

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | Continuous pagination. |

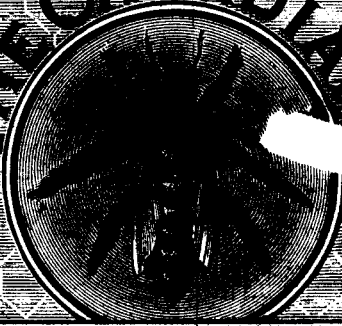
VOL. IV, NO. 33

1888

NOVEMBER 7

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

WE CLUB

The Canadian Bee Journal and.....		
Cook's Manual, cloth.....	\$2 25	\$2 00
A B C in Bee Culture, cloth.....	2 25	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth)	2 50	2 25
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Langstroth on the Honey Bee (clh)	3 00	2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture	1 50	1 40
"A year among the Bees," by Dr		
C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping		
by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 15

Books for Bee-Keepers.

We have prepared a series of pamphlets on special subjects relating to bee-culture, containing the best thoughts of our most practical bee-keepers, which we offer at very low rates, as follows:

1. QUEENS, And How to Introduce Them .10
 2. BEE-HOUSES, and how to build them .15
 3. WINTERING, and preparations therefor .15
 4. BEE-KEEPERS' DICTIONARY, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping... .25
 5. FOUL BROOD, its cause and cure..... .10
- Or the whole five books, post paid, for..... .50

THE D. A. JONES Co., LD., Beeton, Ont.

BEE-KEEPERS' LIBRARY.

We keep in stock constantly and can send by mail post-paid the following:—

- "A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller Price, 75c.
- A. B. C. in BEE CULTURE by A. I. Root. Price, cloth, \$1.25; paper, \$1.00.
- QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth, \$1.50.
- BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price in cloth, \$1.50
- PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY, by W Z Hutchison. Paper, price, 25c.
- THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth, \$2.00.
- A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W.F. Clarke. Price 25c
- SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.
- BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.
- FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.
- A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 30c.

HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers. Price, with name and address, per 100, 3.25; per 500, \$2.00, per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 100, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

THE D. A. JONES Co., LD., Beeton.

Barnes' Foot Power Machinery

See advertisement on another page. We have just arranged for the sale of these machines, and we can quote a price F.O.B cars at Toronto (duty and freight paid thereto). On application we will forward catalogue and pricelist free.

THE D. A. JONES Co., LTD. Beeton, Ont.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

We will always be glad to forward sample copies to those desiring such.

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

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

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

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt

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

ERRORS. — We make them: so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 55 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

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

The number on each wrapper or address-label will show the expiring number of your subscription, and by comparing this with the Whole No. on the JOURNAL you can ascertain your exact standing.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS. 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil of which there are twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

	STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.		
	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
7-12 lines.....	\$1.0	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.00	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	20.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight inches.....	15.00	25.00	40.00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

And "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.40
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.20
"Rays of Light".....	1.25
"The Bee-Live".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.50

TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

Beginners will find our Query Department of much value. All questions will be answered by thorough practical men. Questions solicited.

When sending in anything intended for the JOURNAL do not mix it up with a business communication. Use different sheets of paper. Both may, however be enclosed in the same envelope.

Reports from subscribers are always welcome. They assist greatly in making the JOURNAL interesting. If any particular system of management has contributed to your success, and you are willing that your neighbors should know it, tell them through the medium of the JOURNAL.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Condensed Currency	646
Diplomas to Experts.....	646
Editorial.....	645
Fall Drought and Honey Flow.....	647
Honey, How can we increase the demand.....	652
Ivar S. Young vindicated.....	649
Observations	647
Queenlessness in Winter, Remediying.....	652
Queens, Re purity of Association queens.....	657
Season in Huron County.....	653
Ventilation, cellar	648
Wintering.....	654

VENTILATION.

If you are in doubt as to whether your bee-cellar needs ventilation, or as to the kind or amount of ventilation needed, read

THE BEE-KEEPERS'

REVIEW

It gives the views and experience of the leading bee-keepers.

The November number will discuss "Moisture in Bee-cellers." Correspondence upon this topic is solicited. All articles that we insert will be paid for. Please read the October number before writing upon "Moisture."

Price of the REVIEW 50 cents a year. Samples free. Back numbers can be furnished. The REVIEW and THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY for 65 cents.

Address
 W. Z. HUTCHINSON
 613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

LOOK HERE !

Nickel plated pen and pencil stamp, with name 30c.; Nickel plated stamp with name, 30c.; Black walnut handle with name on, 15c.; Your name in rubber or any of the above sent post paid on receipt of price. Clubs amounting to \$1.20 sent for \$1. Boys and girls can make money canvassing for these stamps. Every school boy and girl should have a pen and pencil stamp. It contains a pen, lead pencil and stamp for printing your name on your books, etc. Write your name plainly. Remember you have no duty to pay on these stamps when you deal with us.

Gem Rubber Stamp Co.,
 MALAKOFF, ONT

CLARK'S COLD BLAST SMOKERS

We are making these, with late improvements, and can forward them by mail or with other goods by return post. The prices are as follows :

Each	50c.	With goods. By mail.	70c.
6 at one time, each	45c.		

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

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

THIS YEAR'S

MYRTLE

CUT and PLUG

Smoking Tobacco !

FINER THAN EVER.

SEE

T. & B.

IN BRONZE ON

EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALARY AND EXPENSES PA'D, OR LIBERAL commissions as representative chooses. Outfit free. Permanent positions guaranteed. Experience unnecessary. Special advantages to local men who devote part time.

L. P. THURSTON & CO.,
 Empire Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y

BUY ONLY THE
 GENUINE

BELL

ORGANS - PIANOS

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY.

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

Vol. IV. No. 33

BEETON, ONT., NOV. 7, 1888.

WHOLE No. 189

EDITORIAL.

OUR senior editor has a grievance and it is this. Oftimes he is absent from home when an answer to a query or some practical opinion is wanted. On such occasions we have called in the foreman of the yards and published his answers without showing in any way that they did not come from Mr. Jones. Comments on query 207, with which Mr. Pringle disagreed, were by Mr. Bray and differed somewhat from the opinion of Mr. Jones. Hereafter to avoid this, all comments, answers and articles will be initialed by the writers.

* * *

The American Association proposes to issue diplomas on a similar plan to that followed in England. How would it do for the A.A. to leave Ontario in the hands of the O. B. K. A. in this respect? Will not the three members of the Expert committee have sufficient to do in the States? The examinations could be the same and under the same conditions.

* * *

On our table is a long letter anent the McFadden theory from a Texan, who declares that what Daniel says about wintering is true, for he himself learned the same thing from the Indians. We will publish it next week.

In a short time we shall commence the publication of a series of papers on "Practical Bee-Keeping" by D. A. Jones. The intention is to have them strictly what their name implies, and this will be a great opportunity for our friends to secure subscriptions from beginners in the art. Their publication will be completed by the opening of the honey season of 1888.

* * *

The National Beekeepers' Union is affiliated with the International Association and its officers are the Defense committee of the International. Is it intended friend Newman that the N.B.U. be in reality, if not in name, international?

* * *

A writer in *Grip* proposes to build a "hibernation hotel" where at any time of year guests can assume the quiescent state for a few months. Martin's and McFadden's stories have supplied fertile imaginations with a germ from which to evolve many readable if improbable yarns.

* * *

Bee-keepers in common with all men have individual opinions as to the right and wrong methods of doing a job. In conversation few are loath to express their ideas but it is a minority who commit their views to paper for publication. Poor penmanship and "spellin'" are the old time excuses, but the writer of this paragraph delights in "fixing up" what

might be termed amateur correspondence. If you tried some new plan of introducing queens, preventing robbing, feeding or marketing, or your plan of doing some of these differs from what you have seen in print, let your brother beekeepers know it. The JOURNAL is read more carefully in the winter when a man has not so much to do and you can help make it "interesting and instructive."

DIPLOMAS TO EXPERTS.

