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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

VOL. VI, No. II. BEETON, ONT., SEPT., 1, 1890. WHOLE No. 271

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
*Devoted exclusively to the interests of the
 Honey Producer.*
 Seventy-five Cents per annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Time.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	1 col.	page
1 month.....	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$6.50	\$10.00
3 months.....	3.00	4 50	5.50	6.50	11.00	17.00
6 months.....	4 01	5.50	7.00	9.00	15.00	25.00
12 months.....	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	21.00	40.00
18 months.....	10 01	15.00	20 00	25.00	40.00	75.00

Breeders' Illustrated Directory.

One-fifth column, \$8 per year; \$5 for 6 mos. All yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance.

Condensed Directory.

Occupying one-half inch space, THREE DOLLARS per annum.

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.

Exchange and Mart.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion--not to exceed five lines--and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else it will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is especially intended for those who have poultry, eggs, bees, or other goods for exchange for something else, and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, poultry, etc. for sale. Cash must accompany advt. Five insertions without change, \$1.

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly. All advertisements received for THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL are inserted, without extra charge, in THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ld., Beeton, Publishers.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

THE 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.

Subscription Price, 75c. 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, 50c. extra per annum.

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.

Communications on any subject of interest to the fraternity are always welcome, and are 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.

ERRORS. — We make them: so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturally, 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 do not accept any advertisements of a suspicious or swindling nature, but our readers must not expect us to be responsible should our advertisers not do as they agree. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and in doubtful cases not to pay for goods before delivery.

Clubbing Rates.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and	
THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL	\$1 00
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and premium queen 1 00	
Both JOURNALS and premium queen.....	1 25

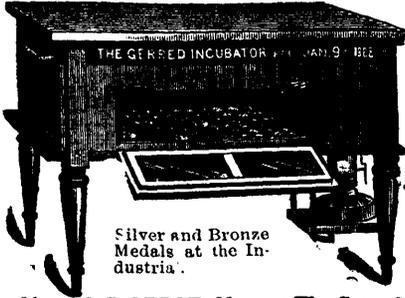
Job Printing.

All we ask is the privilege of an opportunity to estimate. Free use of all our cuts given to those who favor us with orders. Specimen sheets furnished on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. L. CORCORAN
Stratford, Ont.

Breeder of Exhibition
BARRED P. ROCKS
White Wyandottes,
S. G. and Colored Dorkings
Imperial Pekin Ducks.
BIRDS FOR SALE AT
reasonable rates.
Eggs, \$3.00 per setting.



Silver and Bronze
Medals at the In-
dustria.

Address: **E. J. OTTER, Manager The Gerred In-
cubator Co., 90 De Grassi street Toronto**

All sizes, 50, 100 and 200 egg ma-
chines. Sent for descriptive
circulars. MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

A. J. GORDON,
ST. JEROME, P. Q.

—BREEDER OF—

BLACK B. RED GAMES
(Heaton and Mathews Strains.)

At Montreal last winter I won first on cock;
third on cockerel; first, second and third hens;
second on pullet. Score from 89½ to 94. Eggs
\$3 per sitting of 13. Stamp for reply.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

**GOLDEN
WYANDOTTES !**



White Wyandottes,
Knapp & Croffets strain,
Rose C. Brown Leghorns,
Croffets & Eckers strain
Pekin Ducks, Rankins
strain. Stock for sale at all
times. My stock is choice.

JOHN A. NOBLE, Norval, Ont



THOS. BARRETT,
Norfolk Poultry Yards,
BREEDER
AND IMPORTER OF

Langshans,
S. G. Dorkings,
S. C. B. Leghorns,
White Cochins,
Black Hamburgs.

Eggs in Season \$3 per 1 \$5 per 26
BIRDS FOR SA
ANGUS. ONT.

W. T. TAPSCOTT

Has some fine young stock of the following
varieties, now ready for shipment,

**Golden and Silver Laced Wyandottes,
Black and White Minorcas,
Black, White and Brown Leghorns,
Barred Plym. Rocks,
Dark and Light Brahmas,**

WITH A FEW OF OTHER VARIETIES.

**This Year's Breeding Stock For
Sale, Cheap.**

Prices greatly reduced between now
and November 1st.



Will give full particulars in answer
to correspondents. State plainly
what you want. It will facilitate
business. Send for Circular.

W. T. TAPSCOTT,
BRAMPTON, ONT

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

EGGS, \$1.00 for 13.

- Light Brahmas**—Six yards. Fletcher, Duke of York,
Williams and Bucknam strains
- Dark Brahmas**—Three yards. Mansfield and Buck-
nam strains
- White Cochins**—Two yards. Lovell strain
- Partridge Cochins**—Three Yards. Williams, Booth
and Washington strains.
- Buff Cochins**—Three yards. Gold Dust strain
- Black Cochins**—Two Yards. Williams strain
- Langshans**—Three yards. Croad strain
- White Plymouth Rocks**—Four yards
- White Wyandottes**—Two yards
- Silver Wyandottes**—Two yards
- Barred Plymouth Rock**—Twelve yards. Drake
Upham and Corbin strains
- Houdans**—Two yards. Pinckney strain
- White-Faced Black Spanish**—Two yards. McMil-
lan and McKinstry strains
- Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns**—Two yards. Forbes
strain
- Rose-Comb White Leghorns**—Two yards. Forbes
strain
- Single Comb White Leghorns**—One yard
- Single Comb Brown Leghorns**—Two yards. Bon-
ney strain

I make a specialty of turning eggs in large quantities
for incubators at reduced rates. Send for 1890 catalog.

E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

**PARK
Poultry Yards**

DUNNVILLE.

C. H. MCCRAB, Prop



After several years' experi-
ence and a large outlay of
money I have birds second
to none.

**S. C. B. Leghorns
and Black Minorcas**

The breeding pens should be seen to be appreciated. Eggs
and birds reasonable. Correspondence kindly solicited.

WATCHES



WATCHES

WHOLESALE PRICES!

WE buy all Watches direct from the factories, and can sell you for \$18.75. We can furnish both gold and silver Watches, also gold filled cases, warranted for 15 to 25 years. Guarantee with each watch. We have done quite a trade with the bee-keepers of Ontario since putting out our new Price List for 1890.

Watches sent on approval, by sending 50 cts to cover express charges. Send for our new Price List of Watches at Wholesale Prices now out.

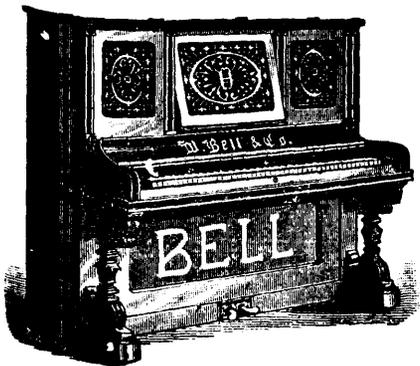
R. E. SMITH & CO.

WHOLESALE JEWELERS,

BOX 72.

TILBURY CENTRE, ONT.

BELL PIANOS



QUALITY, FIRST-CLASS,
TONE, PURE and BRILLIANT,
DURABILITY UNAPPROACHED,
CATALOGUE FREE.

W. BELL & CO.

GUELPH, Ont

THE CANADIAN

Bee Journal

Poultry Journal

EDITED BY D. A. JONES.

EDITED BY W. C. G. PETER.

75 cts. per Year.

75 cts. per Year.

Until June 1st we will send Either Journal on trial trip for 6 mos. for 25 cts.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.

THE "REVIEW."

SOME OF THE TOPICS IT HAS DISCUSSED.

"The Production of Comb Honey," was the special topic of the April number.

"How to Raise Extracted Honey," was discussed in the May issue.

"Comforts and Conveniences for the Apiary," were named and described in June.

"From the Hive to the Honey Market," was the topic of the July issue.

"Marketing," Will be the Special topic of the August number.

The "Review" is Published monthly, at 50 cts. a year. Send for samples (free) and see if you can afford to be without it.

Address Bee-Keepers' Review, W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Ed. & Prop. Flint, Mich.

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.

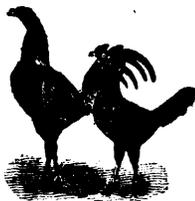
FOR TRUE BLUE

—:— CARNIOLANS —:—

See our advertisement in Aug. 1 No., of this paper.

J. B. MASON
MECHANIC FALLS, ME.

THIS SIZE AD.



3 months..... \$3 00

6 " 5 00

1 year. 8 00

Payable quarterly in Advance.



Safford & Kisselburgh

Mountain Home Poultry Yards
STONE ROAD, - TROY, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF

**Mammoth Light Brahmas, Laced
and White Wyandottes,**

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks
Black Minorcas, S C W Leghorns

EGGS Per Sitting and a year's subscription to the
Canadian Poultry Journal, \$2

MENTION THIS JOURNAL

WHITE LEGHORNS

My mating this season gives me a fine lot of young Cockerls which I will sell cheap. also one two year old cock, a grand bird.

Write for prices and get the best in America

R. H. MARSHALL DUNNVILLE

WILL. A. LANE,

Turnerville, --- --- Ont.

—BREEDER OF HIGHEST TYPE—

BRONZE TURKEYS

Write for prices of young birds in the fall.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c.
E. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

Poultry Netting & Fencing.

