. Other hibernating creatures—squirrels for instance—do not sleep all winter long, but wake at intervals, take a good, square meal, and then go to sleep again. We know that bees cannot lay up stores of fat in their little bodies, like the bear, and that they must feed, at least semi-occasionally. In a thoroughly normal winter temperature, favorable to a snug and profound repose, bees consume very little honey; there is but slight waste of tissue and they come out of winter quarters refreshed and rejuvenated by a long season of rest and quiet.

The foot-note says; "Bees have over and over again been wintered with so small an amount of stores, that more than one of the bee-friends have been almost persuaded that bees could live for months without any food at all; but yet all experiments made directly to prove this have somehow failed, and most of us have settled down to the belief with Professor Cook, that bees do not hibernate." There are some queer statements in this sentence, on which more light is needed. Who among the "bee-friends" ever became "almost persuaded" that "bees could live for months without any food at all"? I fail to recall one; but the foot-note asserts this of "more than one."

WM. F. CLARKE,

Guelph, Ont., Can., June 4, 1887.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Dry Weather.--Queen not Troublesome in Second Storey of Large Jones Hive.

WE have had the longest and most severe drouth in East Northumberland that has been for years. The spring was very favorable for bees building up, and colonies generally were strong and in fine condition for clover blossom, but owing to cold nights and dry winds in the daytime most of the time clover was in bloom, the yield of honey from that source came very short. Linden bloom was as abundant as we could wish, but the dry, scorching winds seemed to prevent its yielding well, except for a few hours at a time now and then, and now every source of honey has failed for the present at any rate, as it has been too dry even for thistles.

I have tried Mr. McArthur's plan of putting one Jones hive on top of another for extracting and am much pleased with it. The large brood

chamber gives the queen plenty of room below which seems to do away with the necessity for honey boards to keep brood out of the super, and the bees certainly work much better where they have free access to the super instead of having to squeeze through a lot of little holes to get to it.

The metal with the largest perforations is not so much hindrance, but then the queen is as apt to go through it as the bees. I have used it under sections and so far have found no brood in them, but without care in getting the queen well started below before putting on the sections, look out for brood instead of honey in them.

—HENRIETTA F. BULLER.

Campbellford, July 22.

We thank you for your report of this season's work. The complaint which you make of dry weather seems to be general. You will see by reference to our editorial column that we are experiencing the same thing here, and yet we are told by travellers that we are by no means so badly off as they are in some sections. We have in quite a number of instances this season put the full Jones body on top of the ordinary hive, but we have placed between the two apartments one of the queen excluding honey boards. Experiments have been tried to decide whether the perforated metal prevented the bees to any great extent in their work by putting a bee guard over the entrance. The experimenter found that there was very little difference in the number of bees which went in and out of the hive, than if the entrance were perfectly clear. The hint you drop about having the queen well started below is a good one. Many of the producers of comb honey do not use the queen excluding honey boards, and yet are not troubled with the queen in the surplus case.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

Heating a Cellar With Pipes from the Stove.

MR. JOHN YODER asks if any one has had experience in heating a cellar. He might almost as well try to make the Niagara Falls run up stream as to force air down from a stove, unless in the manner of a syphon. But a plan that a friend and I have been talking about is this, and which I propose doing this fall—provided my better half lets me put it into operation. First, make your bee chamber air-tight, make it of matched stuff, and line with paper, if necessary. Then cut a

hole near your stove, hall or kitchen—hall best heat because always continuous. Through this, run two 3-inch pipes, one connecting with the stove pipe but say three feet above the stove and laying alongside the stove-pipe for this distance so that it gets heated and thus creates a draught. The other will convey the air from the floor of the hall, which we should think would in no case go below 50°. Thus, by having the chamber air-tight, if the air is drawn out by the pipe attached to the stove-pipe, it must be replaced by the air from the hall or kitchen. These are my ideas, and could any one add any improvement I should be glad to hear of them. Besides, by this means, the dampness of the cellar is excluded and a thorough ventilation is established.

H. B. WHITE.

Prescott, Ont., July 29th, '87.

We thank you for the information you have given us. We should like to have Professor Cook's ideas on the subject. It does seem as though the plan which you have laid out would be successful, and we hope you will let us know in the spring how it works.

BEE LORE.

CHILLED BEES.