Our mind article XI. of the new by-laws of the International Association, relating to the examination of candidates for diplomas as experts in bee-keeping, will fail in its object. The territory to be covered is too large, and a committee of three could not handle it. The examinations, to be thorough, must be practical, and held at some point where a number could present themselves on the same day. In proportion to the number of members of the Association, Canada could expect but one representative on the Expert Committee. Candidates would not be numerous, and suppose two or three in Manitoba and British Columbia, with a similar number from Nova Scotia, desired to present themselves for diplomas, they could not be expected to travel such long distances as they of necessity must to reach one central point. And an examination by mail, without any provision against the aid of books in answering, would be valueless.

It is most desirable that there be some guarantee of the proficiency of those who seek to take charge of apiaries, and to men who earn a livelihood in this manner an "expert's diploma" would be invaluable, and it is only from these ranks that candidates will be drawn. Those who keep bees, to use a vulgar term, "on their own hook," would not apply for examination. The by-law fully empowers the committee to make all necessary arrangements, and we offer a suggestion, believing that once a standard of competency is established we shall not hear of so many incompetent in the apiary engaged by a confident bee-man on the strength of the

applicant's own assertions as to his ability.

Let the committee of three decide of what the examination shall consist, appointing one, two or more days for it, the dates being announced through the journals for a month previous. Intending candidates to forward their names to the nearest member of the committee. The president and two other members of the affiliated county society most convenient to the candidate might be delegated to oversee the manipulations and the filling in of the blanks, their report thereon to be considered by the Expert Committee, who alone should issue certificates of competency. If something of this nature is not done the question of distances will be an insurmountable obstacle in the consummation of this most desirable idea.—
C. W. L.

CONDENSED CURRENCY.

A DIGEST OF ARTICLES APPEARING IN OTHER PERIODICALS.

WINTERING in Missouri requires but little preparation. E. Liston, of Virgil, writes to *Gleanings* that the only preparations he makes are to punch a half inch hole through the centre of the combs, see that there is a sufficiency of stores all tull combs being next the hive walls (single) with brood in centre, the whole covered with a honey board or quilt. It is seldom that the bees cannot fly for 21 days.

Girls in the employ of friend Root fold an average of 1000 sections an hour. This is we presume without moistening and the result of much practice.

Five pounds of honey added to 45 lbs of sugar-syrup will prevent granulation, says G. M. Doolittle. On the other hand honey which has once granulated requires an equal weight of syrup to prevent its returning to that condition.

The New York *Sun* has an article on "Beeswax as hardware" and accounts

for its being handled so extensively by this trade from the fact that tin peddlers exchange their wares for this marketable product. It makes the assertion that were all the antiquated gums and box hives discarded beeswax would be more than a dollar a pound.

The oldest bee-keepers do not remember such a honeyless season as we have just experienced, and it is more than probable that the present generation may not see another such. Apiaries of 50 to 100 colonies have not given a surplus in total of 100 lbs. * * * Many bee keepers have had to feed through the summer. * * * There can be no question but that bees will be more valuable next season; neither can there be any doubt that in the future honey will command a better price than has ruled for the past year.—B. B. J.

OBSERVATIONS.

By the excerpt from a Napanee paper in last JOURNAL, I see that Mr. Pringle has an idea of his own in hives, and that he has used it for two years. Will he not tell us what it is like?

Has Dr. Miller's "baby" been strangled? I miss its little 5-4-9 footprint of late.

I believe the next place of meeting of the O. B. K. A. is Owen Sound. The meeting is to commence on the 8th of January, likely at one o'clock. This will give members a chance to get in on the first train in the morning and miss none of the sessions. Last year I noticed that a large number of badges were printed, and from the stock left on the table they must be kicking around somewhere yet. Wouldn't it be a good idea to turn them to some good use, and what better could be done than have Secretary Couse mail one (if there are enough, and I guess there are) to each member of the Association who did not get one at the annual meeting. What do I want the members to do with them? Why, wear them from the moment they leave home. Then if you don't know anybody when you get on the train, perhaps somebody else may know you. There'll be a regular "swarming in" to the coach where the red badges are to be found, and what might otherwise be a lonesome journey can be turned to a pleasant and profitable one. What do you think, Mr. Editor?

Say, I like those letters from Mr. Gates, of Ouid, Erie County, Pa. He has a nice way of getting down to the "bottom" of whatever he writes about, and he can see through an article about as quick as the next one. I wish more writers for the JOURNAL were like him.

I have a good deal of correspondence with bee-keepers, and I find a lot of them are pretty well disgusted with the business. One chap writing to me says: "I've been at this business one year, but I'm going out of it now. I've made my fortune (?) with bees this season, and will make room for some one else." I fancy there are a lot just like him. But that will leave the business just so much better for you and for me.

Why doesn't McKnight, Pringle, Corneil, Clarke, and a number of others, write more for the JOURNAL now? Are they disgusted with the bee business, too?

I see by the last BEE JOURNAL that the North American Bee-Keepers' Association is to meet at Brantford next year. Why not have the O. B. K. A. meet there with them? I observe that you, Mr. Editor, suggest that the O.B.K.A. attend in a body, but I go one better and propose to hold both annual meetings at once. "I may be wrong," as Mr. Pringle says, in the suggestion, but there's no way to find out how little a fellow knows till he comes out and makes himself heard.

It tickled me to hear you say that you had even gone so far as to drop a postal to your friend at North Bay, in connection with the McFadden "wax" story. I suppose Dan will shortly tell us why the wax was not forthcoming, as I don't seem to observe that you have received it.

OBSERVER.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

FALL DROUGHT VS. HONEY FLOW.

THE scant honey-flow is an old thread-bare subject now; but at the risk of appearing antiquated, I shall endeavor to focus a few rays which have glimmered around my pathway the past season. We are told that clover seed growers in the old country expect good crops following wet falls, and the farther this wet weather extends backwards into the summer the better the crop. By reports I noticed that Texas had plenty of rain in the latter half of 87. Texas had a good crop of honey this

year. In Ontario we had an unusually dry latter half of 87. It would therefore appear if these statements are facts, that our crop of honey depends upon the amount of rain falling the latter half of the previous year. Biennial plants e.g. turnip, onion, spend their force the first year, (and chiefly the fall) in storing up material in the form of bulbs, rhizomes, etc., to complete the chief end of their existence, i. e., fruit, in the coming season. Perennials in the fall are no doubt engaged to a degree, in the same laudable enterprise, and what wonder if they should fail if moisture did not bring to them the necessary food. Everyone knows that plants must have their food in solution, otherwise they starve. Food stored away for future fruiting is more highly developed or concentrated than that required for leafing or stalking. Honey is intimately connected with fruiting, it is one of nature's methods of fertilization. Let it be clearly understood that the design of honey in the plant is to attract insects, thereby disseminating fertilizing elements and preventing "in and in breeding" which nature seems at all times on the alert to avoid.

If this be true it is not necessary for me to point out the lesson to practical bee-keepers, viz., while not neglecting our pets to engage in some other occupation for the year following a very drouthy fall.

Walton, Ont. Oct. 22nd.

R. KNECHTEL.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

CELLAR VENTILATION.