We can now furnish the best Poultry Netting at the following low prices for 9 in. mesh No. 19 wire. in the various widths, in full roll lots (150 feet to roll):

n.	30 n.	19 GAUGE.	48 in.	72. in
\$3 10	4 00	36 in.	6 60	
		4 85		
		18 GAUGE.	6 30	9 90
\$3 95	4 00	5 00		

In less than full roll lots the price will be 1 1/2 sq. ft.

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

CONDENSED DIRECTORY.

Advertisements under this heading, occupying one-half inch space, three dollars a year

O. J. PUTNAM, Leominster, Mass. has for sale several fine cockerels and pullets, B P Rocks, won 1st 2nd and 3rd on pullets, and 2nd on pen at Ayr Jan. 14 to 16 1890. Eggs \$2 per setting.
MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

BIRDS, Parrots, Dogs, Ferrets, Cats, Monkeys, Rabbits, Bird Eyes, Goldfish, Song Restorer, Trap Cages, Distemper and Mange Cure. Wilson's Big Bird Store, Cleveland, Ohio.

CAROLIAN QUEENS. After June 15 untested \$1.00 each, six for \$5.00. Tested \$3.00 each. I. LANGSTROTH, Seaforth, Ont.

POULTRY-MEN—Do not order your spring circulars or in fact any kind of printing until you have first asked us for samples and estimates. The D A JONES CO., Ld., Beeton.

SEND your address on a postal card for samples of Dadant's foundation and specimen pages of "The Hive and Honey-bee," revised by Dadant & Son, edition of '89. Dadant's foundation is kept for sale in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford, Ontario CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Hancock Co. Ill.

W. COLE'S Black Minorcas. I have bred those birds for 5 years and they are as good as any in Canada, United States or England. 1889 pullets 94 94 94 94, 96, 96, 96, cockerel 95, J Y Bicknell, Judge. Eggs for hatching \$1.25 per 13. WM. COLE, Brampton.

HOLY LAND QUEENS. Home and imported raised a specialty. Bees by the pound and frame queens by the dozen. MENTION THIS JOURNAL. GEO D. RANDENBUSH 445 Chestnut St. Reading Pa.

1890 ITALIAN QUEENS from imported or home bred honey gatherers. Each 75c. six \$4.00. Order now, pay when queens arrive. W. H. LAWS, Lavaca, Sebastian co. Ark.

FRIENDS. Look here! Italian Queens for sale: untested 45 cts. each; tested 85 cts each; one frame brood 50 cts; three-frame nuclei, with Untested queen, \$2; with tested queen \$2.50. E. S. VICKERY, Hartwell, Hartwell co. Ga.

100 COLONIES of Italian bees for sale with young queens and plenty of stores; hives hold 18 frames each sides and 2 division boards making double ends. Write for prices stating quantity required. G. A. DEADMAN Druggist etc., Brussels, Ontario.

LOOK HERE!

IT will pay you before ordering your Supplies to I send for our 1890 Price List of Hives, Supers, Foundation, Sections, Queen Cages, Smokers, Bee Escapes, Extractors, H. Knives, Shipping Cases, Bees, Queens, etc. Address

J. & E. H. MYERS,
Box 94, Stratford, Ont.

BROWN LEGHORNS AND BLACK MINORCAS.

WILL sell a few sittings of Eggs from my grand breeding pens this spring. My Brown Leghorns are second to none in Canada. At the Owen Sound Show I won every first and second prize given, winning eight first and second prizes, making a clean sweep. I have kept the honors at Owen Sound for 5 years in succession on Brown Leghorns. My Minorcas are grand birds. In looking over the prize lists this winter I find I had the highest scoring Minorcas in Canada (93 to 98). Eggs from each variety at \$2 per 15 or \$3 per 30 and will give satisfaction. Brown Leghorns, Benner's strain. Black Minorcas, Abbot Bros' strain from imported stock. Address

J. C. BENNER, Owen Sound
Care Polson Iron Works MENTION THIS JOURNAL.



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

VOL. VI, No. 11.

BEETON, ONT., SEPT., 1, 1890.

WHOLE No. 2 1

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

D. A. JONES, - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
 F. H. MACHERSON, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

EDITORIAL.

THIS issue of the BEE JOURNAL is being sent out to a large number whose names are not on our subscription list, together with a subscription blank, which we should like to have filled up and returned. It will be that a number of the copies may be received by present subscribers, in which case we would respectfully ask them to hand the copy to any neighbor interested in bees, who is not taking the JOURNAL, putting in a good word for us at the same time if they feel that they can do so conscientiously.

We would ask those who receive this sample number, which by the way is not gotten up specially but is a fair specimen of every issue, to remember that the winter season is the proper time to read up, and when they can procure a whole winter's reading for the small sum at which we now offer the BEE JOURNAL, there should not be a single sample copy go out which is not productive of the good result of at least

one fresh subscriber. We want to improve the JOURNAL in a number of ways, and we will see our way to do so if our present attempt to double our list is successful.

* *

A honey extractor has just been patented (No. 434,729) by A. R. Seaman, New Cumberland, W. Va., constructed as follows: A sway-pole having its lower end retained in a socket, and its upper end connected with a swinging arm, a horizontal arm in connection with the pole near its upper end, and a honey-pan is suspended from the said arm. The swinging arm is fastened to the ceiling from one end, and the sway-pole reaches up to it. The contrivance is not at all practical.

* *

R. Eckerman & Will, of Syracuse, N. Y., are now experimenting with ready made combs under the E. B. Weed process. As yet they are not a success. We have a Langstroth frame here at Beeton filled with the comb, if any of our readers care to test it. We have no colonies on L. frames in our yard at the present time. It is also too late in the season, unless in South Western Ontario.

* *

The U. S. honey crop is very moderate taken as a whole. California has done well, while Arizona comes up with 90 lbs per colony. Wisconsin, the big honey state has none of any account.

GENERAL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Crops, the Markets and the Bees' Condition.

THE crop in this district, so far as I can learn, is about an average one—here above and there below. As the yield of nectar has been above the average from a superabundant bloom, the question arises, why is there not a larger crop of honey?

Simply because the workers were not present ready for the harvest. The spring was one of the most unpropitious for brood-rearing within my remembrance; and as we are learning more and more about giving the bees plenty stores in the spring, and leaving them alone instead of "spreading brood," and "scraping caps off," and stimulating them with syrup and meal, and sundry other botherations, they now have pretty much their own way in brooding up in the spring. Just what way they may take will depend upon more than one condition. With plenty of stores present, a comfortable domicile, good, young queens will be very apt to go ahead ovipositing, let the weather be what it may. But the case is different with inferior or old queens. They "make haste slowly" in reproducing their kind under adverse weather conditions. And should the stores be deficient, or the house they live in uncomfortable the trouble will be still further aggravated. Indeed, the best young queens, with food, temperature and weather all against them in the spring, will fall far short of what they can do and meeting their owner's expectations. A sound policy would then suggest keeping none but good, young queens over winter, and giving abundance of stores to every colony. Then with proper fixing up in the spring—warm, with room proportionate to size and strength of the colony we may fairly expect excellent results without special "tinkering," even though the weather be unfavorable. That the professional apiarist, as he grows older, does less and less of the "tinkering" referred to, either in spring or at any other time, is certain, while the novice is always dabbling with a thousand botherations. Whether or not it pays during a spring like the past one to stimulate brood-raising by feeding, scraping, spreading, etc., each may decide for himself.

THE MARKETS.

As honey production increases the markets for it are extending. However foreign to the taste honey may be in the large cities among the the lower classes, nearly everybody eats honey

now in the towns and country villiages, as well as in the rural districts. The change in this respect in a few years is remarkable. Ten to fifteen years ago probably one grocer in a town of two to five thousand inhabitants kept a little honey for sale. It was bought mostly to mix up with some "yarb" for the home medication of sundry juvenile ills, which could be combated by the simple lotions and potions of domestic practice. It was also bought by a few actually to eat, as a grand luxury. But that is all changed now. Nearly every grocer now keeps honey for sale, but does not keep it long, for it goes out regularly to his weekly customers, as a luxury to some and as a staple to others. On the Saturday night they come in with their kerosene cans, their jars and little tin pails for the weekly supply of light and food, which includes honey. The producer drops in. The grocer says: "That 60 lb. tin is nearly all gone, bring another." But the grocer's customers expect it for 10 cents a pound. That is the popular price. At that price they will buy, but at higher prices but slowly,—that is extracted honey. For comb honey they will pay 12½ cts. freely, but above that buy but little. The few will pay a fancy price for a fancy, choice article.

This local market, like all local markets, is spoiled, demoralized, for a time every year by the "one-horse producers," and by some of larger pretensions. They hurry on to the market with their crop and sell it for what it will bring, which is about 8 cents for clover extracted, and 10 cents for clover comb in sections, and out. Until this is all cleaned out the regular producer finds it up-hill work to wholesale in that market for 10c. for extracted and 13c. for comb. He must sell elsewhere or wait. There seems to be no remedy for this evil, if evil it be. And if we had a remedy of arbitrary suppression we would have no right to apply it—I mean no moral right. Getting down to first principles the matter stands thus: Every man (or woman) has a right to sell his or her product as cheaply as he or she pleases, or to give it away; and every purchaser has the right to buy in the cheapest market without let or hinderance.

