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VOL. III, NO. 44

1887

JANUARY 25, '88.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

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

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

"Foul Brood"

Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY

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

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THE D. A. JONES CO., LD, Publishers Beeton

BEE-KEEPERS' LIBRARY.

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

- A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.
- "A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller Price, 75c.
- A. B. C. IN BEE CULTURE by A. I. Root. Price, cloth \$1.25; paper, \$1.00.
- QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth, \$1.50.
- BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price in cloth, \$1.50
- PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY, by W Z Hutchinson. Paper, price, 25c.
- THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth, \$2.00.
- A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W. F. Clarke. Price 25c
- FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.
- SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.
- BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.
- HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers. Price, with name and address, per 1000, 3.25; per 500, \$2.00, per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

SHOW CARDS.



Size 12 x 18 inches.  
Each.....\$0 05  
Per 10..... 0 40

These are printed in two colors and are useful for hanging in the stores, where your honey is placed for sale. We have also "Bees for Sale," "Apiary Supplies," and others.

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

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues Cincinnati

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
One inch.....	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
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Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	25.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	30.00
Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	40.00
Eight inches.....	15.00	25.00	

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.40
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
"Rays of Light".....	1.80
"The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
"Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.80

TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

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

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

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7/8 Cords of Beech have been sawed by one man in nine hours. Hundreds have sawed 5 and 6 cords daily. "Exactly" what every Farmer and Wood Chopper wants. First order from your vicinity secures the agency. No Duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. Write for Illustrated Catalogue sent FREE to all. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 308 to 311 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

## BEES FOR SALE.

To Be Disposed Of At Once.

We have 200 colonies more than we require, and to any one who wishes to embark in the business, we will sell in lots of fifty or over, at a very low rate, and with satisfactory security we will meet our customer as to time, should it be needed. This is a splendid chance. The price will be away down low. If you have any thought of investing, at least write us for particulars.

**THE D. A. JONES CO.,**

BEETON, ONT.

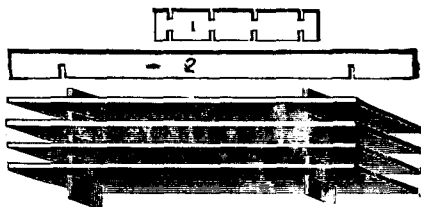
## FEEDERS.



We have quite a number of the ordinary Feeders yet in stock which we will sell at 40c each per 25, \$8.75. These cannot go by mail, so must be sent by express or freight.

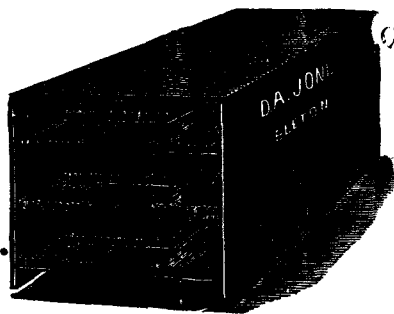
## IMPROVED CANADIAN FEEDER.

This is the Feeder spoken of on page 610 of the current volume of the JOURNAL. It is arranged with the float as shown in the engraving below. Holds 12 to 15 pounds of feed, and



may be divided making two feeders if needed. The price is 50c. each, made up; per 25, \$10.00. In flat each 40c.; per \$8.75. All orders can be filled by return freight or express.

## WINTER FEEDERS.



For feeding in winter, or at any time when the weather is too cold to admit of feeding liquids.

Price each, made up.....\$0 30  
 Per 10, "..... 2 75  
 Price each, in flat..... 20  
 Per 10, "..... 1 75

These are placed above the cluster, filled with candy which is made by taking pulverized or granulated sugar, and stirring it into honey nicely warmed up, until the latter will not hold any more in solution. Allow the mass to stand till both are thoroughly mixed. Then place in Feeders and set over frames, packing around nicely to keep in the heat!

**THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.**  
 BEETON.

# HONEY WANTED!

We will take all the No. 1 EXTRACTED HONEY that is offered us at  
**10c. PER POUND**

In exchange for supplies at our Catalogue prices. The honey is to be delivered at our own station, charges paid, but where it is sent to us in our own style of sixty pound tins we will allow 30 cents each for them or we will return them to the shipper at his expense. We cannot undertake to pay for any other style of package, though we will be agreeable to return them when empty.

For No. 2—off color—we will pay 9 cents per pound, same conditions as above.

For No. 3—Buckwheat and unsaleable grades for table consumption—we cannot offer more than 6 cents, as above.

Samples had better be sent us in all cases. They can be sent us safely, in small phials, which must be packed in wool or batting and put in a pasteboard box of suitable size.

For prices where supplies are not wanted, write us.

If you are satisfied that your honey will rank No. 1, you can send it along without sending sample.

Always send us an invoice of the weight and number of packages and put your name on every package.

Where it is not convenient for you to prepay the freight, we can pay it at this end and charge the amount on account.

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

IF

YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER

—TO THE—

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

THIS OFFER WILL INTEREST YOU.

This Special Offer is made to *Subscribers* of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

To *Every Subscriber* who will forward to us the name of a *new* subscriber, accompanied by \$1.00, before April 1st, we will send FREE a copy of Rev. W. F. Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," price 25 cents, or W. Z. Hutchinson's "Production of Comb Honey," price 25 cts.

To those sending us the names of two *new* subscribers, accompanied by \$2.00, we will send FREE a copy of James Heddon's "Success in Bee Culture," price 50 cents.

To those sending us three *new* names, with \$3.00, we will send Dr. C. C. Miller's "A Year among the Bees," price 75 cents.

To those sending us four *new* names and \$4.00, we will send A. I. Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," paper, price \$1.00.

To those sending us five *new* names and \$5.00, we will send either Prof. Cook's "Bee-keepers' Guide," cloth, or Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," cloth; price, each \$1.25

This offer is only to subscribers. Should anyone not at present a subscriber, wish to avail themselves of the offer, \$1.00 extra for their own subscription will make them eligible.

To all subscribers who send us ten *new* names and \$10.00, we will send FREE, Jones' No. 1 Wax Extractor, price \$4.00.

We will send sample copies for use in canvassing, on application.

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



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

Vol. III. No. 44      BEETON, ONT JAN. 25, 1888.      WHOLE No. 148

EDITORIAL.

NO Mr. R. McKnight, Owen Sound, is largely due the credit of putting the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association on a sound legal basis of management, and bee-keepers all over the country should feel indebted to him for it.

