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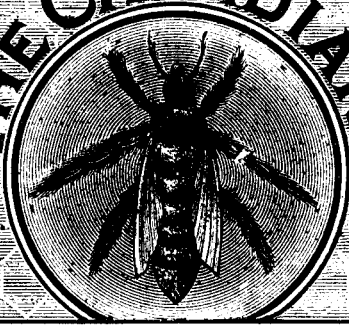
VOL. III, NO. 38

1887

DECEMBER 14

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

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

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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 tasting.

Price, 10 Cents.

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

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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.
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- PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY, by W Z Hutchison. Paper, price, 25c.
- THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langs. Cloth. 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.

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PURE
HONEY
FOR SALE.

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 Bee-Keepers." 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.

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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 everyone, 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.

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

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	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
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Two inches.....	4.50	7.50	12.00
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Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

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AND

"Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
"Canadian 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 ".....	1.20
"The Bee-Hive".....	1.25

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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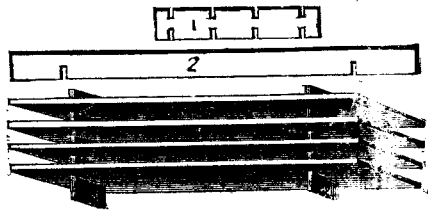
FEEDERS.



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.

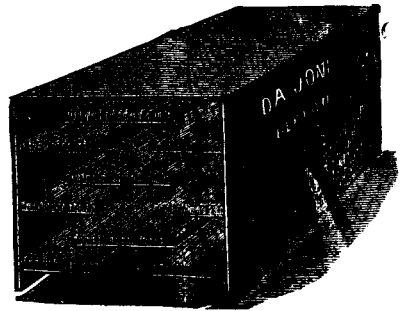
This is the Feeder spoken of on page 610 of the current volume of the JOURNAL. It is arranged with the float as shown in the engraving below. Holds 12 to 15 pounds of feed, and



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., LD.,
 BEETON.



A NEW INVENTION
NO BACKACHE.
RUNS EASY
 7 1/2 Cords of Beech have been Sawed by one man in nine hours. Hundreds have sawed 5 and 6 cords daily. "Exactly" what every Farmer and Wood Chopper wants. First order from your vicinity secures the Agency. No Duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. Write for Illustrated Catalogue sent FREE to all. Address **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 303 to 311 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.**

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.

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.



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. 38 BEETON, ONT. DEC. 14, 1887. WHOLE No. 142

EDITORIAL

WE are having statistics of the honey crop, and other information of an interesting character collected, and we hope in the course of three weeks or a month to be able to present them to our readers.

* * *

We regret very much that we could not be present at the Michigan Convention, which was held on the 7th and 8th inst. Our Mr. Jones is away up in Muskoka on a deer-hunting expedition, and the time of the writer is so taken up with the other branches of our business that it is impossible to spare the time it would take to go to Saginaw. We regret it because we shall miss the treat we have looked forward to ever since our meeting at Ypsilanti, where we met so many friends last year.

* * *

In our last issue the article of "Amateur Expert" promised you an engraving of the "grandmother's apiary" from a sketch made by the senior editor while in England. We are sorry to tell you that the sketch was so that our engraver could make nothing of it, and we are therefore reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure.

* * *

From all reports they must have had a grand time at the convention in Chicago. It only adds the more to our regrets that we were not personally present.

We congratulate Dr. Mason—that "sinner"—on his elevation to the Presidency of the North American Bee-keepers' Association, and also the latter on its having for president one of its most "weighty" members. Long may this International association flourish!

The next meeting will be held at Toledo, O. Date to be set by the executive committee.