THE CONDITION OF THE BEES

for winter, is good at present. Although the brooding was slow and backward in the spring it has been ample and well sustained throughout the whole honey season so far which commenced (that is, the surplus flow) about the 10th of June and has been kept up in this locality till the present (10th Aug.) with but one partial intermission of a few days about the first of August. The buckwheat is now in full bloom and

although the temperature has been rather low since its advent, the bees are at work more or less every day, and the brooding correspondingly active. As the honey season is likely to extend into September, the prospect for a good stock of young bees and ample stores for winter is good.

ALLAN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., Aug. 19, '90.

Young queens! Yes, it is a very important matter to have all queens young for best results. Old, worn out, feeble queens simply mean loss of the honey crop, and sometimes of the colony. You are right about abundance of stores; this is the great difficulty with too many—if they see a little honey here and there scattered in a few combs they fancy the bees have plenty; now abundance of stores in the spring causes the bees to breed abundantly, but when the stores are very scarce they seem to want to economize, and do little brooding because they fear their stores may run short. Feeding to stimulate is a good thing. Fix them up in spring to keep them warm, and then leave them alone. We never were more strongly convinced than this year on that point, those that we kept packed warmly with plenty of stores, until white clover began to bloom, gave double and triple the return those left unprotected did. We are fully convinced that a properly constructed cheap packing case, having from four to six inches of packing around the hive this spring would have doubly paid for itself in one season. We are now constructing what we believe will be quite an acquisition to every backyard for spring, fall and winter protection. If we had had them this spring around our own colonies, it would have saved us hundreds of dollars, and we think many of our friends were in the same fix.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
Marketing Honey.

DOUTBLESS many will think this a threadbare subject, and yet there is a fascination about it—writing about it as well as having the crop to market. There is a vast difference between marketing comb and marketing extracted honey. In marketing comb honey, I agree with that eminently practical as well as scientific beekeeper, Prof. A. J. Cook, not to be

in a hurry to rush the honey upon the market, at least it is not necessary in Canada. The supply of comb honey has, I believe, not yet exceeded the demand, and for that reason there need be no haste in putting it upon the market. But with extracted honey, our experience is different. The supply has at times exceeded the market made by the beekeepers, and to their cost some have had to keep their honey over for another season.

I have at times been uncharitable enough to think that some advised others to keep their honey back so as to give themselves a readier market. We know—and especially do we know it with extracted honey—that with an average crop there is so much honey that unless it is sold at moderate price, people will go without it. Therefore if we can get a good average price, why hold on to it? I should say this year that any one who cannot get more than 8c. wholesale for his crop had better hang on to it, but if he can get 10c. wholesale for it he had better part with it. I make this statement merely to commit myself to a figure and guide such as value an opinion. If you keep your honey too long you run the chance of keeping it over, and having to dispose of it in a season of plenty. Again I should say ship your light honey away, and market your dark at home if you are in a locality which yields much dark honey. My reason for this is, the public unused to it will think dark honey adulterated. This they are not liable to do in a locality where dark honey is plentiful. Of course this does not apply to the sale of dark honey for manufacturing purposes. Right here let me say that we in Canada are not doing much to encourage the consumption of honey in manufacturing. Three years ago I got a porkpacker to do up some honey cured hams for me; this resulted in his purchasing as high as 90c. lbs. of honey for that purpose from me in one year. Just think of the possibilities in this direction, and then let us act. Besides, if we can put on the market lots of articles in which honey enters as a component part it will lead the public to purchase honey as a food separately.

R. F. HOLTEBMAN.

Romney, Ont, Aug. 1890.

CLUBBING LIST.

We will club the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL with any of the publications below at the prices quoted in the LAST column:

	CONV. CLUBS.	CONV. CLUBS.
The Canadian Bee Journal.....	\$.75	
and American Bee Journal (w)..	1.75	\$1.60
Gleanings in Bee Culture (s-m)..	1.75	1.60
Beekeepers' Review (m).....	1.25	1.15
Beekeepers' Guide (m).....	1.25	1.15
Apiculturist (m).....	1.50	1.35
Beekeepers' Advance (m).....	1.25	1.15

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Fun for the Boys.

BEEKEEPERS LIKE A LITTLE FUN AS WELL AS OTHER PEOPLE.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL from its first issue to the present time has been interesting. It is full of instruction, and is practical. I don't know what others take a bee journal for, but I take it because I want to talk to the boys, and have them talk to me. Why should we be stolid and solemn-choly when we talk to each other in written form, any more than we do in verbal conversation. The *Review* says it is glad to see that Bee Journals have about abandoned the habit of sandwiching their instructions with humor. If it had said too much humor, maybe it would have sounded better. Does an editor mould the minds of the people, or do the people form the tone of a journal? I guess the latter is the best. Perhaps we think or say sometimes that too many things are so, that may be otherwise. When I get to be an editor of a Bee Journal, I hope I will remember that bee-keepers want to laugh sometimes same as others, and I'll study the business in that light until I know just how much laughter to get in. When a man gets stung of course he moves quick, and that makes me laugh, and I can't help it. Some other little things have the same effect on me, but of course a whole lot of them wouldn't. A good many years ago when I kept black bees, a neighbor of mine—one of those never-smile men—came over to assist me, as he supposed, in taking off honey; but it was at the end of the season, and I didn't know then all I ought to about bees, and he thought the bees were like what they were when he helped me before when honey was coming in; but they were not. They had red-hot brads in their toes, fire in their eyes and all over, and their step was heavy. I had already had to let my calves out, for the bees were all over them, the hens were trying to get rid of the bees by standing on their heads, and the cat was trying to stand on her tail; the bees were making it lively for me as well, and amid all this my stolid-never-make-a-mistake neighbor was coming, with clay pipe in his mouth, and nothing on him to keep the bees off. I shouted, I screeched at him to beware of the bees, for there was vengeance depicted on their countenances, and they were on the war-path. But he heeded me not, on he came with steady, martial tread, saying as he came, "I am not afraid." I shouted again and again, but on he came. Soon he brushed, then he brushed very fast, then he turned and acted very much like the rest of the animals.

Then I laughed, then he said something I couldn't just understand, then he made a break for my oat field in such an undignified, imperfect way, that it made me laugh so hard that I found it much to my comfort to sit down in order to finish laughing; but when he reached the oats and shot into them like a rabbit, his feet being last out of sight, I found it easier to laugh in a horizontal position. There ain't much to laugh about this year I admit. This is the fourth poor season for honey here, and the worst of the four. But don't get discouraged, boys, keep a steady head, don't sell your bees, stick to your business now if you ever did, and don't sell your honey cheap, double your diligence in the care of your bees, feed them up early, and remember, if a man faints in the day of adversity his strength is small.

JOHN F. GATES.

Ovid, Erie Co., Pa.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Section Honey by the Pound.

ANOTHER recruit to the ranks of those who maintain it is right to include the wood in the weight when selling comb honey by the pound has come to the front in the person of Mr. Holtermann. (See last issue of the C. B. J.)

Mr. Holtermann says: "I never thought there was anything wrong in it," and as a proof that parallel cases are common in trade, he tells us that "tea, sugar, etc., are always weighed with the paper," of the truth of which he refers me to Mrs. McKnight. Such testimony would be quite conclusive, if it could be had; but I am satisfied that Mrs. McKnight entertains a higher opinion of those with whom she deals than to suspect such practices on their part. I know not what the custom is in the neighborhood in which Mr. Holtermann resides, or in the shop over which he presides, but I do know that the motto of every honest dealer now and aforesaid, is and was "sixteen ounces to the pound of the article sold." I know further, that no law on the statute book will warrant a man in selling wood for honey or paper for tea—that no judge in the land would sustain the act, and no Canadian jury would give a verdict in his favor. Such practices are opposed to law and justice.

R. MCKNIGHT.

Owen Sound, Aug. 20, '90

* * Secretaries of local associations are requested to forward us, at the earliest possible moment, the dates of their meetings; and when the convention is over, a full report of the proceedings.

NOT THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Destroying Surplus Bees.

IT was my intention that this letter should follow closely my former one, but what was the use of carrying out that intention when the other letter took so long to appear on account of the crowded state of the editor's basket. My desire, acted upon, not to overwork Mr. Editor, gave other beemen better opportunity to treat the subject, and me better opportunity to watch the feeling in regard to it; but it also held me back till the rush of summer work was upon me, thus robbing me of time to write when I would have done so. Pleased to know that persons are already interested in the matter of *destroying bees in the fall* (I use the old caption on account of its familiarity) I eagerly grasp this, the only chance I have had to express my views on the subject; sorry to have kept Mr. Wood waiting so long. But before going into figures I have a word aside to say to a certain gentleman, a representative of a large class of beemen.