\*\*\*

We have received the January number of the *American Carp Culture*, which is published at Youngstown, Ohio, by L. B. Logan. This was formerly called the *National Journal of Carp Culture*, and is now in its fifth volume. The *Journal* is a sixteen-page, illustrated monthly and is, we believe, the only journal in the United States devoted to the interests of carp culture. We do not know very much about carp, but from a cursory examination we should judge that those interested will find in it much valuable matter. We will club it with the C.B.J. for \$1.40 per year.

Ontario Bee-keepers' Association.

SECOND DAY.

On nine o'clock on Wednesday the second day's session commenced. The first paper called for by the President was one by James Heddon on,

OVERSTOCKING.

The paper, however, we have not had yet. Following the paper by Mr. Heddon came one by Dr. Miller, entitled,

CAN THE SPECIALIST PRODUCE HONEY MORE CHEAPLY AND IN BETTER SHAPE THAN OTHERS? IF SO, WHY?

By *specialist* in this case I suppose is meant one who keeps a number of colonies and makes bee-keeping at least a principal part of his business, just where is the dividing line between one who is and one who is not a specialist may not be so easily determined. I suppose all would agree that a man who keeps a thousand colonies and devotes his whole time and thought to bee-keeping is a specialist, and one who owns a single colony which is left to take care of itself without the owner knowing whether the king or the drones lay the eggs, is not a specialist. Somewhere between these two lies a ground where it might be hard to tell whether a man were a specialist or not. Without any hair splitting, however, we may all agree that the specialist in bee-keeping devotes a considerable portion of his time and thought to the care of his bees and has enough colonies so that their failure or success may be a matter of serious concern to him.

I may as well frankly avow myself as a believer in specialties, but it is well to look at both sides. The general tendency is specializing in all departments. Our great-grandmothers cut the wool from the sheeps' backs, and without passing from their hands the wool was fashioned into stockings or coats. Now all that is changed. At least half a dozen persons take the place of one great-grandmother, each one pursuing his specialty, and so it is everywhere.

In an age so keen in the pursuit of wealth, there is no evading the conclusion that there must be money in settling down into specialties or it wouldn't be done. There are, however, ex-

ceptions to the general rules. Take the two cases we have supposed, one man with a thousand colonies, another with one.

The 1000 colonies man cannot produce honey for nothing, that is clear. He must have something to buy his bread. The one-colony man attaches little or no value to his bees. They cost him nothing and in the event of a failure of the honey crop he counts upon no loss for he has bestowed no labor on his bees, no study or thought. If they give him a crop, it is so much clear gain. He divides with his neighbor or takes his honey in a pail to the nearest store, and accepts whatever price is offered, as he is not particular what he gets for that which has cost him nothing. He counts it about the same as the wild grapes which grow in his fence rows, and which anyone can have for the gathering. Looking at it in this light, as between the man with 1000 colonies and the man with one, does it not look as if the latter has the best of it in point of cheapness? Looking at it no farther than this, I do not wonder that some hold the view that everyone should be encouraged to keep bees and that to have honey plentiful and cheap, all that is necessary is to have a bee hive at every man's door.

But let us see what is the result of this happy-go-lucky state of affairs. Has not this system been tried? I think close observation will bear me out in saying that before the days of specialists in bee-keeping, when honey "cost nothing," not one family had honey to eat where three now have it. Please don't forget that the plan of having bees kept one or ten colonies in a place is exactly the system that was in vogue fifty years ago, and is no new thing. Is the system practiced as much now as then? Look around you and see. People are not apt to give up that which is profitable. If the man with one colony can raise honey for nothing, does he follow it up year after year? Very seldom. The fact is take a series of years and he cannot produce his honey as cheaply as he can buy it of the specialist, and the strongest proof is his own actions.

I have just been looking over a list of beekeepers of ten years ago, and of those who were specialists not one in ten has left the ranks. On the other hand I recall to mind those who were non-specialists living about me ten years ago, and not one in ten of them to-day owns a bee, although some of them had as many as twenty colonies. Putting these two facts together, do they not show that the specialist can produce honey more cheaply than others? Else why does he keep at it and others give it up? The fact is the latter consider it a matter of luck.

If walking along the road I find a silver dollar

and pick it up, it costs me nothing, but I would hardly argue from that, that finding silver dollars in the road is the cheapest way of getting them as a steady business.

Very strong proof then that the specialist can produce honey more cheaply than others is the simple fact that he persists in the business when others give it up. Now, why can he produce it more cheaply? Why can you buy your coats and pants at the clothiers' more cheaply than your wife can make them? Because the clothier has the proper appliances and knows his business. Just so with the specialist in any line. The man who makes a specialty of bee-keeping is provided with books and papers. He studies his business and is thus less liable to make disastrous mistakes. Keeping a large number of colonies he can afford to be supplied with the best implements and labor saving appliances. Above and beyond everything else however is the one reason that the specialist knows his business. Can you expect anything else in any line of business than that the man who gives his best thought and energies to that business will succeed better than he who knows nothing about it?

To take the middle part of the subject last, the specialist will produce honey in better shape, for the same reason that he can produce it more cheaply, simply because he has better facilities and because he *knows how*.

There was considerable discussion on these papers.

After some routine business was transacted the directors adjourned for the purpose of preparing their report to be submitted for the election of the officers for the new year.

In the absence of the President, Mr. J. E. Frith was called to the chair.

#### THE QUESTION DRAWER

Was then reopened. The first question being:—

#### DOLLAR QUEENS.

Does it pay to buy dollar queens for the purpose of getting new blood in your apiary?

R. Parker believed that it did pay to get new strains of the dollar class.

Wm. Hill had had some very good queens at \$4 and \$5, but latterly he found that he could get just as good dollar queens. His idea was that it altogether depended upon from whom they were purchased.

R. E. Smith thought that just as good strains could be procured from dollar

queens. The only thing was that you could not always tell just how they were going to turn out.

CONTRACTING THE BROOD CHAMBER.

Shall we contract the brood-chamber by means of dummies or any other way during the honey season ?

ANSWER BY THE COMMITTEE. If you have all the bees you want, yes ; if not, no.

WINTERING WITHOUT BOTTOM BOARD.

Is it desirable to winter with or without bottom boards.

ANSWER BY COMMITTEE. With bottom board.

To this reply, all those who were in the habit of wintering without bottom boards, of course, differed.

VARIETIES OF HONEY.

In leaving honey to be entirely sealed before extracting, how do you keep the different varieties separate.