IT is the custom of great writers to commence an article as though they would tell you something practical and wind up in a vague manner which leaves the impression on a reader that they had forgotten their subject. Under the caption: "How to winter bees," a man says it is the hackneyed subject, and it is just as hackneyed when he gets through. The words "proper ventilation" have worn out, and will someone who knows what it is please tell us? There is no use summing up conditions, etc. When we speak of wintering we are supposed to be talking about normal colonies. If you have prepared your bees as I spoke of in last letter, or in any other way that is *right*, and will follow the proper course in wintering, you need not and will not lose a larger number of colonies than if they were sheep. This is pretty strong language, but I can back it up with proof quite as strong, and experience is the only proof that should be accepted. What is that proper ventilation? Simply this, if you cellar is not pretty much all

under or below the surface of the ground, make it so with a *heavy* banking of dirt. Now your cellar is frost-proof. The dryness of your cellar is of but little account, provided it has no musty dead air smell. Don't stumble now, for there is not, I think, one cellar in five hundred that has this musty nature or any other natural impediment contrary to safe wintering. Look at the joists and other wood work in cellar; if these are dry, all right. Even these may be wet and musty from the cellar being closed. Don't get scared if they are. Hoe bottom of cellar all over, clean out thoroughly, put nothing in your cellar with bees except potatoes and canned fruit. Leave outside door open until bees are put in. I have wintered with success in cellar with a stream of water running through it all the time, in dry cellars and in muddy cellars, that I had to put on rubber boots before going into. Now your cellar is clean and very warm, being as good as all below the surface of the earth. For ventilation, which is the thing that will fetch your bees through safe, connect a two-inch tin tube with the pipe on the stove in use, letting the pipe run down within one foot of bottom of cellar. That takes off dead damp air which settles at bottom always. Don't lay a hundred feet of tile for outside air, letting it come in at bottom of cellar; it is useless and expensive, and comes in at wrong place. Air in such tile is damp and hard to remove, it is not free. Outside air should come in at top of cellar wall. Make a box in shape of **L** and stick one end of it through cellar window on north side of house if possible, bank up around it and let upright end of box be five feet high. Nail board over top of upright part of box, leaving hole six inches square on east and west side of box at top covered with wire cloth. Make your box six inches square inside and have a tin slide on end of box that is in cellar to regulate your temperature. By a little practice you will find when to partly close slide. When very cold it may have to be almost closed for a day or so. I have let my cellar get very cold sometimes; it even froze once through a mistake I made, but we should not be careless. We should keep cellar at about 40 degrees. Mine has ranged from 36° to 48°; have never been particular. Being so extremely particular on minor points has bewildered the beginner with reference to general principles more than anything else. The reason we put bees in cellar is to avoid the extreme cold of winter, but a little variation of temperature will do more hurt than if they were out-doors where extremes can not be avoided. Let a man talk plain common sense to beginners if he would do good. Don't scare him to death.

and make him so nervous that he will run to his cellar twenty times a day when twice a week will do, and don't make him think that God surrounded a bee with more mystery than he did a pig. Now your cellar is done and ventilated in that awful, queer mysterious manner which is so often spoken of in the JOURNAL as "proper ventilation," yet is never described in a practical way. To ventilate your hives is as necessary as it is simple. Any way that you can do it so as to leave a crack the whole width of hive both at bottom and top $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide is all that is needed. I never use quilt or any other unnecessary fixings. I leave the entrance open, and as I carry in each hive I pry up the cover and stick a piece of lath at each front corner. Put hives 18 inches from bottom of cellar about 2 feet from wall, and I pack mine as high as I can reach, face them towards the box that lets in air, and hang up blanket four or five feet square about three feet in front of air box to shut out a direct current and keep out light. Always leave tin tube that leads to stove open. I put my bees in cellar about the tenth of November.

JOHN F. GATES.

Ouid, Erie County, Pa., Oct. 24.

We use sub-earth ventilation and find it successful. Similar plans to yours with good experiences therewith have been given in back numbers of the JOURNAL. The methods are simple, practicable and applicable to any cellar. Friend Schultz of Muskoka winters in this manner with grand success.—D.A.J.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

IVAR S. YOUNG VINDICATED.

IN your honored paper of August, this year, I read an article by Mr. Stalhammar, editor of the Swedish bee-paper, which compels me to ask room for a few remarks. I say "compel," for although I am the most peaceable man on earth, thinking bees and bee-matters a sunny little work, where we all, that are so happy as to have and love bees, should meet in a kind and fraternal spirit, that article is of a nature to demand a prompt protest from any honest Norwegian bee-keeper at least. Indeed, the conduct of that Swedish editor is sadly far from anything like gentlemanliness, as it will be an easy matter to prove to you or any other honorable man. I am sorry that a Swedish gentleman should lend himself to a traffic like this, as I have always been looking upon these Swedes as half-compatriots of mine, and my view is this: That if a feud is broken out in my family, it

ought to be fought out in the secrecy of the family and not laid open for all, or as the pointed Norwegian saying runs, "One ought not to wash one's soiled linen before all the world."

The reason why Mr. Stalhammar has acted in this manner is this: He and Mr. Young have, in their respected papers, been flying at each other about the Heddon hive and its advantages and disadvantages or drawbacks. The discussion, as regards the two gentlemen, was quite to the matter, and not the least personal, when all of a sudden there appears in the Swedish paper a long article by Mr. Stalhammar, the like of which in bad temper, to say the least of it, I do not remember to have read. Mr. Stalhammar must be of an extremely irascible temper; indeed, from the most competent quarters I have heard him mentioned as such, and it is a great pity that such should be the case with a man in his position.

The worst points in Mr. Stalhammar's behavior are these: (1.) That to revenge himself on Mr. Young, because his opponent most heartily warns his countrymen against the Heddon hive, which seems to be a pet of Mr. Stalhammar's, the latter gentleman condescended to do his very worst to injure Mr. Young with his American and Canadian friends in hateful language and with very little respect to the means to attain this end. (2.) If the words you give in signs of quotation in the middle of the second column, page 449, running: "Furthermore I am compelled, etc." to, "and that without any trouble whatever," really are put in quotation by Mr. Stalhammar, and consequently purporting to give you and the American and Canadian readers the impression that these words are a literal translation of Mr. Young's article, then Mr. Stalhammar, at the moment he wrote to you, must have been in a frame of mind not to know what he did. To show you this I will give you a literal translation of Mr. Young's words. So says Mr. Young: "When Mr. Stalhammar asserts that Captain Hetherington uses the Heddon hive, this is a mistake and is probably owing to the circumstance that there is another Mr. Hetherington, who, we believe, is a good friend of Messrs. Heddon, Newman, Cook, Hutchinson and the other bee-keepers of the Northwest, that have formed a so-called ring, and do all they can to recommend and support each other. We are really sorry that also Mr. Cook belongs to this 'ring,' but such is nevertheless unfortunately the case. * * *

Another gentleman, Mr. Jones, of Canada, who has bought Mr. Heddon's rights of patents there hardly uses it himself but yet recommends it,

although he prefers selling his own hive which which has a pretty deep frame." These are Mr. Young's own words, and he then goes on to say that Mr. Cowan does not like the Heddon hive, and that Prof. Cook does not use it. That is all he says there of further interest for this question. How Mr. Stalhammar, in this connection, can find himself called upon to inform us that Mr. Cowan is no liar, and thereby probably hints at Mr. Young's being one, is a thing I can't comprehend. In the March number of our *Norwegian Bee Journal* for this year, Mr. Stalhammar tells us that "I have been happy enough to possess Mr. Young's acquaintance and friendship for several years, and for this reason I know his impartiality and his standpoint to be above every side-interest, only looking for that which is of real public use and benefit to bee-keeping and bee-keepers, on account of which prominent qualities I suppose he was furnished with his stipend from Government to go to America." A couple of months after this Mr. Stalhammar writes to you about Mr. Young and in his own paper in the like odious manner because—that is Mr. Young's great crime against Mr. Stalhammar—the former warns his countrymen against the Heddon hive. Perhaps Mr. S. is also infuriated because Mr. Young would not condescend to answer his rude article, finding it, as surely, he was right, to be below his dignity to answer such a base product. I shall not comment on such conduct.