Now, Mr. John F. Gates, don't you think it is a pity that you replied to Mr. Wood's enquiry in that satirical manner? By the way the enquiry was worded it was plain that it was the outcome of thought; and it should not have been responded to in a thoughtless way. The very fact that Mr. Wood considered the subject of his enquiry a "Live Point" should have been sufficient to make you think; but instead of thinking you laughed and tried to make others laugh too. You made me laugh; but not at Mr. Wood. It is always well to remember, friend Gates, that the most advanced of us are still learners in apiculture, and that any one, even an amateur, may strike a chord which will set thinking those of us who are prepared; and thought—unprejudiced, modest thought often works radically, and always works beneficially. Later on, unsatisfied with making fun of Mr. Wood; and after several thinking beemen had expressed themselves in favor of the destruction of bees under certain circumstances, you (still thoughtlessly, I think) turn upon those with whom you don't agree with the words, "Gentlemen of Bee Destroying Propensities I am ashamed of you," and after indulging in a flow of most beautiful sentiment you descend to liken a large class of thoughtful beemen to "Covetous Cowards." Although your sentiment was not at all to the point at issue (which point was expressed in the unformulated question, "Does it pay to destroy surplus bees") it may be as well to see if there is any ground for such sentiment. The question before

us is, of course, one of business and not sentiment and yet if sentiment has any right to a place I would not deny it in this; but let us see.

It is all very well to talk about the faithful bees that have worked so hard for us day and night just as we would talk of the faithful horse which has worked; and the faithful cow which has supplied us with milk; and of the faithful farm hand who has spent his energy for us all summer, and is likely to be out of work all winter if we discharge him. But when it comes to business; if business so order, the horse must be sold, the cow slaughtered, and the man, with wife and family dependant upon him, must be sacked. But the bees, oh the dear "faithful little workers" (dear only because we happen to take a fancy to them) must live to be made comfortable and eat their heads off; just because, as a result of our own liking for them, we fancy they have worked so hard for us. Now the horse may have been faithful on account of attachment to, and his natural feeling of dependence upon us; and may have submissively endured many a harsh word and many a cut from us when we so far descended to lose our temper with him, and he would have liked to kick us. The cow may have been faithful and gentle under trying circumstances and rough treatment (even when we stole her calf from her) out of attachment to us; and the hired man may have worked many an hour over contract time and for which he received or wished no remuneration, just to accommodate us; and may have denied himself many little comforts and necessities out of consideration for us. But with the bees it is quite otherwise; from first to last the bees work for themselves and for themselves alone. When business dictates it we sell, kill, or sack all other servants; but we won't even listen to business in the matter of the disposal of our bees. We can sell kill and sack servants which have become attached to us, but we have not the heart to kill the bees, which have no sympathy or fellow feeling in common with us, and whose whole attitude towards us is one of antagonism. Have bees any claim upon such sentiment? Is our treatment of our bees as compared with that of our other servants fair? Is it reason? Is it justice?

Now I shall answer the question

"DOES IT PAY TO WINTER BEES IN CANADA?"

I contend that it will better pay the owner of one hundred colonies in Canada to destroy than to winter them. In other words I believe it costs more to winter bees in this country than they can be bought for at the commencement of the honey harvest. But what does it cost?

First of all there is the honey, and it will take forty pounds per colony. "Whew" cries some

one "Forty pounds! Why I can winter on ten!" But go easy my friend; what do I mean by wintering? When I speak of wintering my bees I don't mean the bringing them alive through the five or six months of snow and ice called "winter." I consider that the period of wintering is that time when the bees are getting no supplies—from harvest to harvest—say from September 1st to June 1st. Now who can carry a breeding colony (one fit to winter well I mean) from 1st September to 15th November on less than 15 pounds of food, 10 lbs. of which will be used by the brood only. "Oh but," says some one "the bees will gather that much in that time and it is therefore no expense to us and should not be counted." Suppose they do (which I doubt) the 10 lbs. used by the brood during that time must be reckoned as an expense because if we do not intend to winter our bees we will not have brood rearing at that time and so will save that honey. So here are ten pounds of the forty. Now allow ten pounds for the five months of confinement (and surely this is little enough) and half the forty are gone. Now, who can carry a good colony from April 15th to May 15th on less than 20 lbs. and have it in such condition at that time that it will support itself on willow and fruit bloom and be ready in full strength for harvest when clover opens? I am aware that 20 lbs. seems a lot of feed for one month; but it is none too much—a good colony will usually consume more—if we would have, as we all desire, by May 15th a well filled brood nest of eight combs and bees enough to cover ten. If we add to the amount of honey the bees have in their combs on April 15th all that is given them as spring feed to build them to the strength I have mentioned; the 20 lbs. will, in most cases, be more than made up. I am sure that any person who carefully figures this question of honey consumption from harvest to harvest will admit that forty pounds is well within the mark.

Besides the cost of winter stores we must figure the cost of winter care. Now who will undertake for me the care of one hundred colonies of bees from Sept. 1st to May 15th, including packing outside or cellaring in all its details—hauling and drying of sawdust, chaff or leaves, the clearing away of snow and ice, the spreading of straw for flights, the ventilating, carrying out of and into cellar two or three times per winter, the keeping of cellar sweet and clean, the constant watching and anxiety, all the spring manipulation, including the labour of feeding, doubling, requeening when required, etc., etc., necessary to building up to specified strength by May 15th—who will undertake this

care for \$100.00? Who will do it for \$200.00? For \$200.00 probably some one who lives near me and has as many or more colonies of his own to look after; or who has enough spare time will do it; but before his pay is due he will consider he has earned it I'll warrant. \$200.00 is not too much to charge up in cases when the bee-man can obtain steady work during the whole eight months at \$1.25 per day; but to be well within the mark let us put it at \$100.00.

But this is not all. How about insurance? Surely the risk is worth something. I wonder if anybody would take the risk of my bees for 25c per colony. If I pay Abel Bond \$25.00 for one hundred colonies in winter quarters packed to his perfect satisfaction; will he guarantee me one hundred colonies on ten combs (eight of these full of brood) by May 15th; and make good all that are not so? It is surely within the mark to put the risk at 25c per colony—who would take it at 25c? But this is only the risk of *wintering*. How about fire? I lost my bees by fire once: the worthy secretary of the O. B. K. A. lost his by fire, and others have done the same. And floods! Our esteemed friend of Woodstock lost his by floods, and others have been like unfortunate; many colonies were lost this spring in this way. And Foul Brood? even with the valuable services of our inspector how about that? May not many an apiary be put into the cellar this fall in apparent excellent health and be half rotten with the disease by May 15th? So here is another risk to begin on and surely 25c per colony is not too much for it. Call this the risk of *accident and disease*. Let us then put down 50c. for insurance.

Our bees then cost us at lowest calculation from harvest to harvest:—Honey (40 lbs at 8c) \$3.20; care \$1.00; insurance 50c; in all \$4.70 per colony; or per hundred colonies \$470.00.

And what are these bees worth in the spring? Just what bees in equally good condition can be bought for. Hundreds of colonies of bees were sold this spring at \$5.00; but there is a way of buying bees in the spring at even better prices than this. Bees can be bought in the Southern States and laid down in Canada freight paid (there is no duty) by May 15th at \$4.50 per colony in hundred colony lots; each colony on ten combs with eight of these full of brood. So that our bees which cost us \$4.70 to winter are worth only \$4.50 with hive and combs. At first sight it would seem that we are only 20c behind per colony after all; but we are much farther out than this. Let us see.

Suppose we winter successfully one hundred colonies on ten combs, we will have in the spring besides the bees, about 1000 combs and

100 hives. Now suppose we destroy the bees in the fall, and buy a hundred colonies in the spring, we will have besides bees and brood 200 combs and 200 hives. So that besides having the same amount of bees and brood as we would have by wintering we have 1000 combs and 100 hives extra; and here is the important item of the whole question:—the value of the combs which constitute the bulk of the profit which I claim for the destruction of bees in fall and rebuying of bees in spring. But what are the combs worth?

I am convinced that beekeepers as a rule do not sufficiently value their combs. If they did they would not sell their colonies as cheaply as they now do. I will be safe enough in putting the value of combs at their actual cost; though I consider them worth much more. Most of the combs now in use measure about one square foot, so near is it that we can figure it at that. Brood foundation usually runs six feet to the pound and costs 50c per pound, or 8½c per foot, at the factory; add transportation charges and loss of weight to this, and we have a cost of at least 9c per foot. To this add the frame which costs at least 2c. when put together with the foundation in and our comb thus far has cost us 11c. A square foot of foundation weighs 2½ oz. but a square foot of comb weighs 5½ to 6 oz. so that the bees have to add 3 oz. of wax and this wax costs us at least 25c, figuring 20 lbs honey for 1 lb wax, and the bees time thrown in; so that our combs actually cost us about 36c each when completed. But to be within the mark, and in case some beeman might dispute this cost, let us put it at only 25c. Every practical beeman admits that a brood comb up to 5 years of age is of much greater value than a new one; and such will be the kind of combs we will receive with our hives from the south. 1000 combs at 25c each will be \$250.00.

The hundred hives are worth at least 25c each, but in case we have no use for them since we do not require increase I shall not figure them in. They may go for lightwood.

Suppose that we can winter our bees for the same cost as we can buy in the spring (and I am sure we can't) we are still behind by \$250.00 per hundred colonies by so doing; or in other words it will pay at the rate of \$250.00 per hundred colonies to destroy our bees in the fall.