ANSWER BY COMMITTEE. Cannot do it.

KEEPING DOWN SWARMS.

What plan would you adopt to keep down swarms ?

ANSWER BY COMMITTEE. More room and plenty of ventilation.

ARE BEES ARRANGED IN DETACHMENTS.

Is it not a fact that bees are divided according to their work either as feelers, foragers or comb builders ?

ANSWER BY COMMITTEE. Do not know.

J. E. Frith. At certain stages they do ; as soon as they are able to take the field they go out.

D. Chalmers had observed bees taking wax and honey home at the same time.

R. Parker thought they did.

J. E. Frith said that G. M. Doolittle was of the opinion that they were divided up according to the work that had to be performed in the hive. If such were the case it was very important that bee-keepers should know it, as upon it would depend very much the time that combs should be built.

This ended the question drawer, and as the directors had not yet come, the chairman suggested that there be some discussion on foul brood. Most of what was said on this subject has already been published in the BEE JOURNAL, so that it is unnecessary for us to repeat it.

REPORT FOR 1887.

The following report of the directors was then read by Mr. McKnight :—

The Board of Directors beg to report that owing to our Association having assumed a new life under the Act of Incorporation, the amount of work necessary to perfect the organisation under this act has not been as fully accomplished as your directors desire. We look, however, to the new Board to complete this work, and we trust that before the end of next year the machinery will be in smooth running order.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, which will be submitted to you, will show the condition of the Association to be in a healthy state.

Your directors met in Toronto on the 16th of March last, on call from the President, to take into consideration the best means of keeping Canadian honey before the English people. No definite conclusion, however, was arrived at.

Your directors decided to give to each of the members of the present year (1887) a copy of "The hive and honey bee" by the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, which is now being revised by Messrs. Dadant & Sons, of Hamilton, Ill., as a *quid pro quo* for their membership fee.

An important event in the history of the year was the visit of Messrs. Thos. W. Cowan, editor of the *British Bee Journal*, and Ivar S. Young, editor of the *Norwegian Bee Journal*, which we believe, will tend to unite more closely the bee-keepers of this country with their British and Norwegian brethren.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. PETTIT, President.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The following are the receipts and expenditures of the Association for the past year :

RECEIPTS :

Balance on hand from last audit.....	\$ 33 21
Membership, 1887.....	145 00
Government Grant.....	500 00

\$678 21

EXPENDITURES :

Salary of Sec.-Treas., two years'.....	\$ 50 00
Expenses, Directors attending meetings..	86 45
Rural Canadian to 144 members.....	72 00
Auditors.....	4 00
General expenses, postage, stationery, telegrams, printing, etc.....	98 86
Appropriation to the use of the Association—re Langstroth's book.....	201 00
Balance on hand.....	166 90

\$ 678 21

W. COUSE, Sec.-Treas.

Moved by R. McKnight, seconded by J. Alpaugh, that the reports of the Board of Directors and Secretary-Treas. be received.—Carried.



## AFTERNOON SESSION.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The afternoon was spent in the election of officers, and in the routine business of the Association. The following are the officers for 1888 :

M. Emigh, Holbrook, President.

J. B. Hall, Woodstock, Vice-President.

## DISTRICT. DIRECTORS :

No. 1.—No representative.

No. 2.—J. K. Darling, Almonte.

No. 3.—No representative.

No. 4.—Allen Pringle, Selby.

No. 5.—No representative.

No. 6.—Wm. Couse, Streetsville.

No. 7.—A. Pickett, Nassagawaya.

No. 8.—Will. Ellis, St. Davids.

No. 9.—F. Malcolm, Innerkip.

No. 10.—R. McKnight, Owen Sound.

No. 11.—F. A. Gemmel, Stratford.

No. 12.—R. E. Smith, Tilbury Centre.

No. 13.—E. Schultz, Kilworthy.

## AUDITORS :

F. H. Macpherson, Beeton.

R. F. Holterman, Brantford.

Votes of thanks were moved to the Mayor and corporation of the town of Woodstock, to the Oxford Bee-keepers' Association, and to the officers of the past year.

The next meeting of the Association will commence on the second Tuesday of January, 1889, and will be held at Owen Sound.

## HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

Moved by F. H. Macpherson seconded by J. B. Hall, and resolved that Thos. W. Cowan, editor of the *British Bee Journal*, and Ivar S. Young, editor of the *Norwegian Bee Journal*, be honorary members of the Association, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the gentlemen named. Carried unanimously.

Mr. McKnight's paper was then read, on

## OUR LOCAL HONEY MARKET AND HOW TO CULTIVATE IT.

Until the production of honey in Canada becomes much greater than it is likely to be, the best market will be the home market. I have no sympathy with the class of bee-keepers who constantly lament over low prices and low sales, who strain their eyes to catch a glimpse of the proverbially green fields that are far away, the verdancy of which pales as they are approached. The demand for

honey and the prices paid for it are relatively as good here as elsewhere. I believe this country needs and will take all the honey its bee-keepers can supply. The experience of the past warrants this conclusion. What was the production of honey in this Province ten or twelve years ago as compared with its production now? And what its consumption then, as compared with its consumption to-day? Was there not a ton of honey put upon the market this year—poor though it was—for every one hundred pounds offered twelve years ago? Then the man who had honey to sell carried it to the drug shop. Now the provision dealers are his best customers. Then honey was used as medicine or partaken of as a luxury—now it is frequently found upon the breakfast table, and esteemed a wholesome, economical article of diet. What are the conclusions to be drawn from these facts? Obviously that the demand is keeping pace with the supply. That honey is no longer associated with drugs, or enjoyed only by the wealthy, but is steadily working its way into the homes of the people and onto the tables of the poor who are beginning to recognize the fact that its food value is worth what it costs them. It is true the price of honey now is much less than it was a decade ago, but it is also true that bee-keepers' requisites are better and cost less now than they did then, while the demand for what they produce is steadier and more extensive. To my thinking honey is now selling for all it is worth as an article of food, and he who looks for higher prices either here or elsewhere is doomed to be disappointed. The wholesale price of extracted honey in the Canadian market has ranged from seven to ten cents per lb. for some years past and I know of no market in which our bee-keepers can net better prices. I see nothing to prevent these prices being maintained if bee-keepers only show themselves equal to the requirements of the business they have embarked in. The general law that regulates the price of industrial and food products is "a living profit on the labor and capital employed in their production"—the supply and demand being well balanced. It cannot be denied that the demand for honey in Canada has kept pace with the supply, neither can it be disputed that present prices give a fair profit on the labor and capital employed in its production. The wisdom and the duty of cultivating the home market is therefore obvious. It is true we have good reasons for anticipating a steady increase in production as time rolls on but we have just as good reasons to look forward to a corresponding increase in consumption and a like increase in the demand; but these will not follow without an effort on the part of both the