In a late issue of *Gleanings*, it was suggested that Mr. G. M. Doolittle might be able to say something about chilled bees, and in his reply to a question with reference to the article of Daniel McFadden which appeared in the *JOURNAL* some time since. He says:—

“Out of some five different experiments along the McFadden line to see how long I could keep a half a cupful of bees alive after being chilled, four and a half days was the latest point at which any could be brought to life again by warmth with moisture, and three and a half days by dry heat. Moist, warm air seems to be more effective in restoring such bees than dry or stove heat. These bees were shaken on the snow, with a temperature a little above the freezing point; and as soon as they ceased to move I picked them up and carried them to the cellar, of the same temperature in which bees winter well. From the cellar, a few were taken every half-day, and warmed, with the above result. All of them had empty stomachs, and I still have a desire to see bees gorged with honey, to see if it makes any difference. In two instances, after picking up half a cupful of bees, and leaving them in a cup or pile, they came to life again; while if scattered about, none did. It would seem that this would be against the McFadden

plan, if nothing else about it is. Professor Boynton was sanguine that the thing would work, but he has gone out of bees, and I have lost track of him."

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

JAMES MILLS.—I wish all success to your valuable JOURNAL. It is always a welcome visitor. I lost most of my bees last winter, still there is "no surrender" try again.

Mountain Grove, August, 1887.

REV. PETER NICOL.—My bees have done fairly well, but basswood was short. Began with three colonies and have now six. Got over two hundred pounds of extracted honey and this year did not try any sections. This would be poor for regular bee men, but for me—not so bad.

Albion, August 1st, 1887.

E. R. BULLER.—Could you let me know through the columns of the JOURNAL, where drain tiles can be got, size four to six inches?

Campbellford, August 3rd, 1887.

Will some of our friends nearer Campbellford than we are answer the above query and also give the price. We see by our directory that there is Mr. Richard Langman, Sterling, and Mr. E. Cooley, Trenton, tile-maker. If any of our friends know where they can be got closer will they kindly drop a card to E. R. Buller.

GEORGE T. GAMMON.—I received the goods sent by you in good shape. My bees have not done much this year yet. Out of five colonies I only got three swarms and one went back into the hive; every time they got a queen cell capped they would destroy it. I would like you to explain through the columns of the C. B. J. how you raise queens other than by the natural swarming impulse. I don't seem to understand it. I sent a question once before and never saw an answer.

Gosfield, July 24th.

By removing the queen from any strong colony that has eggs and young larvæ in the combs they will commence building queen cells at once. The reason why your queen cells were torn down is because the colony had a queen. Except when they have the swarming impulse or a desire to supercede their queen, queen cells will not be permitted in hives were there is a queen.

COMPLIMENTARY TO OUR SKETCH OF THOS. WM. COWAN.

GEO. E. HILTON.—It is with a great deal of pleasure that I have just read the very able

sketch of the life and works of Mr. T. W. Cowan. What a help, together with the very fine portrait, you give us, in becoming better acquainted with our distinguished visitor. One feels almost acquainted with the gentleman before meeting him, and all the more desirous of a personal acquaintance. I shall certainly expect to meet him while in the States. If he does not visit the Red, White and Blue apiary, I shall hope to meet him somewhere else, either at a reception, that I feel we should give him at Chicago, or at some other gathering. I know every one will feel interested in the benefit that Mrs. Cowan may derive from the trip through this "broad land of ours," and I hope they will stay until the weather is more comfortable than at present. If they are shown a very large display of honey, you will certainly have to make the display, for with us the crop was never so near a failure as the present season. In my ten years of bee-keeping, there has never been so favorable a season for building up and keeping colonies strong, nor so poor a season for storing surplus. From the first of May it has been continuous hot weather but not enough rain to give us a good honey flow, White clover was a failure and bass-wood was of very short duration.

Freemont, Mich.

SECTIONS IN THE SUPER OF COMBINATION HIVE.

WILLIAM H. WEBBER.—Please answer through the JOURNAL, the following:—In the Jones Combination hive for surplus comb honey, do you use sections $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in supers on the top, like the Jones hive, or one hive on another?

You may use either the $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ or $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in the supers. The second stories are only used for extracted honey. By reference to our catalogue, you will see that it explains to you the whole matter.

HOW MANY FRAMES TO EXTRACT FROM IN THE BROOD CHAMBER.

If you run for extracted honey, how many frames do you leave in the brood chamber, or do you simply extract from the remainder of the frames behind the perforated metal division board or by tiering one hive upon another? If so, is there not too much bee space between frames?

Lakelet, August 1887.

We presume you now refer to the Jones hive. We leave from ten to twelve frames in the brood chamber, and we do not extract from the brood nest when we use the second story. We have some of the most powerful colonies that we have ever seen arranged in this way. Of course you can extract from behind the perforated metal division board without the second story and not interfering with the brood nest, and by the way, this perforated metal is very important, keeping the queen crowded up in a small space just at the time when it is best for the bee-keeper. We do not find any diffi-

culty from too much space between the frames where we are extracting every few days; occasionally, a brace comb is put in, but we now make second stories of the proper depth to leave just the ordinary bee space.