I have come to the conclusion that the old "barbarous" practice of destroying half the colonies at the close of harvest was not so far behind the times after all; for certainly in those days the bees cost more than they were

worth to winter; since increase, which could not be prevented, cost nothing. But such increase cost 20 or 30 pounds of honey to winter.

G. B. JONES.

Toronto, August 15th, 1890.

Well, you certainly have drawn the dark side of the picture very black, there are very few white lines in it. From twenty to twenty-five pounds of honey or good sealed stores will carry our colonies through in fine condition and we frequently have some to extract, just as the honey harvest commences in order to keep our crop nice. We save it for feeding, as it is usually dark after being in the hive all winter. You say "carrying out of the cellar two or three times during winter." Did you not make a mistake? We scarcely think you intended to say that, as we all know now that when bees are wintering well they should be left alone until it is time to set them out in spring. We have kept them over six months in confinement and have set them out in the best possible condition at the end of that time. The mistake people make is not putting the bees in soon enough in the fall or packing them for winter, and in leaving them long enough in the spring. Then you put insurance fifty cents per colony. If you insure a hundred colonies for four hundred dollars we fancy you could get a rate of about seventy-five or eighty cents per \$100.00 for three years. Of course there would be no danger from fire in the summer time but on isolated risks, on our bee house we pay three fourths per cent. for three years. We think we ought to be very careful whom we buy bees from in the States or in Canada either; there are many very reliable men that we are always safe in sending to get just what we want, but there are so many inexperienced, especially in foul brood, that they might unknowingly (as I hope they would not otherwise) sell you colonies that were actually diseased. We once purchased 60 colonies from a man who guaranteed them all right. We were very anxious to have them come early but for reasons best known to himself they did not come until there was snow on the ground. We were convinced as soon as we saw them that they had foul brood, but we put them into winter quarters and found out in spring that our sus-

pitions were only too well founded, that the whole 60 colonies were affected. We do not think that it pays to attempt to winter colonies that are not in good condition for wintering, but we would have to destroy our bees early as soon as the honey harvest is over or we would have to leave honey in the hives to support them between the various honey flows in the fall. In most localities there are little flows of honey for a few days from time to time in the fall from asters, mints, bone-set, golden rod, etc., that the colonies get which keeps them brooding and supports them until it is time to set them in winter quarters. If the bees were diseased this would be loss and in order to have the honey good it would have to be taken from them early in the season or it would be dark and we have never made a success of extracting combs very late in the fall. When we are convinced that we can buy bees cheaper than we can winter them, we will quit wintering but we think that with the improved methods of wintering, we shall get over the difficulty with much less than forty pounds of honey, and with very little trouble in wintering as bees put up in good condition need little or no attention until the following season.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

White Eyed Drones.

REGRET very much to hear that the drones I sent you did not arrive in good shape. I am sorry to say I cannot send you another sample, as owing to the sudden cessation of the honey flow, I regret to chronicle the demise of all these peculiar specimens except two dark colored ones which I found to day. Why did you not send me a card and I would have sent you another sample, as I would like very much for you to have seen them alive, however, I send you the two that are nearly brown and also a sample of the white headed ones in alcohol, all of which I hope may arrive in good shape. Since writing my last letter the heads of those 200 that I took away from the nucleus have all turned black and the queen is mated and laying nicely, and I sincerely hope I may be in a position to send you a sample of white headed bees soon, but I doubt it. Can any of the readers of the C. B. J. give me any information as to why their heads are white, yellow and brown for a period of four weeks,

when they assume a shiny black appearance the same as any other drones. Perhaps Professor Cook could enlighten us some on the matter. Who speaks first?

W. J. SMITH.

Talbotville, Aug. 7, 1890.

Thank you, Friend Smith, very much for the sample of drones you sent, they are very distinctly white eyed. It is just the two eyes that are white, but to a casual observer the whole head might be considered white, as the eyes of a drone occupy a large portion of the head. In conversing with our old friend Father Langstroth, when he was visiting me, in reference to drones' eyes he remarked how much larger they are in proportion to the bee than the workers. We presume that is for the purpose of their seeing in every direction at the same time. The bodies of the drones do not look like ordinary drones, some of them being a beautiful brown, but the bottle you forward them in, crowding in so many and it being so small rather disfigures them. A drone of this description no doubt would look very handsome and very beautiful flying in and out of a hive. We once had a hive that occasionally produced a white-eyed drone. We mentioned the fact and if our memory serves us right, Professor Cook called it a sport. It was exhibited at Toronto exhibition, as a curiosity, amongst our other specimens of bees in alcohol. No doubt this is a similar freak of nature and perhaps by breeding from these queens and drongs as much as possible you may be able to duplicate them, and perhaps by following up in that way you might get a partially fixed race. It is certainly interesting, and we hope you will follow it up and see what the results will be. Give us any further information you can in reference to it from time to time.

For Our Friends.

Posters for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, printed in two colors, will be sent free to all who can use them. They are handsome, and will "set off" an exhibit at fairs. It will tell beekeepers how to subscribe, for "Subscriptions Received Here" is quite prominent at the bottom.

We will also send sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL, for use at fairs, if notified a week or ten days in advance where to send them.

CAPPINGS.

FROM A VARIETY OF COMBS.

Another Test for Beeswax.

IF any of the victims of adulterated wax wish to experiment a little on their own account, here is a simple test, which we find in Cheshire's *Bees and Beekeeping*, as being the one given by Mr. Otto Hehner, the analyst of the British Beekeepers' Association.

"Take a piece of undoubted pure beeswax and cautiously mix alcohol (methylated spirit) with water until the wax just sinks; a piece of wax adulterated would, in the same test fluid, rise to the surface. The test must be applied, however, with great care, as any air bubbles in or on the piece to be tried might lead to its being condemned unjustly."

CHANGING QUEENS NOW.

The paragraph on the above topic which we clip from the *Review* is peculiarly seasonable, and in conjunction with our advertisement of such queens in another place, is just what we want to impress upon our readers:

"Every spring there is a demand for tested queens for breeding purposes. They are seldom sold in the early spring for less than \$2.00, and usually for \$3.00. Why not buy untested queens now, and next spring they will be tested, in the sense in which the word is usually employed, that is, purely mated. We have reared and sold, and have bought, hundreds of untested queens, and the proportion of mis-mated queens (when the queens come from reputable breeders) is so small that it practically amounts to nothing. The untested queens offered for sale at this time of the year are those that have been reared in the height of the season, while the prices at which they can be secured are astonishingly low. The leaving of a colony queenless now for a few days is not so objectionable as it is before the honey harvest; there is more leisure to attend to the business; and, all things considered, there is no better time than fall in which to make any desired changes in queens. That others hold similar views would seem to be indicated by the fact that the queen trade is always good in September."

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH BEES AFTER THE FAILURE OF THE HONEY HARVEST.

The ideas of Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson are so good and sensible, and so nearly in accord with our own that we copy in full his remarks on the subject. He will make this the special topic of his issue for September:

If the bees have enough stores for winter, we doubt if their owners will find much of interest in the proposed discussion; but, unless something is done about it, we believe there are thousands of colonies that will perish from starvation ere we again see "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la!" and the owners of such colonies will soon be called upon to decide what they are going to do about it. To these men, we believe our next issue will be of interest.

We have had several years of poor harvests. In this state the harvest, the present year, is the poorest there has been since we have kept bees. All this has a tendency to keep up prices. The loss of bees the coming winter may be considerable, as many bee-keepers are inclined to neglect their bees, to put off examining them, and to "guess" that there is a sufficiency of stores. We feel sure that the bee-keeper who successfully brings an apiary of first class colonies through the coming winter, will eventually find that he has done so at a profit. It frequently happens that a "hard winter for bees" is followed by an unusually good honey season, then the man who winters his bees makes his profit.

If a bee-keeper has an apiary that is lacking in stores, and the colonies are somewhat weakened in population because breeding has fallen off from a scanty gathering of honey, there are two courses open to him. Feeding, or uniting, which shall he do? Perhaps some will say that there is no question about it with them; that they have not the money to buy feed and can't get it. We dislike to hear a man say he can't do certain things. It is astonishing to see what a man can do if he *wills* that he *will* do it. If a bee-keeper says I *will* feed those bees all they need for winter, they will be fed. But, before deciding that we *will* adopt a certain course, let's first be sure that such a course is advisable.

If a man has money to buy sugar, without distressing himself or family, or can get the money without incurring a debt that would greatly embarrass him if the bees *should* die in the winter, or the following year should furnish no honey, then we should advise the purchase of sugar and the feeding of it to the bees. When there are many bees to be fed, regular feeders are a great convenience, yet bees may be fed for winter without going to the expense of feeders. Almost any shallow dish may be used for a feeder. We have used the ordinary, six-quart, tin pans, putting them in upper stories and laying pieces of burlap upon the surface of the syrup, as a float for the bees. We make the syrup about the consistency of honey. For out door wintering, we should wish for twenty pounds of food per colony, and the bees protected at that. For cellar wintering, fifteen pounds per colony have proven sufficient in our experience. These amounts of stores will not usually be needed to carry the bees through the winter, but will be needed, and perhaps more, too, to bring the bees through to the opening of the honey harvest. When the bees have been wintered, however, a man can buy sugar for them with a great deal better "heart" than he can in the fall when he doesn't know for *sure* whether they will winter or not.