individual bee-keeper and this association to keep the market active and steady. It will be vain to look to the middle men to do this. The output of the apiary is as yet a comparative stranger in the market, and it must be watched and protected by those most interested and not left to the tender mercies of those who care only for the profits to be made out of passing it from one hand to another. With this end in view the wants of our immediate neighborhoods must be fully met by keeping the local markets well supplied, and this should be attended to by those who have most in stock and most at stake. Such are not the class of bee-keepers who demoralize and destroy the local honey market, their interests lie in the opposite direction and these interests will be best conserved by not only abstaining from unsettling the market by cutting prices and unwisely pushing their goods into every hole and corner, but by preventing their neighbors who produce but little from doing so. It is I venture to say within the knowledge of every one of you that the cutting of prices, nay, the slaughter of honey is carried on by small, out-of-the-way bee-keepers who produce but little, have no regular customers and whose income is not materially affected whether they sell what little they have at ten cents or at five cents per pound. Such people having no market already established and not yet skilled in putting up their little in attractive forms, are compelled to sell it at or near home for whatever prices they are offered. The usual practice of such people is to empty their honey into crocks or milkpails, hitch to their democrats, drive into the nearest town or village and there make the rounds of the hotels and grocery shops disposing of it for whatever prices they can obtain and frequently selling it two or three cents per lb. cheaper to one man than they succeeded in getting from his neighbor; but in most cases trading it off to the shopkeeper for goods. The purchaser getting it by way of barter is generally willing to sell it to his customers for cash at what it nominally cost him. Thus both retail and wholesale prices are unsettled and the market demoralised. What is the remedy for this—the greatest obstacle we have to contend against in building up a steady profitable home trade? I think the only solution to the difficulty is for the larger bee-keepers in every community to become honey dealers as well as honey producers. Let them arrange with the class I have above described to take all their honey at the close of the season at prices that are fair to both parties and thus put themselves in a position to control their own market. I am persuaded that most small bee-keepers will be willing to meet their large brethren in a

scheme of this kind. The subsequent operations of the holder must be influenced by his situation. If he be an old stager he will have a greater or lesser business connection already established. If this be commensurate with what he has in stock he can bide his time and let the buyer seek him instead of him seeking the buyer. If it be necessary for him to push sales to effect a clearance of his stock he may adopt the means successfully pursued by some people and take to the peddling wagon. If this kind of traffic is distasteful to him he may select a few agents from among the shop keepers. It will be a mistake, however, on his part, if he seeks to put his honey into every grocery and provision store in a town. If he should succeed in placing it in all, it will necessarily be in small quantities, and when shop keepers take small quantities of an article they make little or no effort to push sales. If the article be honey they will likely put a gem jar or two filled with it in the window and stow the rest in some out-of-the-way place where it never strikes the eyes of their customers. I would rather sell ten hundred pounds to one dealer than thirty hundred to twenty dealers in the same town at the same time, if I wanted to establish a market in that place. Better establish one good agency and stock it well, than supply twenty store keepers with a little just to add variety to their stock. Let the holder select his man. He may be a grocer, a provision dealer or a baker. He must be a live business man occupying a prominent place on a leading business street with a showy front to his shop. Make arrangements for the entire use of one of his windows and some space on his counter to be exclusively occupied with your honey for a given time. Then with your goods put up in attractive show bottles and suitable packages dress or cause him to dress his window in such a way that the display will arrest the attention of every passer by, and I am free to say that man will sell more of your honey in a given time than twenty of his neighbors will do, keeping it as it usually is kept. But don't stop here. Send a case of your nicest comb to the editor of the town paper and advertise the "show" in its columns. If such a display filled even one shop window in every town and village throughout the land I am persuaded we would hear less of honey being a drug in the market for the jealousy of your agent's neighbors would soon be excited by his customers asking for that which he has not got, but which might be seen in such rich abundance in his competitors window across the street. In establishing such agencies care should be taken to encourage their success by charging no more than a fair price to the agent, and by

insisting upon him selling your goods at no more than a fair profit to himself. These are some of the many methods by which the local honey market may be improved by the efforts of local bee-keepers. The aid of this association can only be of an indirect kind. It can make its power felt however, and by its local aid it can at the same time effect much general good by keeping the industry and the product of the industry prominently before the public. To this end a portion of the government grant should be set apart, and may be employed in a variety of ways. A good plan in my opinion would be for the association to offer one or more prizes for the best and most attractive display of honey at the local horticultural and agricultural shows, such aid to be given only to those districts that have organised local associations already affiliated to the parent society. How lamentably bare of such displays our local and county shows generally are. Whereas if we were well represented at them a vast amount of good would be done in attracting attention and promoting sales. Still another matter that the association should take in hand is the general diffusion of knowledge pertaining to our industry among the masses. Here again the general meetings of the horticultural and agricultural societies may be made to serve our interest by our sending to each of them a representative of our association to remove the prejudices that are too common amongst their members against the so-called ravages of bees among fruits, etc. In nearly every district within our corporate limits there may be found one or more bee-keepers who could worthily represent our association at such meetings and who would be gladly welcomed and heard by them if our secretary intimated to their officers the fact of his intended presence as our delegate. But to guard against disappointment in such cases we ought annually to appoint one or more association lecturers to fill appointments in case no local man was available. The expenses of such would of course have to be met out of the government grant and in no better way can a portion of it be employed. "The relation of bees to flowers" might be dwelt upon by the lecturer at horticultural meetings and would indeed be a very good stock subject at all such meetings, or their work in fertilization and hybridization might either be incorporated or made a separate subject. Indeed the subject matter for lecturers is almost unlimited and I know we have more than one man in our ranks capable of doing the work in a way that would be at once instructive to his audience, beneficial to the industry and creditable to the association.

Discussion on this was deferred till the

evening session, which it was decided to hold.

#### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The next question for discussion was the constitution and by-laws to govern the Association. Mr. McKnight, of Owen Sound, the first Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, had made a draft of a "constitution and by-laws" which he thought would meet the wants of the Association in their incorporated state, and on motion the meeting went into committee of the whole, for the reading of the documents. After having been read over and slightly changed it was moved and seconded that the constitution and by-laws as read be adopted. The same was carried unanimously.