PREPARING TRANSFERRED BEES FOR WINTER.

THOMAS SLACK.—Have at present 15 colonies (8 bought in spring and the increase) doing fairly; five Italians, rest hybrids and blacks. Will give Italian queens to hybrids and blacks soon. I have the bees from 20 box hives, given to me when taken up this fall. Now what I want to get at is the best way to provide them stores for the winter. Have Jones' hive cut down four inches with super holding same frames. How will this hive work for extracting principally?

We would prefer the Combination hive to the one cut down as you have it. It hives the bees in a more compact form for fall, winter and spring.

What is the best way for getting combs drawn out in them? Would it be best to feed sugar to the bees I now have and have it all stored and capped, if possible, ready to give to the bees from the box hives? or would it work better to feed it to the bees given to me?

If you have decided on your hives, take frames and put foundation in them, setting them in the colonies you now have allowing the bees to draw them out. As fast as they are drawn out, remove them and set them in the spare hive that you had intended for the bees in the boxes, setting back other frames with foundation in the places where you removed the others from. By this means in from two or three days each hive will complete three or four combs. In a short time you will have all the combs drawn out that you require. The frames with the foundation should always be placed between two cards of brood in the centre of the brood-chamber, then they will be drawn out much more rapidly. Should the queen deposit a few eggs in them it will do no harm, as the eggs will die after their removal. Should you fail to get your combs all drawn out in this way you should get your bees not later than the middle of August or first of September from the boxes, doubling them so that they are very strong. Hive them on foundation and feed them sugar syrup. If the weather is favorable it will draw out very rapidly and they will soon seal

up sufficient stores to winter on. As soon as the honey crop fails, you could feed your present colonies sufficient sugar syrup; that they might store and seal in nice condition, enough combs to winter on.

What would be the best way of feeding it and the quantity?

The Canadian bee feeder would be the quickest and best way to feed them sugar syrup. A strong colony will store enough in one or two days from it to winter on, so that one feeder will feed quite a number of colonies.

How late would it be safe to meddle with them? When would be the time to give them Italian queens (virgin) or queen cells?

That depends entirely on the size. Would not advise you to do much tinkering after the middle of September. It is better to have them all in good condition by the 1st of September if possible. Now is a splendid time to introduce queens. You should get all your queens in July and August, if possible, as queens raised later than this, in this section at least, are not usually as fine.

What quantity of bees should be put in each colony?

Put five or six pounds of bees in each colony, but three or four would do if you do not give them too large a brood chamber.

What time should they be put into winter quarters (cellar)?

Waterloo, P. Q.

In October or November, in our locality, according to the season.

Convention Notices.

HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—Will meet next at South Cayuga, on Saturday, August 27th, 1887.

E. C. CAMBELL, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.

LAMTON BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At Petrolea, Thursday, Sept. 1st, '87. All are invited. J. R. KITCHEN, Sec., Alvinston, Ont.

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.

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

Extracted.—Very little coming in. For A 1 clover or linden, 9 cents is paid; mixed flavors, 7 cents; darker grades, 5 cents—60 lb. tins, 30 cents each allowed.

Comb.—None offered, with market dull. We have about 200 lbs. on hand, No. 1 will bring 14 cents; No. 2, 12 cts. per pound. See special notices.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

There is no good comb honey in the market Beeswax 23 to 24c.

M. H. HUNT

NEW YORK.

Sales of comb honey the past two months exceeds largely sales of corresponding period of last year. The large stock in dealer's hands is becoming less every day, and the present outlook is that all the better grades will be closed out before the new crop arrives. There is quite a large stock of dark and off grades of white, which we apprehend will be carried over. Prices are ruling low, we quote:—White comb, 9 to 12c.; dark comb, 5 to 7c.; California extracted, 5 to 6c.; California comb, 8 to 9c.; beeswax, 23 to 24½c. We beg to inform you that we have removed our place of business to 28 and 30 West Broadway, near Duane St., where we have better facilities for handling honey.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

BEES FOR SALE.—50 colonies—Italians and Hybrids; warranted healthy and strong. No such bargains ever offered. Sale during August only. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. CHAS. MITCHELL, Molesworth.

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. tf

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.

By Return Mail. Italian Queens, Tested, \$1. Untested, 60c. Bees per pound, 50c. GEO. STUCKMAN, Nappanee, Ind.

GARIBOLDI QUEENS!

THE GENTLEST BEES AND BEST HONEY GATHERERS KNOWN.