Much has been written about "making the bees pay for themselves;" not spending more for them than they bring in; etc., and, many times, the plan is a wise one, but, to a man who

is in the business as a business, it is folly to decline to furnish his bees with stores for winter, after a season of death. However, as we have said before, we don't advise the incurring of debts that may bring a hell on earth to an upright, sensitive man who is unable to pay them. Better brimstone half the bees in order to feed the other half. It often happens that, after a poor season, colonies are not only lacking in stores, but in population. By uniting, both discrepancies are made good. Kill the poorest queens. After the bees have been queenless two or three days, just pick up each queenless colony, at the close of the day, and set it upon a colony having a queen. There will be very little quarreling, or going back to the old stands, and no killing of queens. At least, such has been our experience. In a few days, look over each united colony, taking away all combs not needed for winter. Of course, the combs, heaviest with honey will be left. Next; weigh all colonies and see how much feeding each will need. Then weigh the honey that has been removed and find out if there is sufficient to give all colonies the needed amount. If there isn't, there must be some more uniting done or some bees killed, or some sugar bought. The feeding may be done in upper stories, uncapping the combs and hanging two or three of them at a time in each upper story, when the bees will carry the honey below. The nice, clean combs can then be put away for another season's work. Why, friends, we should actually enjoy this work—unless it might be the killing of the bees if it should be necessary. The trouble with many beekeepers is that they become discouraged or "lose their heads." If you must retreat do so in good order. Keep everything up snug and ship-shape. Have your bees go into winter in excellent condition, even if you are compelled to reduce the number of your colonies—well, to one. With only one colony and plenty of empty combs, you may, in two or three years, have a good sized apiary and thousands of pounds of surplus. This is one of the compensating features of our pursuit.

Again we repeat don't allow a colony to go into winter quarters that isn't in first class condition, even if you are compelled to kill some bees. Better kill them now and save the honey, and keep the combs clean, than to allow them to eat up the honey and then starve, leaving the combs soiled and stuck full of dead bees.

We have just opened and read a letter from our friend S. A. Shuck, of Liverpool, Ill., in which he says: "I have over 1,000 pounds of nice, white, comb honey. Have taken 1,600 pounds of extracted honey. There are probably 1,000 pounds yet on the hives, and the bees are still gaining gradually. So much for being near the Illinois river." This letter starts two trains of thought. First, the great importance of location. The man who is to make a specialty of bee-keeping ought to look far and wide, if necessary, to secure the best location. He ought to find one with many resources, and, if possible one that cannot be injured by drouth—one that has an "Illinois river." The second thought is that, possibly, some of the friends whose bees are short of stores, might yet move the bees to some locality where there would be a prospect of a fall honey flow, and thus secure stores for winter.

WILD BEE HUNTING.

David Lucas gives the following method of locating wild bees in the *N. Y. World*: Hunt them from water at this time of the year, as they always go to the nearest point to water which it is convenient for them to get to. The best way is to hunt along the streams located near the timber by following the water. You can very easily see the bees when watering; it only takes a bee about two minutes to load up, and the first start he makes is towards his home. He first makes a few circles, then starts on a straight line for the tree. It is best to go in the afternoon, as they water most then, and the young bees and the drones are flying then, which makes it easy to find them. Another way is to line them off buckwheat in the morning, to get on the dark side of the timber or in the shadow and look towards the timber with the buckwheat in front of you, then you can line them very easily, I found five bee trees in three afternoons by this plan.

The outfit of the hunter for wild bees, says an exchange, consists of a box of matches, some old honey-comb, and a small box with a draw cover and a little comb honey in it. Proceeding on a warm, still, fair day to within a quarter of mile from the woods he proposes to test, in the open field he builds a fire and heats two flat stones. Placing one of the stones on a convenient stump or rock he puts on that a piece of old comb and covers it with the other hot stone, then draws the lid of the box part way out, first placing it near the burning comb, the scent of which attracts the bees, and they alight on the comb honey. Gorging themselves they disappear. The first ones to leave rise high in the air, but as they come thicker and faster, they make a "bee-line" from the box to their tree. The hunter notes this line by some large tree in the woods. He then closes the lid shutting in the bees, and proceeds to a spot to seek a line at a right angle to the first line. Opening the box, the imprisoned bees depart directly to their trees. Having this "cross-line" he follows to the point where it intersects first line and there he finds the "bee-tree."

SOMETHING IN REGARD TO RAISING BASSWOODS FROM THE SEED.

The following is taken from a report found in the *Country Gentleman*, of a convention in regard to forest-trees. We hardly need add that Mr. Meehan is excellent authority:

The basswood, or linden, is one of the best street trees that we have, as it always makes a fine, continuous growth; but an objection may be in the coloring and dropping of the leaves so early.

Mr. Manning believed that the native linden is much superior to the European in respect to the early leaf-fall, and also in not being so liable to injury from the borer. Mr. Meehan's method of raising basswoods is to plant the seed in the fall, two inches deep, and keep the soil covered summer and winter, as darkness is absolutely essential to germination; thus treated the seed will grow almost as readily as peas.

* * Clubs of five, at one time, to any address for \$3.25; ten at one time \$6.00; 20 at one time \$11.00; 50 at one time \$25.00. This is an excellent opportunity for associations.

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.

Reducing Colonies in Fall.

QUERY No. 275.—Suppose I have twenty colonies and am pretty sure of wintering successfully, but wish to have only ten to commence next season with, and have no sale for extra colonies in the neighborhood. Is the following plan to be recommended: Shake all bees from frames of ten colonies and destroy them. Then replace frames and set one hive on each of the ten colonies I wish to keep, until brood hatches out. Then remove and store frames away just as they are to have swarms on next season. Of course this is to be done after honey harvest, and soon enough to allow time to remove hive from above before putting into winter quarters. If the plan cannot be recommended give reasons.—H. E. B.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Can't see through the plan clearly.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—The frames you want emptied out should be put *under* the hives in which you intend leaving the colony.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—The plan will do if you are *sure* of wintering the ten. The winter problem is not fully solved here, in New York State, yet.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—There are so many ways to decrease colonies where Nature fails to do it, both in spring and fall, each of the different methods being more particularly adapted to different conditions, that I would not like to lay down any formula in this short space.

A. B. MASON, AUBURDALE, O.—I should think the plan would work all right, but if the ten colonies you want to winter are all right why add to them. Why not put the combs of brood from the colonies destroyed in as few hives as possible, with just enough bees to care for the brood till hatched, and destroy all the queens and other bees at once, and the remainder when all are hatched.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO' MASS.—I can never see any reason for destroying bees at all, and more particularly for the reasons given above. You are "pretty sure of wintering," but not wholly so. You may have but ten colonies in the spring. To my mind it would be far

better to unite down to ten colonies now, or keep all as they are and unite in the spring. To give all the reasons I have would take a large amount of space, and the above seems to me sufficient for this case.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—In this locality you could wait till about October 1st and the brood would all be hatched. Then if you wish to destroy the bees there would be no need of doubling up. I see no objection to disposing of surplus colonies in that way. The plea of "cruelty" is sentimental foolishness. We raise bees for the honey they gather, and not to consume what they have stored. If they have accomplished the purpose for which they were brought into existence, why not kill them if it will best serve our purpose.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I have never tried this; but as it would keep the youngest bees, I should think it was in so far good. Mr. J. L. Davis, an old and successful bee-keeper of Michigan used in such cases to move old hives away from place where they previously stood. He said the old bees would go back and leave young bees in hives; then when brood was all hatched, he would kill poorest queen, and unite two colonies in one hive. Thus he kept all of the young bees, and only the young.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—Friend, by using plenty of combs and tiering up well in the honey season, and extracting when ready, you will get much more honey and have but few swarms. If you want both comb and extracted honey then put four or five white combs in the top stories. Then spread those combs apart and hang broad frames with sections in between those extracting combs. The extracting combs to be extracted from until the sections are ready to seal. Then put a division board in the centre of top storey, and put the broad frames with sections on one side of the division board and the extracting combs on the other, and then while the bees are sealing the sections on one side, you are to extract from the other. By following this plan you will so check the swarming fever that you will have few if any colonies to kill.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—The plan you mention will effectively dispose of the surplus bees. But my plan to dispose of surplus bees is to so contract the brood nest and to force all the honey into the surplus cases and at the close of the honey season take all the honey from the hives and leave the bees to take care of the few combs allowed them, and as many other combs as I may have on hand needing to be guarded from moth worms. Take the following example: When the honey harvest was about half gone a stray swarm of tough hybrids settled near my apiary. I put three or four combs in the centre of a hive and filled up the sides with division boards and put on a queen excluder and on this I placed a case of 32 sections and they gave \$4.12 worth of section honey. The bees were left to look out for themselves. Quite a number of odd swarms were treated in this way with profit. You simply utilize the working force of the bees.

Is Late Breeding Necessary ?

QUERY No. 276.—Do you consider it necessary to keep up breeding until the end of September or middle of October in order to have young bees with which to go into winter quarters? If not, how do you get your young bees?—H.F.H.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—I like to see breeding go on till late in the season.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—No. I consider old bees safer for winter than young ones, although the wintering problem does not hinge upon the age of bees.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, O.—I like to have queen stop laying about the last of September, or early enough to have the young bees have several good flights before cold weather sets in.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't really know, but I suspect that if bees stop breeding early in September they will do no work after that, and bees don't increase much in age when they don't work.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—No, not in my locality. I let the bees attend to the matter themselves. They have always managed it right so far, and I think I shall trust them in the future.