We expect to publish these in full in our next issue.—Ed.

#### EVENING SESSION.

President Emigh in the chair.

Moved by Mr. McKnight, seconded by Mr. Hall, that the minutes of 1887 as read be adopted. Carried.

A general discussion was then held on Mr. McKnight's paper.

Mr. McKnight believed strongly in having the larger bee-keeper purchase the honey of the smaller to prevent the markets from being demoralised.

Mr. Gemmel was also of the same opinion.

In reply to a question from Mr. Parker, Mr. McKnight thought that the 20 lb. tin was sufficiently large for ordinary purposes.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### DIRECTORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Directors was called by President Emigh at the O'Neil House at 7 p.m., on the last evening, at which were present Messrs. Emigh, Hall, Gemmel, McKnight and Couse.

Moved by J. B. Hall, seconded by F. A. Gemmel, that W. Couse be Secretary for 1888 at a salary of \$50. Carried.

Moved by J. B. Hall, seconded by F. A. Gemmel, that R. McKnight be Treasurer for 1888. Carried.

Moved by R. McKnight, seconded by F. A. Gemmel, that the President and J. B. Hall be delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Industrial Association in Toronto. Carried.

Moved by W. Couse, seconded by J. B. Hall, that R. McKnight be instructed to correspond and arrange with Messrs. Dadant & Son with respect to securing books for which an appropriation had been made by the last directors. Carried.

Moved by R. McKnight, seconded by J. B. Hall, that a vote of thanks be tendered "Amateur Expert" for his kind suggestion with reference to opening a place in England to secure works there for our library. Carried.

Moved by R. McKnight, seconded by J. B. Hall, that the Association do not give the *Rural Canadian* to members, and that the publisher be notified to that effect. Carried.

Moved by R. McKnight, seconded by J. B. Hall, that the President, Secretary and Messrs. Gemmel, Hall and McKnight be a sub-committee with power to attend to any special business which might come before the Board of Directors, at times when it was not possible to hold a general meeting.

The Board then adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

#### BEE-KEEPING AND FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

HERE seems to be a pretty general idea abroad that the farmers of the country are to be the "bee-keepers of the future." Such being the case is it not well to see that the farmers are given an insight into the best method of keeping bees? Why could not the lecturer, which the new "Constitution and By-laws" gives the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association power to appoint, be held ready to answer the call of the various "Farmers' Institutes" throughout the country, and at such meetings, deliver addresses on the simple questions of bee-keeping, such as amateurs and novices would need. Let the lectures be illustrated by means of maps, charts, etc., and let them contain just the information which the audience might require. A lecturer could do very much towards dispelling the erroneous idea which some farmers have as to the damage that bees do pastures. In the majority of instances the Farmers' Institutes pay the expenses of the talent which they have at their meetings, so that there would not be any

great expense attached to such an arrangement.

#### LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE.

HOSE who were members of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association for last year will have no cause to regret it. At the meeting of the Board of Directors, at Woodstock, they appropriated \$200 of the Government grant towards the purchase of a sufficient number of copies of the revision of Father Langstroth's work, now being done by the Messrs. Dadant of Hamilton, Ill. The price of the revision we do not know yet; the original is, however, sold at \$2, and we presume the former will not be much less, so that every member of the Association the past year has received \$3 for the \$1 expended, as well as having all the privileges of membership of the Association. We cannot, of course, say what members for the present year will receive—but they may all rest assured that it will be *full value* for their investment. It should not be necessary to hold out any inducement to bee-keepers to join the Association, nor do we anticipate that many will join *because of the monetary benefits* they may receive directly, but on account of the merits of the organization alone, let what else come as it may. Now, we do hope that the membership of all past members will at once be renewed, and we should be glad to see *every* subscriber to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL a member of the O.B.K.A. whether he has been in the past or not.

For the Canadian Bee Journal

#### BETTER HONEY WANTED.

HAVE just read Mr. Dunn's letter in the C.B.J. of Jan. 11th. I think Mr. Dunn must have misunderstood me when I said in my letter that the color and body were the *two main points* to judge honey by. I suppose I would have been better understood if I had said to be choice in flavor, both clover and basswood honey *must* be dead ripe the day it is extracted, very bright in color and extra thick in body at that time. I know from many years of experience that where the color and the body are, at the time of extracting, that the flavor will be there also, and that the flavor of honey is in proportion to its color and body, which are the *two main points* to judge honey by. Mr. Dunn says that

last summer he dipped off his storing can 60 lbs of honey nearly as thin as water, and after placing it in a very warm place it soon became quite equal in body and color to that in the bottom of the storing can—equal in appearance but not by any means in flavor. This, Mr. Dunn says, would seem to indicate that the color and the body may be present and the best flavor absent. The reason why the flavor was absent was because the body was absent at the time he extracted it. He admits himself that it was nearly as thin as water when he took it off the top of the storing can. That honey of Mr. Dunn's would have had a good flavor if he had left it with the bees until it had a body then it would have been dead ripe, and it would have had a very nice fine rich smooth flavor with both color and body. Thin, raw, unripened honey, nearly as thin as water never will have a good flavor. It will always be very poor honey and never should be sold for any more than second-class honey—in fact it is hardly second-class. I see Mr. Dunn speaks well of buckwheat for wintering his bees on. I used to like it for my bees too, and used to think that I could not get on well without it and for the sake of my bees I sowed four acres of buckwheat near the bees each year for six years so that I have had enough experience with that black trash to do me. Bees that are wintered on the summer stands should always have the very best of stores. Very much depends upon the quality of the stores and every beekeeper should provide his bees with nothing but the very best of stores for his bees to winter on. I have wintered many on the summer stands with buckwheat, and have found that very much depended on the winter. If it was a winter that the bees could fly often, all would be right, but if it was a winter that was very cold, during which the bees did not fly for over three months my losses would be much more among those that were wintered on buckwheat honey than those wintered on clover. I know from years of experience with buckwheat honey that it is not so good for bees to winter on as clover honey. I don't want any of that black trash to winter my bees on, and it will kill sales every time it is sold for table use, and a little of that black trash will stain a great deal of bright choice honey.

WM. McEvoy.

Woodburn, Jan. 18th, 1888.