* * *

HEATHER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

On page 719 Mr. Jas. Baptie, Springville, states that he understood through some one that there was a bee-keeper in York Co., N.B., who had some 300 acres of heather under cultivation. We called on our subscribers in that province to learn the facts of the case, but we have not heard from any yet on that point, excepting Mr. John M. Swan, of Tweedside, York Co., N.B., to whom we wrote. We quote his postal card:

TWEEDSIDE, NOV. 17.—I do not know of any large bee-keepers in the whole Province of New Brunswick, nor have I ever heard of heather growing in America, but I should like very well to try it. I am very much afraid your correspondent has been wrongly informed.—JOHN M. SWAN.

It seems likely that Mr. Swan would know something about such a thing as the above, so that we incline to the opinion that Mr. Baptie has been wrongly informed. Perhaps, however, he can give us some further information

It is certainly desirable that we should satisfy ourselves on this point.

Speaking of Grimshaw's Apifuge Mr. McKnight, of Owen Sound, says in a late number of the *British Bee Journal*: "I see Mr. Grimshaw is defending his Apifuge against all assailants. I have a bottle of it here, but have not yet tested it, so cannot speak personally of its good or bad effects, but I had an opportunity of seeing it tested for another purpose than that of keeping bees at bay. The swamps of Canada and the United States teem with mosquitoes in the spring and early summer. When Mr. Cowan visited Mr. Jones at Beeton I accompanied him. While there we made an excursion into a neighboring swamp in search of the bee-plants. Mosquitos are especially fond of "green" blood (we call everybody "green" who has lately arrived from the old country.) The vicious insects 'went' for Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Cowan 'went' for the bottle of Apifuge he had in his pocket. Applying some of the contents to the wound from which the 'pesky' critter had withdrawn its long proboscis the usual swelling did not result, whilst another wound to which he did not apply the fluid, very soon developed the ordinary symptoms of local poisoning. If Apifuge proves an effective remedy for mosquito bites, there is an unlimited field of usefulness for it on this continent, for mosquitoes are a terrible pest to all who have to spend their time in the woods. Surveying parties, hunting and fishing parties, etc., often smear themselves with grease, paraffin and other supposed protections against their attacks. If Apifuge be a cure it will find a ready sale. Mr. Grimshaw may put this in his scrap book, and three witnesses will testify to its correctness when called upon."

THE NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY.

After the reading of Mr. R. A. Burnett's essay on "Commission Men and the Honey Market," the following discussion ensued:

E. J. Oatman advised bee-keepers to send their honey to only one commission man in the same city, otherwise it comes into competition with itself, and each commission man, in his anxiety to make sales, will cut prices.

President Miller preferred to sell in his home

market, but when he could do better by sending his honey to a commission man, he did so.

J. H. Robertson, Mich., would not give a cent for the best home market. He would not bother with it. He had not sold five pounds in his home market the last year.

J. A. Green, had lost nothing by dealing with commission men. He had dealt with many of them, using the ordinary precautions.

James Heddon said, in that convention that we were going to have last May, if we could have gotten the Chicago papers to have said that the bee-keepers had "squealed;" that the price of honey was too low; that it didn't grow on the bushes; that something must be done or they would be compelled to go out of the business—if we had only accomplished this much the effect would have helped us sufficiently to have paid for holding the convention.

Dr. A. S. Haskins, Mich., remarked that there was one more point that had not been touched upon, viz., statistics. The producers of grain, and the dealers, know what the crop is, and prices are governed accordingly. The same thing is needed with honey. We should not only know how much honey there is, but *where* it is.

President Miller said this was the one thing that it was possible for bee-keepers to do to help themselves. He did not want to throw cold water on any such scheme, but it was tried a few years ago to get some statistics, and the trouble was that so many would not report; would not even spend one penny to send in a report.

H. R. Boardman derived much benefit from reading the reports in the journals. He thought they ought to be encouraged.

N. W. McLain had done what he could to induce the Commissioner of Agriculture to include honey in the statistical reports; but said more could be done in this direction by bee-keepers writing to the Commissioner.

James Heddon said the short letters in the bee journals had covered three-fourths of the ground that could be covered by a statistical report furnished by the government. If these reports could be gathered and formulated by the editors, it would be an excellent thing.