WM. MCEVOY, WOODBURN, ONT.—No. I see that every colony is in first-class order in the honey season, and after that carefully let them alone; and any colonies that are not strong in bees in fall, double up by putting two or more together.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—No. I do not care for brood-rearing after the first or middle of September. Brood-rearing is unnatural and unnecessary after frost, if the colonies have been previously well managed, so as to be strong in young bees.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO' MASS.—I always do so; still I am not morally certain that young bees (that is those emerging from cells very late), are a necessity. I keep breeding up as long as I can safely do so; whether October is too late in your locality I don't know. In my own, I breed up, if I can, as late as Nov. 1st. I don't breed as late as I wish in many cases.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I suppose this is a matter that depends very much on locality, climate, etc. In my own locality the bees take care of this for themselves. I do not believe that there is as much fact in the necessity of having a large number of young bees in the hive for safe wintering, as there are theories for that state of things. If I am not almost right in this conclusion, why has not the matter of wintering been settled long ago?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODISG, N. Y.—No. Bees seem to winter fully as well in this locality when the queen does not lay any after the 1st of

September as when she lays later. That very young bees are not necessary for safe wintering is proved by a colony wintering perfectly whose queen was taken away Aug. 19th, and no bees reared that season from the introduced queen. A few of the bees from the former queen were still living on July 4th the next year.

The Bogus Foundation.

IF anything were wanting to convince us that we have but done the plain duty of the moment in exposing the gigantic frauds which R. E. Smith has been perpetrating on the bee-keeping public, it would be the result of the analysis of the last lots of foundation which he sent out, among these being that to Mr. David Smith, Thedford, which foundation he declared was pure, in the following words: "I send you 55 lbs. of brood foundation which I know is all right."

We have just received from the Public Chemist at Ottawa the following:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Ottawa, Aug. 28. '90.

THE D. A. JONES CO., (LTD.),
Beeton, Ont.

Gentlemen,—I have submitted foundation comb No. 3, forwarded by you, to chemical analysis, and find that it contains 29.04 per cent. paraffine.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
FRANK T. SHUTT, M. A. F. I. O.

What conclusions are we to draw from R. E. Smith's statement in the face of the above analysis? Surely nothing more than that he has tried to cover up a fraud with a fraud. We could perhaps have accepted his excuse that the first foundation was sent out through ignorance as to its non-purity, but when an analysis shows that he has in the second shipment merely "drawn it a little milder," no possible excuse can have any weight. It will not be necessary for us to make the case any stronger, by proving that he bought paraffine, which we can do if necessary, mentioning names and places. We are continually receiving samples of foundation from various subscribers, with complaints that it all broke down when the weight of the bees got onto it, and in every case the foundation came from R. E. Smith.

The sad part of this whole matter is, that an innocent party is receiving all the blame. It will be remembered that one Nicholas Smith, of Tilbury Centre,

was brought before the Directors of the Ontario Bee-keeper Association, on the charge of impersonating R. E. Smith, as a Director, and a resolution was passed that the Association do not recognize any Director for District No. nine, being the District represented by R. E. Smith. It appears that Nicholas Smith failed in business some years ago, and he has since been trading under the name of R. E. Smith, his brother, and while R. E. Smith, who is, we are told, a very decent fellow, will get all the blame in this matter, it is possible he may be entirely without knowledge of what has been going on. At least Nicholas Smith is the party who does all the correspondence, who attends all the conventions, and he is the man who visited all the drug stores in a certain western town getting quotations for paraffine. At the time of his expulsion from the O. B. K. A., little or nothing was said of it in the BEE JOURNAL, because of our desire to give the man a chance to regain his lost prestige by square dealing in his future transactions.

It will not be necessary that any more samples of foundation be sent us. Those who have purchased foundation of Smith and have experienced trouble with it, may know the reason why.

The following letters explain themselves.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 18, '90.

The D. A. Jones Co., (Ltd).

Beeton, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed we hand you copy of a letter (hardly legible) received from R.E. Smith, which explains itself in so far as it contains the truth. Our book-keeper is not here at the moment, but a careful survey of our book fails to disclose such name as Foster, and no such party ever bought the quantity of wax implied in the letter, as we usually remember the larger buyers without reference to books. The trouble is, it takes a second lie to cover the first, and Smith is getting in deeper each time. If he (Smith) has not written you withdrawing his statements concerning our firm, please publish the enclosed letter from him, and oblige,

Yours truly,

ECKERMANN & WILL.

The letter referred to above reads:

Tilbury Centre, Aug. 14, '90.

ECKERMANN & WILL,

Dear Sir,—I beg to differ with you about the wax. I said the first 1,500 lbs. of comb that I sent out half of the wax came from you, and the other half from old box hives. This lot of comb we never heard a word of complaint nor

have we from any wax we got from you. We have bought with J. A. Foster, wax from you, and that what we sent out this year first, is what we had left from wax we got from you. We could not say just how much this was as we did not weigh it, but we had 800 lbs that we got ourselves from combs melted up, and I wish I had bought all the wax from you, then I would not got what I did, but I have bought refined wax from commission houses before and never had any trouble, so if you will read the C. B. J. you will see that we hold your wax was all right, as no trouble from it. If this will not do, write me what you want put in the C. B. J. and I will do so with pleasure, as God knows we did not intend to harm you.

R. E. SMITH.

Is it not strange that Smith will not give the names of those commission houses from whom he bought this so-called wax? Fancy, too, the enormous number of combs which he would require to melt up in order to obtain 800 lbs. of wax. We estimate that it would take 3,500 combs 8x16 inches.

From Chas. Dadant & Son comes the following letter with still more light on the subject, showing that Smith had but very little wax on hand in the spring.

Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.,

August 23., '90.

D. A. JONES & Co.

Gents,—We have noticed what has been written in the C. B. J. lately in reference to the adulterated comb foundation sold by R.E. Smith, and in behalf of Eckermann & Will, we will corroborate their statement that they have sold us tons after tons for six or seven years past, and that we have found their goods "straight." Your readers will remember that we inserted a few lines in your journal during the past spring to inform them that R. E. Smith had none of our foundation for sale though he was advertising it, our sole agents in Canada being Messrs. Goold, of Brantford. We were very much astonished at the time to see him advertise foundation at 40c. when we were asking that price at wholesale on this side of the line. We had concluded that he must either have had but a small quantity for sale or that it must have been adulterated, for it was then utterly impossible to advertise foundation at such a price without losing money on it. We will also say that, from the correspondence we had with Mr. Smith, it is evident that he did not have any quantity of beeswax on hand, at the beginning of the season. We are the more incensed at Mr. Smith's conduct, and the more anxious to see him well advertised for his dishonesty, because he tried to pass his adulterated goods as goods from our house, and because he had the cheek afterwards to write to you that they were made of the same kind of material as our make.

Honor to whom honor is due. We thank you heartily for the impartial manner in which you treat every one, and we hope THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will long live to enlighten beekeepers across the line.

Your friends, DADANT & SON.

OUR OWN APIARY.

Moving Bees For Fall Pasturage.

THE bee pasture at our home apiary is about done. There is not enough within range for more than fifteen to twenty colonies, depending on how wet the fall is. If the fall should be dry there would not be enough for more than ten or fifteen colonies, but should we have plenty of warm showers we will be able to keep twenty-five. We are now preparing the others for moving away to a locality that abounds in fall pasture. The asters are not out yet, the hone-set is not yielding very well but the mint this year seems to yield a good deal. There is a little near our home apiary, and the minty odor can be plainly detected upon opening the hives. Mint is an excellent honey plant to stimulate brooding, but the honey is too dark and strong for table use, at least for our market. The mints, where they abound, are one of the best fall honey plants; they stay in bloom right up till the frost comes. We have known patches of mint to yield over two months; there are a number of varieties here on our own harvest ground.

We have weighed all our hives that we have moved for fall pasture and we intend weighing them again to see how much they gain. We hope to get them pretty well filled with stores besides all they require for brooding purposes. It makes bees very cross to move them in warm weather until they get settled down in their new localities, and they are much more inclined to sting, we suppose because of being closed up and being shaken in transit. When we moved the first loads to their new location the sun was shining very warmly; we drove the team a safe distance away and then commenced taking the screen off the top and the wire from the entrances. We always find that it is necessary to have screens on top of the hives giving from four to six inches of space above the frames to admit the bees to cluster in, so that they may get plenty of air; it precaution is not taken with strong colonies they are very apt to smother. With our smoker we blow a little smoke in the entrance and also

through the wire screen at the top to quiet them before removing the screens, but even this precaution did not suffice in one or two instances and as we had forgotten to take veils with us we got badly stung. Personally, we have always been in the habit of handling bees without a veil, but we must admit that on this particular occasion if we had had one we would have worn it. When the screen was taken off and the wire entrance removed, the bees boiled out in hundreds and thousands, in a rage. If the day is not cool or if they are not set down at night or very early in the morning, we generally allow them to get quieted down before the entrance is opened; on this occasion, however, we wanted to take the screens back with us for another load, and we commenced to work at once. As soon as they smelled the poison they pitched onto the foreman so that he was forced to leave the hives and seek shelter under some bushes close by. Your humble servant thought that he would do the work, but after doing several of them there was such a swarm about us that we too, thought "discretion the better part of valor," but we said to ourselves there is only one or two in the row and, we will finish this before we leave, so we continued to work notwithstanding the fact that a great many of them were planting their stings about our face and head, the odor of which was very marked, and this strong odor of stings kept bringing new recruits to their assistance. The next screen lifted off had about two quarts of bees in the top of it and as soon as they were liberated they started to settle accounts with us for keeping them closed up so long on the journey, as they lighted on the back of our head and neck we kept brushing them off but it was the largest contract we had ever undertaken in that line, the pump was not far off so we made a bee-line for it and wet our heads thoroughly from the tub of water and washed off the poison but they continued to attack us notwithstanding the fact that we were some two-hundred feet from the apiary.