We cannot be too particular in putting our honey in the market in the best possible condition. There can be no mistake if honey is allowed to ripen in the hive. There are, we believe, others beside Mr. Dunn who claim that honey ripened after it is extracted may be first class honey, and you say it can be ripened as thick after as before, in

fact thicker. While some might like the flavor others might not care for it, the flavor being slightly different.

Buckwheat honey is often gathered late in the season, and being very thin may not be ripened thoroughly before being sealed over. Now clover or basswood are gathered very early in the season when there is long continued warm weather, and must therefore be thoroughly ripened. If this same clover or basswood were stored a month or two later in the season, how much less body it would have when the bees are put in winter quarters. One reason why sugar syrup is preferable to late gathered honey, syrup is thick almost ready to be capped over, while the nectar from flowers is so very thin it requires much more ripening. The above points are well worthy our consideration.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

THAT NEW REVERSING APPARATUS.

DR. WM. S. ADAMS.—Enclosed find my subscription to your spicy weekly. I am taking four bee journals, and, did business justify me, would take more. I am only a beginner. If you have commenced delineating your inventions, please date my subscription back to cover the whole. I want to get a section case that I can transfer the outside to the centre at will. This I am doing now having the case in two sections, and *inverting*. While it works well, it is too complicated. I am anxious to see if you have not something that will "take me out of the wood."

Greys, Md, Jan. 10, 1888.

We believe that we will be able to guide you "out of the woods" as you put it, Doctor, just as soon as our engravers get their work done. We have not been so hurried as we might have been. In a week or two, however, bee-keepers will all be "waking up" after the "hybernation" for the winter, and will be looking out for their requirements for next season. By that time we will have our engravings ready, and with them will be given a full and explicit description of our invention, which we trust will meet with a fair amount of approval. We want all the criticism going too, so if it don't "strike" you as "just the thing" we want you to speak.

ITALIANISING—HAVING QUEENS ON HAND.

ROBT. KENNEDY SR.—I wish to do some Italianising in the spring. I want to put Italian queens in three or four hives of German bees; cannot get the old queen, but when they swarm I thought of putting Italian queens in the parent colonies, if I could have them on hand at the time. Now, can they be kept ready for an emergency like this and how?

Bethany, Ont., Jan. 5, 1888

By using a queen nursery you could without difficulty keep queens on hand

for a week or two ahead if it was necessary, and if you kept the queens caged in the hives into which you wish to introduce them after the old queen had left with her swarm, you could at once liberate her, and the work of introduction would be done—but it would have to be done promptly when the bees were in a state of commotion and less likely to notice the stranger amongst them. Another thing in her favor would be that she has already got "sort of acquainted" with them as it were, having been an inmate of the hive for a few days previous. If not done at once, then she should be caged on the comb, and introduced in the regular way. All the queen cells would, of course, have to be cut out or destroyed. The queen nurseries are of much value in any yard, and they are fast coming into general use.

#### THE SEASON AROUND STRATHROY.

J. W. GIBSON.—I cannot afford to be without the JOURNAL, and until I began taking it I had no idea we had such a good paper in Canada. I have lots of bee chat if I could only visit you, but my occupation forbids. Last season was very poor around here, but as for myself, I have no cause complaint. I work my bees on Root's plan, and while they are busy working for me, I am also just as busy working for myself. My father died when I was nine years of age, and I have had no leisure, but have been steadily working ever since, hence my education has been neglected, otherwise I would write you a longer letter.

Strathroy, Jan. 6th, 1888.

Many thanks, friend Gibson, for your kind remarks in reference to the JOURNAL. We find that our many duties prevent us from giving it as much attention as our subscribers are really entitled to, but we hope to gradually overcome these difficulties, and increase its value until all of our bee friends feel as you do, that they cannot do without it. Having plenty to do seems to us to be one of the blessings that many of us are forced to enjoy. Idleness is liable to beget mischief, so that while we are busily engaged with the ordinary pursuits of life we might mix a little joy with them and make everything about our homes happy, and our surroundings pleasant. Let us hear from you as often as possible with every new item in reference to bee-keeping, or with any experience you have which will be beneficial to our readers.

#### WINTERING IN A LIGHT CELLAR.

H. S. BALL.—I am trying wintering my bees in a light cellar, and thus far they seem to be doing well. I am of the opinion that a light cellar is drier and healthier, but will they come out of the hive too much is the question? Please give us your views on this subject.

Granby, Que., Jan. 4th, '88.

We have no personal experience to offer on this subject, never having tried wintering in repositories which admitted light; but we have had a number of reports from others who have wintered successfully in light cellars. Our own experience has shown that when light is admitted to a repository, usually kept dark, that it has a decided tendency to disturbance. This may be, however, because of the suddenness of the admission of the light, and not merely the result of its presence. An argument which might be advanced in support of this position, is that no matter how dark the repository, an examination will show that a great number of bees have flown or crawled out, throughout the winter, and that with a moderate light, no greater number would die. We incline to the opinion that the temperature of the cellar has a very great deal to do with this, *i. e.*, if the temperature be correct, the admission of the light does not create much disturbance, if done gradually. We should like to have some reports on this point from those who have tried wintering as described in Mr. Ball's letter. Mr. A. Bridge, of Westbrook, wrote us, some time since, an article, which appeared in the JOURNAL, on this point. We should like to have his experience up to the present time.

#### TINNED WIRE BY MAIL.

W. C. PUTNEY.—Can you send the one pound spools of wire by mail? if so, what will be the cost, post paid.

We can forward it by mail as "parcel" post at the rate of 6c. for each oz. The rate per spool would be just 30c, exactly what the wire itself costs. The price of the spools of one pound, by mail, post-paid, is therefore 60c. It is much better to order it along with other goods, when the cost of the charges would hardly be appreciable.

#### EXTRACTING FROM THE BROOD CHAMBER.

When extracting, do you do so from the brood comb, and at how low a temperature is it safe to do so?

This question you will find pretty well discussed in the report of the meet-

ing of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, in that portion of it which appeared in the issue of the JOURNAL of January 18th. The general opinion seemed to be that it was best not to make a business of extracting from the brood-chamber, doing so only when it was necessary to give the queen more room, and perhaps this is just about the safest advice to give. By using the division board of perforated metal you can extract from the *body* of the hive, and not disturb the brood-chamber. As to the temperature for extracting, we would advise that it is safe to extract at any time there is honey coming in, unless under exceptional circumstances, when you want to extract store combs. Do not think of extracting from the brood-chamber at such a season.