I do not claim Mr. Young to be infallible; he has his failings like other men. He is very warm-blooded and therefore, at times, rash and inconsiderate, and says things that had better be left untold. He is also very strong in his convictions, and for this reason may perhaps, at times, not be ready enough to enter upon other people's views. I am happy enough to have known Mr. Young for a couple of years, and I must say I have never known a more kind, good, true, generous and noble-minded friend than he is. Mr. Stalhammar is indeed right in saying that Mr. Young has a very good heart, always ready to repay a kindness shown to him a hundred, nay a thousandfold, but, as I have remarked, he may at times allow himself to be carried off by his warm blood to say or do something inconsiderate. I have had occasions to reprove him for so doing and he has always taken it *in bonam partem* and has been sorry for it. Mr. Young has not only written, but also on many occasions to me and others, spoken about the extreme goodness and kindness shown to him by all and every one of the American and Canadian bee-keepers, his high esteem for them as gentlemen, and his admiration for

them as being, without any comparison whatever, the greatest bee-keepers of the world, and he has made no exceptions. I therefore feel sure that, speaking of the above named gentlemen as a ring he thereby means nothing whatever, but this, that they are good and intimate friends, and knowing that Mr. Heddon, to use a Norwegian expression, with his hive has, so to speak, set all on a single card. They do not want to offend or hurt him by speaking badly of his hive, or their friendship may even lead them to praise it for certain good points in it, or without their knowing it or reflecting on it, their friendship may make them partial to it. This is what Mr. Young has meant with his inconsiderate expression "ring." To suppose that he should have thereby insinuated that those gentlemen, for filthy, worldly gain in any direction, have recommended the Heddon hive, is mere twaddle. This is also self-evident on the very face of the thing, for Mr. Young would not be foolish enough to promise you a translation of his articles and then speak in such a way about you and your best men, for even if he did not give you any translation, there are enough Scandinavians who could furnish a translation, and at least one of the editors has, I am told, relations or connections among Scandinavians, or people knowing or speaking Scandinavian. Such a thing cannot remain a secret in our days. Have I said enough to prove that such words as "real gentleman," "man of honor," "openly" and "candidly" sound rather strange in the mouth of a man acting as Mr. Stalhammar has on this occasion?

At last I shall make bold to translate to you the words spoken about Mr. Young by our Minister of Justice, Mr. Surenson, in the general meeting of bee-keepers, in the month of February last year. Mr. Surenson spoke as follows: "I agree with the mover in his idea, that it might not be quite correct that the manager and paymaster* is a member of the Directorate, but this motion must undeniably be looked upon as aiming directly at Mr. Young. It would, at any rate, be thought that thereby dissatisfaction with Mr. Young should be pronounced, and to this I will be no party. I have followed this matter (bee-keeping and its development in our country) with no little interest from its beginning, and I must confess that Mr. Ivar S. Young has won my highest approval, nay admiration for the ability with which he has created something out of this, which was at first certainly extremely little. (Cheers.) Without Mr. Young's efforts this As-

* Mr. Young was and is manager and paymaster of the Association, and at the same time member of the Directorate, whose President is Mr. Pihl, Director of all Norwegian railways.

sociation would hardly have existed, and not have grown up so powerfully, as is now the case. Under these circumstances one must forgive him, if, in his interest for the cause, he might now and then go on a little too much and be zealous a little more than necessary. For this reason I will vote for the motion of the Directorate and will in this embody a vote of confidence to Mr. Young." (Applause.)

I think this may be a good enough set-off against the—I don't know what epithets I shall give such a letter and conduct alike—words of that Swedish gentleman, and I suppose you or your readers will not think the man, who is so much approved and esteemed by the Norwegian Minister of Justice would be stupid and mean enough—though upon the spur of the moment he may say things that he really does not mean—to say and write publicly into the bargain, that your best and most eminent men are nothing more nor less than a gang of impostors or liars.

HAROLD HOVIND,

Headmaster of the Grammar School of Tvedestrand, M.A. of the University of Christiania and Fachlehrer der modernen Sprachen of Dresden, Germany.

P.S.—I have indeed sometimes been in thoughts of writing over to some American or Canadian bee journals to return thanks, at least, for the extreme pleasure and invaluable instruction I have had in reading your different papers, whose regular contributors are familiar and dear to me as though I had known them a long time, and who throughout make upon me an impression of good, honest, eminent gentlemen in their line. I never thought I should be compelled to write in such an unpleasant way as this.—H.H.

Re Purity of Association Queens.

RECEIVED the subjoined inquiry but don't know the writer's address. If he is a subscriber you might refer to the matter in the JOURNAL—probably others are doubtful of the genuineness of the queens sent out from the same misconception about the uniform three bands.

R. MCKNIGHT,

Owen Sound, Oct. 29, 1888.

RENEWED OCT. 22nd 1888.

Being a member of the O. B. K. A., I take the liberty of asking you a question regarding the Italian bee. Not having seen one until I received a queen from the said Association in July last, which I happened to be successful in introducing. All that I have read about them has been that when pure they have three distinct yellow bands.

Now sir, I cannot say that there are more than two yellow bands on mine; of course they are a very pretty bee and much lighter in color than the blacks. Please be kind enough to let me know if you would call them the pure Italian bee.

R. DRYSDALE.

Much has been said and written concerning the marking of pure Italians and it is conceded that the brighter strains should have three yellow bands when the abdomen is well filled with honey. But there are queens imported from Italy which produce bees that scarcely show two yellow bands, the second being sometimes so narrow that it is only visible in sunshine with the bee full of honey. The brightest bees are not always the best although very handsome to look at. It is pleasant to look at a big crop of honey and to jingle the \$'s and cents and in our opinion more attention should be paid to breeding for general utility than for color. The queens sent out by the Association were not "tested." They were, we believe, to be bred from a pure Italian mother and as purely mated as possible. The contractor was to exercise all reasonable care in breeding but there was no guarantee of their absolute pure mating, nor is there with any \$ queens. As this tender was less than sixty cents we must bear in mind that he sent out as far as we know good value for the money and we think from the unfavorable season for queen rearing that he must have lost on the transaction. Carniolans have been largely introduced into every section of this country and as they have some superior qualities many breeders of Italians have tried to incorporate these good qualities with those of the Italians or Syrians. Thus you will see that there may be some dark blood with the lighter races which is supposed to improve them so that while your queen may produce darker bees, it may be an advantage rather than otherwise. No doubt their honey gathering qualities will be quite satisfactory.—D. A. J.

In return for the names of ten bee-keepers sent us on a postal, we will send the "Bee-Keepers' Dictionary" value 25 cents.

Read before the N. Y. Bee Association.

How can we Increase the Demand for Honey and Maintain Present Prices.

MHOSE who have carefully read the various bee journals during the past year, have observed the unusual interest which has been manifested in regard to the disposition of our products at remunerative prices. I have many times expressed the opinion before this body that far too much thought was being given in the direction of producing large quantities of honey, and too little to the better quality and proper disposition of the same. I have so often expressed my views upon this, subject that I shal offer but few suggestions. Enough has been said, and practical plans enough have been offered to entirely revolutionize the system of marketing. To tell the exact truth, we have had too much talk, followed by far too little action. The great needs at present may be briefly stated as follows: First, to attain to a higher standard in the production of our honey. This will be reached through the great freedom of discussion which is taking place in all our bee literature. I am a thorough advocate of the "question and answer department" of our papers, where we are enabled to compare the opinions of so many of our best bee-keepers, expressed in so concise and explicit a manner. We should remember that anything tending to educate in the direction of raising the quality of our honey to a higher standard is exactly in line with creating and strengthening a better market. Our first aim should be a prime quality, and next complete and perfect finish, so that it shall be attractive and agreeable to handle. All this means proper fall management and winter work, successful wintering, and proper spring management, so that stocks shall be populous and in condition to store honey rapidly, which aids its neat appearance. In short, it means all the year round hard work.

Second, we need to guard and foster most strenuously the fact that our product is a pure and wholesome article of food. In fact the only commercial sweet, furnished entirely from natural sources, that has undergone no process of manufacture. It is as wholly and truly as natural a production as milk, and has ranked with it in all ages past.

Third. We are now come to the point where we need a reformation. We talk much about "developing a home market," "creating a greater demand for our honey," "making proper exhibits at our fairs, etc., but we fail to practise what we advocate. In my opinion, one of the very greatest needs in the direction of solving

the problem you have asked me to consider is an entire revolution in our system of marketing. Our wares should be handled in every large and important market by those who are thoroughly informed in every branch of bee culture.