A WET HANDKERCHIEF USED AS A VEIL.

They were so enraged that as soon as we attempted to go back there were dozens attacking us again and would

light on our neck and face and sting, so we just wet a pocket handkerchief thoroughly in cold pump water, placed it over the top of our heads, allowing the two corners to hang down the sides of our face and the other end down the neck. The fighters still continued to fly around but when they struck the cold wet handkerchief it seemed to change their dispositions very much, and we were able to finish the work with about as much ease as if we had had a veil. We mention this to show what a person can do with water on a wet cloth in the absence of any better protection. A large straw hat thoroughly wet with cold water is also a good protection.

On our return to the home apiary we found that one of the bee-house doors had not been closed sufficiently tight and the bees had been getting in and helping themselves to honey at a very lively rate. We immediately lighted the smoker and attempted to smoke them out, but it was of no use, they would dart through a cloud of smoke that would smother a person, and they seemed to increase rather than decrease in numbers. We then decided to smoke them out in spite of themselves, so with some dozy wood in the ash pail we made smoke in the bee-house so dense that we could not stay in it without smothering, yet in spite of that the bees would rush in, and those that did not seem inclined to come out until they had got thoroughly filled. There were thousands of bees, outside the door, flying about fighting, rolling and tumbling in a vain effort to get in, so we just got a couple of pails of cold pump water, and a force pump which makes a splendid spray, and in five minutes we were completely master of the situation.

THE BOGUS FOUNDATION MATTER.

There is a good wholesome moral in the R. E. Smith expose matter which we trust our friends will not forget and that is, that when an article is offered at what the common sense of the buyer tells him is below its actual value it must be at the expense of the article sold, or there is a deception of some kind about the transaction.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

D. A. JONES, - - - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

F. H. MACPHERSON, - - - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

BEEON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

Observe our special prices on neuclei and fall colonies on page 16. These are for shipment within the next two weeks.

By the orders that are coming in for honey labels one would almost think that there was a pretty big yield of honey in many districts.

Those who wish any of our goods for show purposes, should note the very liberal discounts we offer, full particulars of which will be found on page 231 of last issue.

We do not purpose making an exhibit at any of the fairs this fall ourselves, not because we do not think it does good, but by reason of other engagements.

We have printed a large number of extra copies of this issue of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, for the use of our readers who would like to represent us at fairs. Will all who wish a number of copies please say how many they wish by return mail, and they will be sent along, together with a nice "hanger," and "terms to agents," giving commission.

A friend said to us the other day: "Your actions in regard to the exposure of that bogus foundation made by R. E. Smith, should increase your circulation very largely. Your manly and straight-forward statements will be admired by all who read your JOURNAL, and each one of them should help you to a new subscriber." These remarks did us proud, and we only hope that more of our readers may think so.

We have lots of 60 lb. tins all ready to go by first freight or express, also 10, 5, 2½, 1 and ½ lb tins. Our customers who wish these can get them now without any delay. We have also lots of one pound screw-top honey glasses which we are selling rapidly just now at prices as found on the back page. We can furnish a few gem jars in ½ gallon and quarts at regular figures.

EXCHANGE AND MART

BEES

25 CENTS pays for a five line advertisement in this column. Five weeks or one dollar. Try it.

200 Combs in combination frames for sale, \$15.00 per 100. F. O. B., Aultsville, BURTON BROS., Osnabrock Centre.

WANTED to exchange or sell, 1 six inch comb found ation mill, (Root make) nearly new, used very little. Will take in exchange good light honey, or will sell for cash. THOS. H. MILL, Sarnia.

ON ACCOUNT of moving to Michigan I wish to dispose of my entire apary consisting of over 80 colonies of choice Italians (Doolittle strain) in Jones hives principally. Price \$4 per colony. W. J. MARTIN, Belgrave, Ont.

TO BEE-KEEPERS.—I manufacture and keep on hand all kinds of Beekeepers supplies, such as Extractors, Storing cans and Honey cans, all sizes; at prices that will surprise you. Send for price list to G. E. HANNAH, Shelburne, Ont.

GET THE pleasantest bees in the world, the nonstinging Carniolans. A few more queens to part with. Tested \$1.50 untested 75c. Orders filled in rotation, only a limited number to dispose of. A. H. BENNETT Barrie, Ont.

EASTERN Customers.—We have 900 sections 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 at Aultsville, C. P. R. station, which were shipped a customer by mistake. \$3.00 will take them. THE D. A. JONES CO. LD., Beeton.

WANTED to exchange 30 1-lb. and 46 2 1/2 lb. honey tins and labels for above tins at 1c less each than Jones' price, also 1 queen nursery Jones' size, also several hundred combs Jones' size at 15 cents each, will take in exchange 60 lb honey tins, sections 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 single slotted. I have also several good colonies of Carniolans bees for sale at \$5.50 each in good Jones' hives. Address I. LANGSTROTH, Seatorth, Ont.

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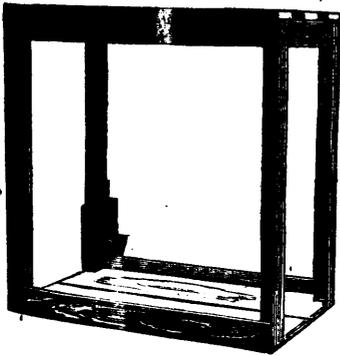
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	Each	10	25	100
Skeletons, only,	30c.	\$2.75	\$6.25	\$22.50
With Canvas,	40c.	3.75	8.10	30.00

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Skeletons, only,	50c.	2.50	5.00	18.00
Name and address printed on canvas 5c. each extra,	\$3.00 per 100.			

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We make coops in any size desired, and shall, at all times, be prepared to quote prices. In asking for estimates please give size and number want. d.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint of water. Price,	Each	10	25	100
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The water cannot slip out or become dirty. Larger sizes made to order. Ask for Prices.

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Earn their living by scratching for it.

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It gives the fowl constant exercise and saves you the trouble of feeding them—they feed themselves automatically.

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Each, by mail,	\$.50	\$.60
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can ship with reasonable promptness all orders for honey tins, at the following prices:

No.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100	Less each
10	\$100 00	\$55 00	\$11 50	.12
5	65 00	34 00	7 00	.07½
2½	50 00	26 00	5 50	.06
1	30 00	16 00	3 25	.03½
½	26 00	13 50	2 75	.03
¼	12 50	6 50	1 40	.01½
⅛	7 50	4 00	1 00	.01

Pressed screw tops and screw caps for the above tins:

No. lbs.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 and 2½	\$23 00	\$12 50	\$2 75
1 and ½	15 00	8 00	1 75

Most of the leading beekeepers admit that for shipping honey in bulk, the 60 pound tin, encased in wood, is the strongest and best article to be obtained for the purpose. The prices are:

60 pound Tins, encased in wood, each...	\$ 50
" " " " per 10..	4 80
" " " " per 25..	11 25
" " " " per 100..	42 00

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Every honey producer knows the advantages derivable from having his name on each package sold, and this series of honey labels are deservedly popular, being handsome, bright and attractive. Directions for liquifying are given and a blank in which the vendor's name is to be printed. They are varnished, and a damp

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	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 pound labels.....	\$8 00	\$4 25	\$ 85
2½ " "	5 00	2 75	60
1 " "	3 50	2 00	45
½ " "	1 75	1 15	25
¼ " "	1 75	1 15	25
⅛ " "	90	55	18
Labels for tops of tins	90	55	18
Printing name and address, first 100.....			30
Each subsequent 100 up to 500.....			12
Printing name and address, per 500.....			75
" " " " 1000.....			1 25

Shipping Crates for Sections.

Sample crates, glass included, made up holding 12 or 24 sections 3½x3½ or 4½x4½ each.. \$ 20
Per 10..... 1 70

IN FLAT HOLDING 12 SECTIONS.

Without glass, per 10.....	\$1 00
" " " 25.....	2 25
" " " 100.....	8 00

IN FLAT HOLDING 24 SECTIONS.

Without glass, per 10.....	\$ 1 50
" " " 25.....	3 25
" " " 100.....	12 00

We keep in stock crates that hold

12 Sections.....	3½x4½
12 " "	4½x4½
24 " "	3½x4½
24 " "	4½x4½

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