#### CHANGING BROOD FROM ONE HIVE TO ANOTHER.

Will the bees throw out the brood from combs which have been put into their hive from a strange colony?

Under correct conditions nothing like the above will occur in the changing of brood.

#### HIVE COVERS.

Do the covers to your S. W. hives set on top even, or are they large enough to slip down around the outside? I refer to the slanting roof.

East Hartley, Que., Dec. 29th, '87.

The covers to which you refer, are made so they slip down over the top of the hive about an inch.

#### AN UNSUCCESSFUL BEE-KEEPER—ELEVEN COLONIES FROM ONE—RUNNING FOR INCREASE.

JACOB BULL.—I enclose my subscription for another year, and I forward you a report of my success and non-success in the business. I have not reported sooner because I did not wish to discourage those just starting in the business who might prove more successful than I. I have been keeping bees ten years and have never sold more than ten pounds of honey and no bees or queens, but I have bought a good many swarms of bees, and some seven dollars worth of queens from the D. A. Jones Co. Yes! and I have bought *honey* several times too. Last fall I fed \$15 worth of granulated sugar in the form of syrup to my bees. I have no doubt my bad luck in the business has been owing to bad management. Until last summer my business kept me from home most of the summer and then my winter losses were heavy and so my stock kept low. Last spring I started with six colonies, five of which were very weak. My object was to increase my stock and I did it. The one swarm which was good in the spring increased to eleven; the old one gave off seven, and the first swarm gave off three, all of which I put in different hives, and I think they are all in good condition

at the present time. One of my old colonies did not swarm at all last summer, but I have now in my cellar twenty-three colonies, after having lost two—one going away and the other one being robbed out after the comb melted one hot day. Of course I got very little honey last season, however, I expect my bees will come out in good order in the spring, and if so I intend to see that they gather honey next summer, and not spend their time swarming as they did last season. I intend to allow one swarm to come off as early as possible; then to renew the old swarm and place the new one in its stead, giving both plenty of room, which I think will prevent after swarms. In the spring I will let you know how they have come through the winter.

Weston, Ont, Jan. 9, 1888.

No doubt if you have a good season this year you will make up for all mishaps. That must have been a wonderful colony to increase to eleven all in apparently good condition. You will be sure to succeed in the end, as determination and skill are what have made our best bee-keepers. If you had a shade board over your hive, or had given it some ventilation, you would not have lost the colony by the combs melting down. You could not expect to get honey last season and increase as much as you did, but even those who did not increase but little got perhaps no more honey. If you do not allow them to increase more than one to each colony, *i.e.* double your spring count, making them yield you all the surplus honey over and above their stores you will no doubt have better success in wintering. By all means give us your results of wintering, especially of that eleven colonies. We like to receive "reports discouraging," and we as gladly publish them, just as if they were the best. We do not wish to be held guilty of "showing up the bright side only," as all us publishers of bee-papers were charged with doing at the late convention.

#### FROM 8 TO 53 IN TWO YEARS.

MRS. M. WELLS.—I suppose you think I have made poor progress in bee-keeping when you have not heard from me since I embarked in the business but I shall endeavor to give you a statement since I purchased the eight colonies from you in the spring of 1886. That summer I increased to twenty colonies, took 300 lbs. of extracted honey, fed 100 lbs. of granulated sugar for winter stores, left each colony to weigh about fifty-five lbs. each. I put the twenty colonies into winter quarters about the 10th of Nov. The temperature in my bee-house was about from 42° to

45° during winter. All came out in spring in first-class condition. Sold two for \$20, leaving me eighteen to commence with last spring. Like all the rest that I read of in your valuable JOURNAL, the spring was all that could be desired and the little army set to work for a heavy summer's siege, and gallant soldiers they are but Mr. Drought disappointed them, but for all that they did not forget to increase their army. The increase is something wonderful, being from eight colonies to fifty-three. I sold one for \$5, that is without the hive, took 500 lbs. of extracted honey; took first prize at the county fair for best quality of extracted honey. I could have sold 2000 lbs. of extracted honey at home early last fall; there is a great demand for a good quality of extracted honey. This fall I fed 200 lbs. of granulated sugar, doubled up two colonies into one and put fifty-one colonies in the bee-house in good condition. They are doing well and I can look at them every day without disturbing them very much. The bee-house is a small one, and an old fashioned one at that. It answered a very good purpose last winter and I hope will do the same this winter. It is 12x6 ft. long, and 6½ ft. high, two feet walls with sawdust. The top ventilator is in the centre of the upper floor, and an iron pipe running under the centre of the wall on one side, in the shape of a new moon, carries fresh air in from below. Last winter we had to keep the inside ventilator closed most of the time, but this winter that difficulty is over, from the quantity of colonies that are placed in so small a space. The temperature is 42° to 45°. I am looking forward to a busy summer. I cannot complain of my success in bee-keeping as yet. There are drawbacks in every line of business, and one should not complain. Wishing you the compliments of the season, and all success to bee-keepers in general, I record this from the Harriston Poplar Grove Apiary. Enclosed you will find it for renewal of the C.B.J., which is "meat and drink" to all bee-keepers.

Harriston, Jan. 3rd, 1888.

You surely cannot complain of your success since embarking in the business having passed through two of the worst seasons, and having fifty-one colonies now in winter quarters, besides those you sold. The quantity of honey taken shows clearly that you must have managed your bees with a great deal of skill, and they must have been of excellent strain, and in good condition, or you could not have succeeded so well. Wintering every colony the first season after such a large increase, is another proof that ladies are quite as capable of managing bees as men. We see no reason why you should not favor the rest of the lady bee-keepers through the C. B. J. with items of interest from time to time and thereby become a benefactor to the bee-keeping fraternity.

### Convention Notices.

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Bee-keepers' association will be held on Feb. 8th and 9th, 1888 in Tilbury Centre.

E. J. BURGESS, Sec'y.

The Eastern Townships Bee-keepers' Association will hold a convention on Monday, Jan. 16th, 1888, in hall over printing office, Cowansville, at 10 a.m. All bee-keepers are requested to be present as there is important business to attend to.

Dunham, P. Q.

R. P. SMALL, Sec.

The Eastern New York Bee-keeper's Association will meet in Convention on January 24th, 25th and 26th, 1888, in Agricultural Hall, Albany, N.Y. Everyone is welcome. We are sure to have a pleasant and profitable meeting. J. Aspinwall, Sec. Thos. Pierce, Pres.

Barrytown, N.Y.

Gansevoort, N.Y.