It may be urged that by these exhibitions we will induce many not now in the business to embark in it. I think not. I believe the better way is to come right out square and let them see what we are doing. I have made exhibitions at the Saratoga County fairs for a number of years and have yet to hear of any one starting in the business as the result, but I know it has been the means of helping hundreds, I may say thousands of pounds of honey, out of the glutted city markets. I think, perhaps, you will agree with me that for the cause of apiculture exhibitions at fairs are desirable, but will it pay the persons making them for their time and the necessary expense? We might ask does bee-keeping pay? Does any business pay? The answer depends in a great measure on the individuals themselves. It may not pay directly the first year, but if advertising is worth anything it no doubt will, in the long run. If your fair managers offer no premiums, make a good display one or two years without and I think they will then, rather than lose this attractive feature. There is also a great advantage in being the first one to start anything like this.

Now, friends, if these few ideas that I have here advanced will result in increasing the home consumption of our honey, thereby helping to relieve the city markets, I shall feel repaid for all the labor I have given this paper.

L. C. Root.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

Remedying Queenlessness in Winter.

QUERY No. 218.—For information I ask the following: In reading reports of winter losses we find queenlessness one cause of loss, i.e., the queen has died since being put into winter repository. My bees are wintered in a cellar, where I can see them at any time. Now, can I by any means tell without disturbing them whether they have a queen, and is it possible to supply a queen by any means, or what course should I take to save the colony.

DR. C. C. MILLER, Wagon Works, O.—Don't you bother looking after queens till spring.

JAS. HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.—With us, losses from such causes have been too small to notice.

J. K. DARLING, Almonte, Ont.—I don't think there is; I could not. I would save the colony in spring by putting it with some weak colony that has a queen, that is if it did not put itself there.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, Borodino, N.Y.—No means can be employed save handling the combs to tell whether the colony in the cellar is queenless or not. I seldom lose a queen during the winter months.

A. B. MASON, Auburndale, O.—Sometimes a queen is found dead at the entrance. I know of no other way to tell. The bees may be united with another colony by setting one hive over the other without any intervening honey board or quilt.

J. E. POND, North Attleboro', Vt.—You can't tell the loss of queen under the circumstances you mention. You can introduce queens in the winter but it don't pay, and I don't think it will pay to attempt at such time to preserve a dying colony.

PROF. COOK, Lansing, Mich.—Pay no attention till spring. The queen is of no use till breeding commences in April, then if you can supply queenless colonies well and good. It can be done by doubling up or procuring queens from the South.

H. D. CUTTING, Clinton, Mich.—It will be impossible to know whether they have a queen without disturbing them. It will not pay you to disturb your bees to the extent you would have to for the prevention of what little loss may occur from this cause.

ALLEN PRINGLE, Selby, Ont.—In assuming that the queen dies after being put in winter quarters in cases of winter losses through queenlessness, I think you are in error. The queen seldom dies in winter quarters leaving the workers alive. It is easier to supply the queen than to detect her absence without disturbing the bees.

MARTIN EMIGH, Holbrook, Ont.—I would prefer to look after the queens in August or September. Any decrepit, or greasy looking ragged winged queen should be placed by a young one. When this is done loss from becoming queenless in winter or spring will be very small, it will also prevent spring dwindling to a certain extent.

WM. McEVoy, Woodburn, Ont.—I don't think you can. Yes it is possible to supply a queen but all considered you had better let them alone until spring and then if you find any queen-

less put them into the weakest one that has a queen, do it in the evening and smoke and drum both colonies well so that the bees won't fight and kill each other's bees.

EUGENE SECOR, Forest City, Iowa.—At any season when the queen is not laying I know of no method by which her presence may be determined except by an examination. Anyone who has tried knows how tedious a job that would be to examine 50 or 100 colonies. If queenless I know of no practical plan to requeen in this latitude. I should try to avoid loss of queens by supplying the proper conditions in wintering.

G. W. DEMAREE, Christiansburg, Ky.—Just let your bees alone while in their winter quarters. You cannot tell in a majority of cases when they become queenless in the winter months, unless you go through the hive and by careful examination satisfy yourself as to whether the queen is present or not. According to my experience it is dangerous to the safety of the queen to meddle with bees in the winter months, especially towards spring. In such cases they not unfrequently lay their misfortune to the queen and proceed to "ball" her. When the bees begin to gather the first pollen in the spring, is the proper time to see that each colony has a queen. In my locality I can save queenless colonies by giving them a frame of brood and leaving them to rear a queen. But I usually winter some queens in small nuclei, by my "warming up" process, to supply all queenless colonies in the early spring.

It is impossible to tell accurately without examination, which is imprudent. Don't bother the colony. Wait until spring when they may be doubled with the next weakest colony.—D.A.J.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

G. L. PEARSON.—I put into winter quarters last fall 115 hives, set them out on April 26th with the loss of one. After ten days I examined them, found 7 queenless; these I united with the weakest of my other hives that had queens. I sold off to 60 commencing the honey season with that amount, had 5 swarms from the 60 and 100 pounds of honey in one pound sections and 1,300 in extracted. The season I consider a very poor one but not so bad as some I see accounts of in the C. B. J. My bees now are in first class condition for winter, none have less than 25lbs of good pure well capped honey. I intend putting them into quarters as soon as winter sets in and not till then.

Clarksburg.

THE SEASON IN HURON COUNTY.

J. LANGSTROTH.—I find in reviewing the first, second and third volumes of the C. B. J. that the index is not as complete as it is in *Gleanings* and the A. B. J., as the illustrations are not

indexed. I have gone through my complete volumes and made an index of my own of illustrations and anything I find of particular interest. Now that the honey season is over I may tell you how the season has been here. The first part of the season was cold, mostly north and west winds, then when it got along to clover time the white clover yielded nothing, as it was too dry, but Alsike clover yielded nicely, but of course the farmers cut that just when it is at the best for honey, so there was really nothing coming in of any consequence until the basswood opened. That source only lasted about ten days and not a very heavy flow at that. I think about 10 lbs. of surplus per colony and an increase of 20 per cent. with natural stores for winter will be my standing for this season. I often wish I was in a locality where there was buckwheat. Asters, golden-rod and thistles don't yield anything worth speaking of. There are lots of them, but it is very rarely I see any bees on them.

Sealorth, Oct. 28, 1888.

FRED. L. BROWN.—Please tell me through the C. B. J. how candy can be made that would be safe for wintering for bees. This has been the worst season ever known through this county (Stanstead). The early frost cut down everything, and we have therefore to depend upon sugar for winter feed. I fed all the liquid food I thought they would need during September, but I fear most of them will be short of stores before January. What would you advise me to do?

Fitch Bay, Que., Oct. 13, 1888.

Make very thick granulated sugar syrup. Select spare combs with deep cells and pour the syrup into the cells, holding the frame aslant. Fill both sides, wipe off and hang in a warm place to drip for a few hours. See that every cell is filled, and to ensure this pour the syrup on the combs from a good height. When put in the hives, the combs should be as warm as possible, and the bees will cluster on them at once. Four or five combs filled in this manner will be sufficient for the winter. For candy recipes see back numbers of the JOURNAL.—D.A.J.

WINTERING.

L. W. WENTWORTH.—Please send me your pamphlet on wintering. I would like to learn how to winter bees. For the last two years I have packed my bees in October but I think that is too early for them here as we have so much rain and cold damp weather that everything gathers moisture and do not have sufficient hot sun to dry it out before cold weather sets in. I have them all ready to pack just as soon as cold weather does come, and in this way. Each hive has an outside case that has a six inch space all round the sides for chaff and a foot or more over the tops. I have taken off the enamel cloth and put a Hill's device and two thickness of burlap over. A six inch case that fits snugly on the hive is

put on and filled with dry chaff, cork or sawdust. As soon as it gets too cold to rain any more I will put the chaff around the sides and 5 or six inches more over the tops and see how they will winter, what do you think of that way of fixing them? Some say upward ventilation and others say none; will this way give too much for them? I have 4 or 5 good bee books and take 6 or 8 bee papers to learn about such things but about everyone has a way of their own and I suppose I shall have to find a way that will work the best with me in this locality, but it costs a good bit to learn these things by practice and I am not sure I can hold out till I learn a sure way. I have a cellar under my house and built of granite which is 22x28 and 15x20, the bottom is cemented all over, with a drain next the wall running way round and into the cellar drain which is 200 feet long; there are six double windows and the chimneys start from the cellar bottom, so could set in stoves if wanted. It has never been cold enough in the cellar to freeze until last winter when for 2 or 3 days it was about 28°. In the north-west end, under the L part where we live the most of the time it never freezes. Could a place be fixed in such a cellar that would be suitable to winter bees in?