Prof. Cook suggested that four bee-keepers be selected in each State to send regular reports to some bee periodicals; these men to be paid by the editors.

A. I. Root agreed to do this.

It was voted that, in the future, officers elected at the preceding meeting, shall continue their duties until the close of the convention.

The meeting then adjourned until 7.30 p.m.

EVENING SESSION,

CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT.

Mr. A. I. Root asked what could be done to secure a proper classification of freight as pertains to bee-hives, honey and apiarian goods. Bee hives are different from what they were once, they no longer have drawers and glass boxes, but the railroad still class them with looking-glasses, and place the rate on extracted honey higher than on syrup. These things need righting.

After some discussion it was voted that Mr. T. G. Newman be requested to see what could be done in the matter, and that he be instructed to present a bill for whatever expenses he incurred.

PLACE FOR HOLDING NEXT CONVENTION.

It was decided by vote to hold the next convention at Toledo, O. The time for holding the meeting to be fixed by the executive board.

Election of officers resulted as follows :

President, Dr. A. B. Mason, Aurburndale, O. ;
Secretary, W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich. ;
Treasurer, Mrs. L. Harrison, Peoria, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Illinois, Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo ; Indiana, I. R. Good, Nappanee ; Florida, G. W. Webster, Lake Helen ; Iowa, Eugene Secor, Forest City ; Michigan, W. E. Gould, Fremont ; New York, G. M. Doolittle, Borodino ; Ohio, Miss Dema Bennett, Bedford ; Ontario, R. F. Holtermann, Brantford ; Wisconsin, Franklin Wilcox, Mauston ; Vermont, A. E. Manum, Bristol ; Quebec, H. F. Hunt, Villa Mastai.

A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Newman for his services in securing such a good place for holding the convention, also for obtaining reduced rates at the Commercial Hotel, etc., and regrets were also expressed that sickness prevented him from attending all the sessions of the convention.

The Secretary was voted \$35 for his services.

A discussion then followed on :

THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

The main point under discussion was whether it was advisable to try and induce the government to add the seed to its list of seeds for free distribution. Mr. Chapman was present and explained how much work it was to gather and dry the seed. He had about 1200 pounds, and it was worth \$2 a pound. Nearly all who spoke were opposed to the raising of anything for honey alone, unless it was something that would spread and take care of itself, and, upon an expression (not a vote) being taken, it was found that opinion was equally divided, and the matter was dropped.

Then came a short discussion upon :

SHIPPING HONEY.

In reply to question, Mr. Burnett said honey ought always to go by freight. When sent by express the rapid handling, the tossing from one man to another, breaks loose the combs ; and it is more difficult to collect damages of an express than a railroad company. A difference in size and style of crate is desirable ; as a rule, however, single tin cases are preferable, and small cases are more saleable.

James Heddon thought commission houses were dirty places for honey, the rolling out and in of dirty boxes and barrels and hen coops, and the dust from sweeping soiled the crates. In shipping honey he was careful to get a clean can, if it was not clean he cleaned it. He put straw under the cases and packed it around them between them and the sides of can. He also boarded across in front of them. When the honey reached its destination it would be loaded upon a dirty dray, the cases stepped upon with dirty shoes, and so the daubing continued. The only clean cases of honey he had seen on Water St. were some sent by Mr. Hutchinson, and they were wrapped with paper. He thought commission houses should be kept cleaner, and a clean dray, with springs, kept to cart in the honey.

Mr. Burnett said Mr. Hutchinson had requested the removal of the paper wrappings upon the arrival of the honey, which showed that he did not fear the soiling of the crates after they reached their destination.

A. I. Root had been down on South Water St. and thought the commission houses not as clean as they ought to be. Perhaps they could do no better, but, were he a commission merchant, he would try.