### WISCONSIN BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next annual meeting will be held at Madison, Feb. 8th. A good time is expected. The following is the program:—President's Address—C. A. Hatch, Ithaca. Notes from American Bee-keepers' Convention—F. Wilcox, Manston. Relation of producer to commission merchant—A. V. Hislop, Milwaukee. The Heddon Hive and how to use it—W. H. Putman, River Falls. How to build a bee-cellar—D. D. Damher, Madison. How to get the best extracted honey—E. France, Platteville. Comb or extracted honey, which?—F. Minnick, North Freedom.

### HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Haldimand Bee-keepers Association will be held in the Town Hall, Cayuga, on Friday, 20th inst., at 11 a.m., when the following program will be presented: 1. Election of officers. 2. Is salt a necessary element for bees? 3. How soon should bees be packed for winter? Are chaff hives preferable? 4. Which is the more profitable, comb or extracted honey, and how to secure the largest yield? 5. Spring management, to make ready for the honey harvest. You are particularly requested to attend.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Sec.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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

PUBLISHERS,

D. A. JONES,  
Editor  
and President.

F. H. MACPHERSON,  
Asst. Editor  
and Business Manager.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BRETON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 25, 1888

### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We are prepared to buy any quantity of No. 1 Section Honey. Those having such for sale.





## 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 they will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is **especially** intended for those who have bees or other goods for exchange for something else, and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, etc. for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

**WANTED.**—Extracted honey to be delivered between Feb. 1st and June 1st, 1888. Give lowest cash price on cars.

EDWARD LUNAU.

Buttonville, Ont.

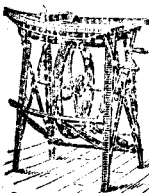
**\$1.00** Will secure you by mail, post paid, 250 Noteheads and 250 Envelopes with your name, business and address printed on the corner of each. Send in your order now. **THE D. A. JONES CO.**, Beeton, Ont.

**HONEY.**—We can take all that offers in exchange for supplies, at prices found in another advertisement in this issue. **THE D. A. JONES CO.**, Beeton, Ont.

**SECTIONS.**—We have a large lot of V groove sections put up in 500 boxes in the following sizes, viz., 3½x4½x1½ 3½x4½x1½, double slotted, which we will sell at \$2 per package, and will take as pay either honey or cash. **THE D. A. JONES CO.**, Beeton, Ont.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines 1st winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap, 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of beehives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. & O. H. BARNES, 574 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21

### BEE-KEEPERS ADVANCE

Is a Monthly Journal of 16 Pages. 25 CENTS PER YEAR. Clubbed with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for \$1.10. Sample copy sent free with our catalogue of supplies. Don't forget to send name and address on a postal to

J. B. MASON & SONS,  
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## CANADIANS-

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### BEE-KEEPERS MAGAZINE

the only independent publication on bee culture in America, by sending 50 cents to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive subscriptions for it. Sample copy sent free by addressing a postal to

BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE,

Barrytown, N. Y.

## CANADIANS

Want to supply their wants at home as much as possible, but heretofore they have not been able to do so, at least for bees by the pound, frames of brood, and nuclei. We have decided to furnish them at the prices as found in the following table :

### BEEES BY THE POUND.

	May	June	July	Aug <sup>st</sup>	Sept.
Bees, per ½ pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus.	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
3 " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

Frames of brood cannot be sent alone.

Queens are not included in above prices. Choose the kind you want and add enough to price found here to cover cost of queen.

Two frame nucleus consists of ½ pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive.

Three frame nucleus, same as two-frame, with the addition of another half pound of bees, and another frame of brood, etc.

All prices here quoted are for frames that will fit the "Jones" or "Combination" hive.. You may have whichever style you desire. Be sure to specify when ordering.

The above must go by express.

### QUEENS.

	Homebred	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgins
May	2 00		2 50	3 00	
June	1 50	1 00	2 00	3 00	0 60
July	1 00	90	2 00	2 50	50
August	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
September	1 50	1 50	2 50	2 75	
October	2 00		2 50	3 00	

### FULL COLONIES.

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

The above prices are for up to four colonies ; five colonies up to nine, take off 3 per cent.; ten colonies and over, 5 per cent. Colonies as above will each have six to eight frames of brood bees and honey, and good laying queen.

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

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**Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,  
and Bee-Keepers,**

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER  
YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

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

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

up, and of the various parts made up, so that should there be any portions of the hive you do not wish you can easily ascertain what deductions to make.  
Sample hive, made up.....\$2 90.  
Add ten per cent if you wish the hive painted.

**PRICES OF PARTS.**

	made up	flat.
Bottom stand.....	12	09
Bottom-boards.....	15	11
Entrance blocks (two).....	08	08
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60	45
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	10	07
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30	25
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60	50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15	13
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15	15
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	10	10

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

**DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.**

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent. ; 10 or more, 7 1/2 per cent. ; 25 or more, 10 per cent. ; 50 or more, 15 per cent. These discounts are off the prices quoted above, either nailed or in flat.

**INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.**

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

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

## HEDDON HIVES !



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

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

Sample hives we make with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

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

## Heddon's 1887 Circular.

**NOW READY.**

### ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

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

Address,

**JAMES HEDDON,  
DOWAGIAC, MICH.**

# TOOLS For BEE-KEEPERS

## HAMMERS.

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

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

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

## SCREW DRIVERS.

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

## TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

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

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

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

## TWO FOOT RULES.

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

## HAND SAWS

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

## PANEL SAWS.

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

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

## PLANES.

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

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

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

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**CHAS. DADANT & SON,**

HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

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never fails to bring results. Samples sent on application. Prices printed with your name and address, 10c. Sec.; 25c. \$1.25 50c. \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25.

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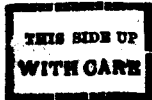
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### Clarke's Bird's Eye View of Bee-keeping

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High Side Walls. 4 to 14 square feet to the pound. Wholesale and Retail Circulars and samples free.

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On sections until March 1st. Send for free price list of everything needed in the apiary. Foundation wholesale and retail. Alsike clover seed cheap. Sample section on application.

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## OUR 60 LB. TINS.

We have already sold enough of these to hold a crop of over 100,000 lbs of honey. They are better made than ever, and are encased in our new style of wooden case. Have a large screw top, as well as a small one, and are thus excellent for granulated as well as liquid honey. The prices are:

- Each.....\$ 0 50
- Per 10.....4 80
- Per 25.....11 25
- Per 100.....42 00

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