Searsport, Maine.

Your bees should winter well providing the colonies and stores are all that is to be desired. Don't be afraid of having them too warm, plenty of protection in outdoor wintering is a good thing. We have tried to pack them too warmly but have never succeeded. Leave entrance open and have no fears for the ventilation. Retain plenty of heat and the ventilation will take care of itself so long as the lower entrance is open. A bee-keeper of our acquaintance packed from ten to fifty colonies each year with two feet of chaff or sawdust all around them, the entrance closed and a wooden pipe of 1½ inch diameter resting on top of frames. This pipe was protected at the top by a miniature roof, and on warm days the bees would come clear to the top of the pipe, and occasionally cluster on the inside of the "roof." Never knew him to lose a colony wintered on this plan and they always appeared to be in fine condition.

You should have no trouble with your cellar. Banking well up will render it warm, but any means adopted to secure uniformity of temperature will ensure safe wintering. An opening in bottom of chimney causing an upward draft would ventilate the cellar, warm air being admitted through a small aperture from a room above. If your drain is sufficiently deep to temper the air it would answer the same purpose. D.A.J.

Cowe Bros., of Goodland, Lapeer County, recently sold a ton and a half of honey in the Lapeer market. Their little busy bees evidently "improve each shining hour."—*Michigan Farmer.*

JAMES MILLS.—I wish to thank Mr. Howard through your valuable paper for the splendid queen he sent me, although a little late in the season. She made up her lee-way, and the Association contracted with the right man. I was more than pleased. If Mr. Howard should be dealing in queens again I would suggest that he send their pedigree on a postal. Some of my brother bee-keepers were admiring her beauty, but I could not tell her descent.
Mountain Grove, Oct. 16.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

No matter what kind of printing you want, it can be done at this office. Visiting cards, bill heads, envelopes, pamphlets, note-heads, anything. Write for figures.

PREMIUM LIST.

The following premiums are now offered to readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. We have made special arrangements for the purchase of these articles, and are in a position to make the offer we do. One dollar must be sent with every name that is sent in, though they do not need to be sent all at one time, nor from one post office. The subscribers may be either new or old. If working for any of these premiums, the person so doing must advise us of the fact when they send in the first names. All articles which have to be sent by freight or express, will be sent, charges to be paid by recipient:

TWO NAMES WITH \$2—	
One copy Heddon's Success in bee culture	50
" " Hutchinson's Review, one year	50
THREE NAMES WITH \$3—	
One copy Miller's, Year among the Bees.	75
" " Automatic Fountain Pen.....	75
FOUR NAMES WITH \$4—	
One copy Cook's Manual.....	\$ 1 25
" " A.B.C.—Root.....	1 25
" " W'kly Globe to 31st Dec. 1889.	1 00
" " " Mail " " " "	1 00
" " " Empire " " " "	1 00
" " " Western Advertiser	1 00
" " " Witness, Montreal.....	1 00
" " " Gleanings, one year.....	1 00
" " " American Bee Journal, one yr.	1 00
One year's subscription to any of the above or monthly published in either Canada or the United States.....	1 00
One Smoker, No. 2, plain.....	1 25
" " Honey Knife, ebony handle.....	1 15
Two best Canadian Feeders, made up.....	1 00
One Mitchell Frame Nail.....	1 25

SIX NAMES WITH \$6—	
One Force Pump with Sprayer.....	2 00
" " pair Rubber Gloves, post paid.....	2 00
" " Comb Carrying Bucket.....	1 50
EIGHT NAMES WITH \$8—	
One set Anatomical Charts, with key....	2 50
" " Queen Nursery (20 cages).....	2 50
" " Uncapping Arrangement.....	2 25
TEN NAMES WITH \$10—	
One No. 1 Wax Extractor.....	4 00
" " Heddon H. (made up) complete, ptd.	3 25
TWELVE NAMES WITH \$12—	
1000 Sections—one piece—any size.....	4 50
One Copying Press, Simplex.....	4 50
Individual right, Heddon Hive.....	5 00
One Ripening Can.....	4 50
" " Bee Tent—netting cover.....	4 00
FIFTEEN NAMES WITH \$15—	
Seven Combination Hives, fitted up for extracted honey, with second story..	6 30
One Extractor—any size frame—old style gearing.....	7 00
One Lawn Mower, best make, 12 in.....	6 50
EIGHTEEN NAMES WITH \$18—	
One Farmers' Union or Family Scale, ½ oz. to 240 lbs.....	8 00
One Extractor—best made—to take any size frame.....	8 00
TWENTY NAMES WITH \$20—	
10 Combination Hives, for comb honey.	9 00
10 S. W. Jones Hives and Frames.....	8 30
TWENTY-FIVE NAMES \$25—	
One Union or Family Scale, 240 lbs. with tin scoop.....	10 45
THIRTY NAMES WITH \$30—	
3000 Sections—one piece—any size.....	13 00
THIRTY FIVE NAMES WITH \$35—	
Two Colonies Bees with good queens....	16 00
FORTY NAMES WITH \$40—	
5000 Sections—one piece—any size.....	20 00
One Portable Platform (19 x 14) Scale, 500 lbs. with wheels.....	18 00
FIFTY NAMES WITH \$50—	
Three Colonies Bees, good queens.....	24 00
SIXTY NAMES WITH \$60—	
One Farmers' Platform Scale, with wheels 1,200 lbs., steel bearings.....	26 00
SEVENTY-FIVE NAMES WITH \$75—	
50 Combination Hives, for comb honey..	31 50
ONE HUNDRED NAMES WITH \$100—	
50 Lungs roth Hives.....	37 50
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NAMES WITH \$150—	
One Combined Barnes' Foot Power Machine.....	60 00
TWO HUNDRED NAMES WITH \$200—	
10 Colonies Bees in Combination Hives, with good laying queens.....	80 00

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

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, Nov. 7, 1888,
We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c
 " " over 5c lbs. " "48c
 Section " in sheets per pound.....55c
 Section Foundation cut to fit 3"x4" and 4"x4" per lb.60c
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep...48c

BEES BY THE POUND!

We have quite a large lot of Bees which we will dispose of by the pound, at very low rates, as follows :

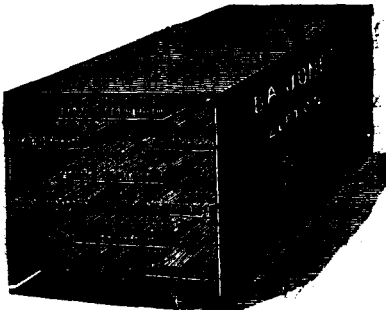
6 lb Bees and 6 good mated Queens, \$10.00
 10 " " 10 " " " " 15.00

This forms a good opportunity to build up weak colonies or to repopulate spare combs. Orders booked and filled in rotation.

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

A TEMPERATE YOUNG MAN of unquestionable character can invest in a profitable business, yielding good profits. Salary. Address BOX 50c, BEEETON.

FEEDERS.



FOR PRICES SEE OUR CATALOGUE, WHICH WILL BE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

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

1-LB. GLASS JARS. SCREW TOP.



We are just advised of shipment from the factory of the first instalment of 50 gross of the above. They are put up in barrels and hogsheads, the latter for our own local use, and to save breaking bulk when shipping, we append below a table, of the qualities of which the shipment consists, together with the prices per barrel. In estimating the price, we have calculated the same as for full gross lots, an allowance of 20 cents being made for each barrel and packing (they cost us 35 cents).