N. W. Betsinger said that the crates were soiled *en route*. In the first place they were piled up on a dirty floor in the depot before shipping, then carried into a car with a dirty floor, when the soiled bottoms of the bottom tier of crates now come in contact with the tops of other crates. When the car was unloaded the bottom tier, which had been soiled on the car floor came in contact with the top of other crates, and each time the crates were handled there was a farther distribution of the dirt. To this might be added the cinders and dust that came in through the cracks around the doors, also the marks left by grimy fingers.

The convention now adjourned until 9 a.m. on Friday.

The discount off prices as found in our catalogue for hives, sections and all goods which will not be wanted for use till next season will be 10 per cent till further notice. t f.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

SOME NOTES ABOUT BEES.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* for November, always friendly to bee-culture and the bee-keeper, has some interesting notes under this caption as follows: A recently published book by Mr. Frank R. Cheshire, lecturer at South Kensington, gives some curious items of information about bees. A lens magnifying fifty times will reveal the tracheæ, and also the beautiful "salivary glands, which a skillful operator may extract through the head, after immersing the insect up to its neck in wax." There is considerable discussion among apiarists as to the uses of these glands, in which is incidentally included the question whether bees feed their young by regurgitating semi-digested food, or by a glandular system producing a nutritive secretion. Mr. Cheshire finds in the digestive system in which "the salivary and gastric secretions perform precisely the same functions in both" * * * a most helpful similarity of physical structure between mankind and bees." Bees have, however, the great advantage over mankind of being able to carry a large stock of food and drink in their insides, and of having the power of feeding upon these stores by means of what is called the "stomach-mouth," at pleasure; or, if they choose, they can convert these provisions into building materials. Their foot is furnished with a very sharp and powerful claw, and with a sort of soft pad that gives out a clammy secretion, by means of which they are able to walk on smooth surfaces. It is by the claws that bees hang one to another in swarming. The cutting off of a bee's head does not apparently of necessity kill it, for "drones in confinement will sometimes live very much longer without their heads than with them." The head, however, is not an important part of the bee, which has a larger proportion of brain than many other insects. The poisonous property of the sting of bees lies in the formic acid it discharges, which is also "probably associated with some other toxic agent." The idea that the bee invariably dies after stinging is a vulgar error. "It will, if allowed time, generally carry its sting away by travelling round upon the wound, giving the instrument a screw movement until it is free." More usually, however, the bee is not allowed time to travel round, "and she loses not only the sting and the venom gland and sac, but also the lower portion of the bowel, so that her death follows in an hour or two." We are further informed that no bee inflicts a wound "until she has examined the nature of the surface to be punctured, using a

pair of very beautiful organs called palpi, elaborately provided with feeling hairs and their nerve-ends." I should think from the "word and blow" manner in which the sting is sometimes given that the preliminary "examination" must be of a rather brief character.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

A SEASON'S WORK,

OBSERVATIONS MADE BY J. F. DUNN DURING THAT TIME.

YOU ask for my report of the season's work, and I gladly comply with your request—first, because I believe that the poor reports, as well as the good ones, should be published, and second, because I have been intending to do so for some time but have been too busy. After feeding back for winter stores, I did not have much over 25 lbs of honey per colony, a little over one-half of which is comb. As I call less than 80 lbs. per colony, (spring count), of comb honey a poor year, it will be seen that this is an exceptionally poor one. We had a dry March and a wet April, then followed a very warm, dry May. Everything came on then with a hot-bed growth, but a cold, wet June was unfavorable for honey gathering. Very little surplus was taken from white clover. Linden bloomed unusually early, and there were days during that flow in which honey came in very fast, then the drouth fairly cooked the blossoms, the thermometer ranging all the way from 86° to 96° in the shade with no rain for three weeks. Fall bloom was fairly good but as we take off the supers at the close of the Linden harvest to get the fall honey stored in the brood chamber, we got no surplus from that source.

GOOD WORDS FOR SLATTED HONEY BOARDS.

We have been using about two dozen of the slatted queen-excluding honey boards this season and like them very much, so much so, that we would not do without them for five times their cost.