"The queen I got this spring is doing fine. The workers in that hive seem to be doing as much as any other two hives."—W. J. Porter, Kemptville, Ont., July 13th. Send postal for circular. \$1.10 for queen to Canada, California, S. America, England and Ireland. \$1 in the U.S. S. W. MORRISON, M.D., Oxford, Chester Co., Pa.

Mention this Journal.

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., LD., BEETON.

UNBOUND VOLUMES

—OF—

The Canadian Bee Journal.

We have on hand several Volumes, unbound, of Volume I, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, each lacking one or two issues.

To clear them out we offer them at following low figures:

- Lacking only Nos. 3 and 43.....50 cts.
- " " 3, 16 and 43..... 50 "
- " " 3, 16, 43 and 44..... 45 "
- " " 3, 16, 17, 43, 44..... 40 "

If wanted by mail send ten cents additional.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ld.

tf BEETON.

* COMB FOUNDATION. *

Headquarters in Canada.

1884	Toronto Fair, Brood	1st	Section	2nd
1884	London	"	1st	" 1st.
1885	Toronto	"	2nd	" 1st.
1886	Toronto	"	1st	" 1st.
1886	London	"	1st	" 1st.

I began the manufacture of comb foundation in 1883, and I am glad to say that I have not had the first complaint so far. Brood runs from 5½ to 6 feet to the lb.; section about 11 ft.; shall commence making, weather permitting, April 15th. Brood cut to almost any size. Section foundation unless otherwise ordered is made in strips 3½x1½ and 3½x15. I will make up wax for you, you paying all freight or express charges both ways. Brood to 10c. per lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circulars. Prices of foundation on application.

WILL ELLIS.

51-tf.

St. Davids, Ont.

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 3 per cent.; ten colonies and over, 5 per cent. Colonies as above will each have six to eight frames of brood bees and honey, and good laying queen.

The D. A. JONES CO., LD., Beeton.

The Canadian Honey Producer

A MONTHLY BEE PAPER,

Forty cents per year and three subscriptions at one time to any address, \$1. Sample copies free. Also manufacturers of all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies. Address,

E. L. GOULD & CO.,
Brantford, Canada.

52

BEESWAX WANTED!

Will 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. It by mail to

ABNER PICKET,
Nassagaway P.O., Ont.

Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies. 52-6mo.

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 30 00
- Ten Colonies..... 50 00
- 1 untested Queen..... 1 00
- 3 " Queens..... 2 00
- 1 " Queen reared by natural swarming..... 1 50
- 3 Ditto 3 00
- 1 tested Queen 2 00
- 3 " Queens 4 00
- 1 " Queen by natural swarming..... 3 00
- 3 Ditto..... 6 00
- Tested Queens, 1886 rearing, each..... 4 00
- Extra Selected, 2 years old each..... 10 00

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

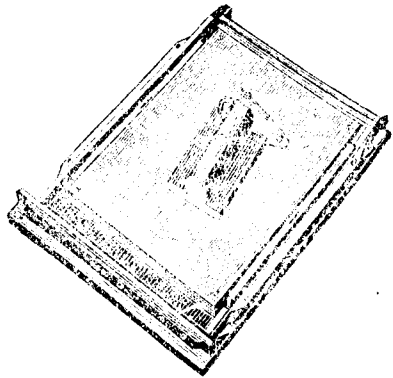
G. M. DOOLITTLE,

52-6m

Borodino, Onon. Co., N. Y.

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.

PRINTING

PRINTING

Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,
and Bee-Keepers,

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER
YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

CATALOGUES,
PRICE LISTS,
CIRCULARS,
LABELS,
OR GENERAL PRINTING.

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

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

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

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

PRICES OF PARTS.

	made up flat.
Bottom stand.....	12 09
Bottom-boards.....	15 11
Entrance blocks (two).....	03 08
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60 45
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	10 07
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30 25
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60 50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15 12
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15 15
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	10 10

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

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

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

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

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

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

HEDDON HIVES!



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

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

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

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

Heddon's 1887 Circular.

NOW READY.

ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

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

Address,

JAMES HEDDON,
DOWAGIAC, MICH

TOOLS For BEE-KEEPERS

HAMMERS.

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

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

Small hammers—steel face with adze eyes, just what are required for frame nailing, etc., No. 55, 35c.; No. 52, 50c.

SCREW DRIVERS.

With good hardwood handles and of the best steel—nicely finished, round bits, in two kinds, No. 1, 5 inch bit, 18c.; No. 2, 6 inch bit, 20c.

TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

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

The other style is marked on both sides down to one-sixteenth of an inch—price, each, 35c.

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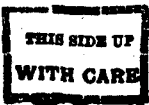
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