No. of Barrels.	No. of Doz.	Prices.
1	8 1/2	\$ 6 25
1	8 1/2	6 45
4	9 1/2	6 75
5	9 1/2	6 95
4	9 1/2	7 15
3	10	7 35
3	10 1/2	7 55
2	10 1/2	7 75
1	11 1/2	8 45

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd.
 BEEETON, ONT.

ADVANCE IN NAILS.

Owing to a rise in the prices of nails, we are forced to advance our prices somewhat, as will be seen by the following list. All orders will be filled only at these prices.

Length of Nails.	No. in Pound	Size Wire	PRICES OF WIRE NAILS.	
			Price of 1 Pound	Price of 10 lbs.
3/8 & 1/2 inch	7200	21	22	2 00
3/8 inch...	5000	20	17	1 60
7/8 inch...	3880	10	17	1 60
1 inch...	2069	18	12	1 05
1 1/2 inch...	1247	17	11	1 00
1 3/4 inch...	761	16	10	90
2 inch...	350	14	9	80
2 1/2 inch...	214	13	9	75
3 inch...	137	12	8	70

PRICES OF BOX OR HIVE NAILS.

	Per lb.	Per 10 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
1 1/2 inch.....	7	65	6 00
2 inch.....	6 1/2	60	5 50
2 1/2 inch.....	6	55	5 25
3 inch.....	6	55	5 25

THE D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.

USEFUL GOODS.

The following is a partial list of small wares, tools and stationery, which we carry in stock. Additions are constantly being made. We buy in very large quantities, and are therefore able to quote rock bottom prices. There is always something in these lines you want and they can be enclosed with other goods or sent by mail. The amount of postage is marked opposite each article, except those excluded from the mail.

5 CENT ARTICLES.

Postage.		Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
3	Awls, brad, three assorted with-out handles.....		
1	Blotting paper, 10 sheets note size.....	40	88
3	Bag for school books.....	45	1 05
2	Brush, round, for paint, paste or varnish.....	40	95
1	Chisel handle.....	45	1 10
8	Crayons, colored drawing.....	45	1 00
1	Eraser combined ink and pencil	45	
1	Letter openers, nickle plated, very handy.....	40	
1	Memo books, 32 pages, stiff cover.....	40	90
1	Note paper, 1 quire, extra quality, ruled or plain.....	40	80
2	Pad 100 sheets scribbling paper	45	
1	Pass books 3 "Railroad" 16 p. paper cover.....	45	1 00
1	Pass books, 2 Steamboat 32 p.p.	45	1 00
1	Penholders 2, cherry, swell....	40	
1	Ruler, hardwood, flat, graduated to $\frac{1}{2}$, bevelled.....	45	1 05
1	Ruler, for school children, three for 5c.....		
2	Scribbling books, 200 pages....	40	90
	Tacks, cut, 2 papers 1, 2 or 3 oz.	45	

8 CENT ARTICLES.

	Butter stamps 3 or 4 inches....	\$ 75	\$1 75
	File, 3 corner, 3 or 4 inches....	75	1 75
	Ink-well, glass, safety, cannot spill.....	65	
	Mucilage, good sized bottle....	70	
1	Oil cans, zinc.....	65	
6	Pencil, automatic indelible....	75	1 75
	1 doz. Lead Pencils, No. 852, very good.....		
1	Time books for week or month.	75	

10 CENT GOODS.

2	Bill fyles, harpshape.....	\$ 90	2 10
2	Book of 50 blank receipts with stub.....	85	2 00
2	Book of 50 blank notes.....	85	2 00
2	Brush, flat, for paint, paste or varnish.....	80	1 90
3	Butter spades 9c. each.....	80	1 90
2	Boxwood pocket 1 foot rule....	90	2 10
	Chisel, firmer $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	90	

Postage.		Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
2	Clips for holding letters, etc....	90	2 00
	Due bills, 100 in book with stub	85	1 80
2	Envelopes, 3 packages, white, good, business.....	95	
2	Files, 3 cornered, 5 inch.....	90	2 10
3	Lead pencils, 1 doz. plain cedar Fabers 581.....	90	
2	Lead pencils 3 red and blue....	90	
2	Note heads, pads of 100 sheets..	90	
	Paint brush, No. 7.....		
2	Pocket note book, 3x5 in., 125 pages, stiff cover with band grand value.....	90	
1	Rubber bands, five, large.....	80	
1	Ruler, brass edged, flat, hardwood, bevelled, graduated to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	95	2 25
4	School bag, medium size.....	90	2 10
	Tacks, cut, 3 packages, 4 oz.....	90	

13 CENT ARTICLES.

2	Belt punches, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5	1 25	\$3 00
	File, 6 inches long, flat.....	1 25	2 90
	" 5 " " round.....	1 25	2 90
	Shce knives, 4 inch blade.....	1 20	2 75

15 CENT ARTICLES.

	Chisel, firmer, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.....	1 45	
12	Dextrine, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg. for pasting		
	Glue, 1 lb. ordinary.....	1 30	
	Hammer, iron, adze eye.....	1 45	
3	Lead pencils, 1 doz., good quality, Faber's 971.....		
5	Note paper, 5 quires, 3 lbs., extra value.....	1 40	3 35
	Paint brush, No. 5.....		
6	Rubber bands in gross boxes. For queen nursery.....	1 30	
4	Rule, 2 foot, a splendid line....	1 40	3 40
	Screw driver, 5 inch, round bit, hardwood handle.....	1 40	
2	Statement heads in pads of 100	1 20	
	Tack hammer magnetic.....	1 40	3 30
12	Papeterie, 24 sheets fine note paper and 24 square envel. open in heat box.....	1 40	3 35

18 CENT ARTICLES.

	Bit, best make, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$	1 65	4 00
	Glue, LePage's liquid, with brush	1 65	
	Oilers, automatic.....	1	

20 CENT ARTICLES.

Postage.	Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
Bit, best make, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{9}{16}$..	1 90	4 50
Brass traps.....	1 85	4 50
Brushes, flat, 2nd quality, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. paste or varnish.....	1 80	4 25
Chisel, firmer, inch.....	1 90	
Ebony ruler, bevelled for book-keeper.....	1 90	4 50
File, 8 inch, flat, round or 3 corner.....	1 90	
Glue, 1 lb. light, broken.....	1 75	
8 Lead pencils, 1 doz. 201 good value, rubber tipped.....	1 80	
Paint brush, No. 3.....		
12 Papeterie, "Jubilee" containing 24 sheets, ivory notes, 24 square envelopes.....	1 80	
6 Pens, gross box "292 school"....	1 80	
1 Pocket memo book, indexed....	1 90	
Screw-driver, steel, 6 inch rd bit	1 90	
Square, iron, grad. to $\frac{1}{2}$ cne side	1 90	
Thermometer.....		

25 CENT ARTICLES.

6 Cards, 50, ladies' or gents' visiting. Piries' super ivory...	2 00	4 50
2 Duplicate order books, with black leaf.....	2 00	4 50
File, 10 inch, flat.....	2 25	
3 Lead pencils, 1 doz. Faber's H, H. B., B. or B. B.....	2 30	
Paint brush No 1.....		
Rule, 2 foot, boxwood.....	2 30	
Tape Lines, "Unversal," 3 ft..	2 30	

30 CENT ARTICLES.

3 Bills payable and receivable...	2 85	6 90
Bits, best make, $10/16$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$	2 85	6 90
250 Envelopes, Ladies', square.		
5 Foolscap, 2 quires, extra quality	2 80	
4 " legal, in pads of 100 sheets.....	2 75	6 00
Inkwell, square, glass, bevelled edges.....	2 75	

35 CENT ARTICLES.

Bit, best make, inch.....	3 40	8 20
Hammer, steel face, for light work.....	3 30	
Square, grad. to $1/16$ both sides	3 30	

40 CENT ARTICLES.

Foolscap, 5 quires, good quality	3 75	
Hammer, No. 50, $\frac{1}{2}$ steel head, adze eye.....	3 60	
Pens, gross box, 'Bank of Eng.'	3 80	
" " Blackstone or J.	3 80	
Ruler, 2 foot, boxwood, brass bound.....	3 60	

50 CENT ARTICLES.

Binders, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL	4 80	
Blank books.....		
Day book, 200 p. p. good paper, well bound.....	4 25	
Cash " " " " " "	4 25	

Postage.

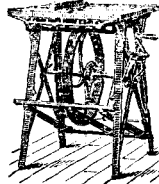
	Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
Ledger " " " "	4 25	
Minute " " " "	4 25	
Complete set, Cash, Day and Ledger, \$1.25.....		
200 page Day Book, canvas cover good paper, exceptionally low		
Carpenter's brace, pat. grip, 8 in	4 85	12 00
Envelopes, good, business size, 250 in box.....	4 00	
250 Envelopes, Ladies' square, very goods.....		
Hand saws, 18 and 20 in., best make.....	4 50	
Hammer, No. 51, steel head, adze eye.....	4 50	
Hammer, smaller, frame nail'g	4 50	

SUNDRIES.

Automatic Fountain Pen, the finest thing out; holds enough ink to last a week; always ready; can use any style of pen that suits you, and can change it as often as you wish—a marvel of cheapness—by mail, post paid, each..... 75

Barnes' Foot Power Machinery—We are agents for these in Canada, and can furnish the Combined Machine delivered in Toronto, freight and duty paid for..... 60 00

We will gladly forward descriptive Catalogue & price list on application.



Copying press, "The Simplex," the most rapid and the easiest handled. Folds like a book and weighs but 10 lbs. With lock, \$5, without.... \$4 50

Hammer, No. 47, steel head, adze eye a most substantial implement.... 60

Hand saw, 26 inch, finest quality.... 55

Hatchet, steel, with hammer and nail puller..... 65

Lawn Mowers—The new Philadelphia pattern, as made by the Gowdy Mfg. Co., Guelph, at prices as follows:—

10 inch cut.....	5 75
12 " ".....	6 25
14 " ".....	6 50
16 " ".....	7 25

We ship these direct from the factory at above figures.

Letter books, with index, bound in canvas, 500 pages..... 1 10

Letter books, with index, bound in canvass, 1000 pages..... 2 00

Plane, iron block..... 75

" wood smoothing..... 80

Post cards printed to order, 50 \$1, 100 Square, steel, grad. both sides, usual price, \$1.75..... 1 40

Soldering outfit, consisting of soldering iron, scraper, bar of powdered resin..... 1 25

Soldering outfit, consisting of soldering iron, scraper, bar of powdered resin..... 75

D. A. JONES, Pres.

F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec.-Treas.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD.

BELTON, ONT.

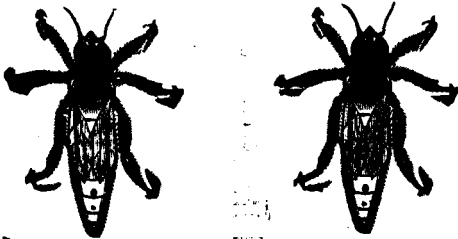
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Apiarian Supplies

OUR CIRCULAR SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Publishers Canadian Bee Journal.

Fine Book and Job Printers.

QUEENS.



Our trade in queens grows greater each succeeding year, and we seem to be giving better satisfaction as well. We endeavor to raise queens which will produce good honey-gatherers irrespective of breed or race.

We pay much attention to the class of drones with which our queens come in contact.

The annexed table shows the prices at different seasons, of different varieties. These are, of course, subject to change depending upon the supply and demand. All changes will be noted in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL :

MONTH.	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgin
May	1 50	2 50	3 00	
June	1 00	2 00	3 00	0 60
July	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
August	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
September	1 50	2 00	2 75	
October		2 50	3 00	

Three at one time, deduct 10 per cent ; six at one time, deduct 20 per cent.

EXPLANATIONS.

We are not, owing to our high latitude, able to sell queens before May, nor later than October.

Untested queens will be ready for sale as soon as mated, and before they have had a chance to prove themselves.

Tested queens are those which have been proven as to race and honey-gathering qualities.

Selected queens are chosen because of color, size and honey-gathering qualities.

Queens cannot be shipped unless the weather is warm enough, except at risk of purchaser otherwise safe delivery is guaranteed.

We replace all queens lost in transit, but not those lost in introducing.

BEES.

Bees should always go by express, unless they are personally cared for *en route*.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for breakage or delay in transit of colonies of bees they always leave our hands in good shape. We will send out only such colonies as we are sure will give satisfaction. Our bees will be such as the queens we offer will produce.

MONTH.	Italian	Italian Crosses	Carniolan Crosses
May	\$8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
June	7.00	7.00	8.00
July	7.00	7.00	8.00
August	6.50	6.50	7.00
September	6.00	6.00	6.50
October	6.50	6.50	7.00

The above prices are for up to four colonies ; five colonies up to nine, take off 3 per cent. ; ten colonies up to twenty-four, 5 per cent. ; twenty-five colonies and over, 10 per cent—*always cash*. Bees at these prices will always be sent out in the Combination Hive, and each colony will contain a good queen, some honey, and brood according to the season.

BEES BY THE POUND.

Just as soon as we can raise them in the spring, we will have for sale, bees by the pound at the following prices :—Up to July 1st, \$1.25 per pound ; after that date, 90c. per pound. Orders must be accompanied by the cash, and they will be entered and filled in rotation as received. We are booking orders now. Do not delay in ordering if you want prompt shipment.

NUCLEI.

A two-frame nucleus will consist of one-pound of bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and an extra good queen, price \$4. Two at one time, \$3.75 each—up to July 1st.

After that date the prices will be \$3 singly ; two at one time, \$2.75 each.

We can send frames that will suit either the Jones or Combination hive. Please specify which you wish. Should you prefer the nucleus in either Jones or Combination hive, add price of the hive, made up, to the cost of nucleus.

Bees by the pound and nuclei must always be sent by express. Orders for nuclei filled in rotation the same as bees by the pound.

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 1888. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR—

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

This fifteenth thousand much enlarged and more richly illustrated than previous editions. It has been fully revised, and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping. Price by mail \$1.50. Liberal discount to dealers and for clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
LANSING, MICH.

10 ENVELOPES }
—AND— }
20 NOTE HEADS } FOR \$1.

On good paper, printed with name and address, postage paid.

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL OFFICE,
BEETON ONT.

SEND US \$2.50

And we will send you a good servicable man or boy

Nickle Keyless Watch,

And FOREST AND FARM for one year.

The liveliest and Best Weekly Paper published in the Dominion. Send your address for sample copy and full particulars. Special terms to bona fide canvassers.

FOREST AND FARM,

CHAS. STARK, Publisher, 50 Church St., Toronto.

COMB FOUNDATION!

At hard pan prices.

WILL. ELLIS,
ST. DAVIDS, ONT.

BEEES FOR SALE CHEAP.

30 COLONIES OF ITALIAN BEEES FOR SALE. In lots of 3 or more \$6.00 each. Now is the time to send in orders for spring delivery. Bees second to none.

Address

LEWIS JONES,

DEXTER P.O. 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 CLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**, with a descriptive Price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundations, Section Honey Boxes, all books and journal, and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written p. in!

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Oh

BEEES AND HONEY.

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

Port Colborne, Ont

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



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

JOHN BARNES 544 Buby St., Rockford, Ill. 21

SECTIONS FOR THE MILLION.

We are turning out sections at the rate of 10,000 per day right along, in addition to our regular hive and supply trade, and we are prepared to furnish them in any regular size and style in large quantities at very low rates.

Our prices are as follows:—

1000	\$ 4 50
3000	13 00
5000	20 00
10,000	37 50

All orders entered as received, and shipped with promptness. Order early, to avoid the rush. These prices are spot cash.

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