HONEY FROM FRUIT BLOOM.

Some time ago there was considerable discussion in the different bee-papers about the quality of honey from fruit bloom. I have just "taken stock of my locality," and find there are just about 210 acres of fruit trees within a radius of one mile, so you see my bees have a "perfect sea" of bloom to work in, every spring. I have taken as much as 30 lbs. of comb honey from a single colony from this source alone. While not giving any opinion as to the quality of honey from fruit bloom, I will say that it does not sell

well here, and I now, in a good season, aim to get all the bees can use in the brood chamber, and have the balance stored in extracting supers to be fed back for winter, to colonies needing it. Experience has taught me that it does not pay to push the sale of buckwheat and other dark honeys. When I sell a customer a fine sample of light-colored honey he almost always duplicates the order as soon as the honey is gone, but not so with those to whom I have sold buckwheat or other dark, strongly-flavored honey, even though they profess to have a preference for that kind. When asked why they did not come for more sooner the invariable reply would be: "Oh, well, you see we got 'tired' of it." Last spring Mr. McArthur, of Toronto, wrote to the C.B.J. that he had received many orders for buckwheat honey from Toronto customers. How does your experience coincide with mine, Mr. McArthur? Do they send for "more of that delicious honey," as when you sell clover or linden, or do you have to hunt them up to find out why they do not do so. I should be glad to know.

SOMETHING ABOUT HONEY SOCIALS.

The "Our Own Apiary" part of the C.B.J. is a good feature in your JOURNAL, and I was especially pleased with that of last week's (Nov. 9th) issue. You are right in regard to the "honey social." I will write you at an early date how we manage them down here.

J. F. DUNN.

Ridgeway.

The above is a thoroughly interesting report, and comes from one, whom past experience gives us to understand is a close observer. We should like to have a reply from Mr. McArthur on the question which Mr. Dunn has raised. Our own experience is much the same as Mr. Dunn's. We, of course, have very little dark honey with which to experiment, but we never find sales for dark honey effected twice to the same customer, excepting where it is used in manufacturing purposes.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Setting in Winter Quarters Early.

BEES PUT IN OCT. 27TH.

HAVE eighty-two colonies wintering through this year; ten in D.W. sawdust hives and seventy-two in cellar. I prepared the cellar by laying a close floor of 1 x 10 boards about three inches from the bottom, resting on 2x3 in. scantling. I covered the floor with sawdust four inches deep, then built upright racks with shelves far enough apart to place a hive upon them

nically, about 18 in. apart, three tiers; it is frost proof. The apartment where bees are kept is partitioned off, 12 x 18. At the coldest period last winter the thermometer indicated 42° F. I keep a thermometer hanging in the repository to indicate temperature.

On Oct. 27th I carried ten of the weakest colonies in, marked the weight in my journal opposite the number corresponding with the number on the hive., so as to keep a record of each hive, and time when I put them in the cellar. Then on Nov. 8th I put in ten more colonies; the weather registered 20° above zero, marked and noted in my journal. A few days before this we had beautiful weather. Then on Nov. 12th I put in fifteen more colonies — all numbered and registered in my journal. Then on Nov. 22nd I put in fifteen more, and on Nov. 25th, eleven more colonies, and have eleven colonies yet to put in which are the best in my apiary. So you see Mr. Editor, that I have put in my bees for winter quarters at different dates and all numbered with weight of each hive and its condition, as to age of bees and queens and the state of weather at the time of putting in cellar, and I will keep a diary and report same to you next spring on setting my bees out.

F. W. FULFORD.

Brockville.

For the Canadian Bee Journal

REPORT FOR 1887.

WINTERING BEES WITHOUT FRAMES.

COMMENCED the spring with seven colonies, and from these I obtained 120 lbs. of extracted honey, and increased to eleven colonies. I fed back \$9.70 worth of sugar and honey. I bought two colonies at \$5.50 each which makes thirteen colonies with which to go into winter quarters. My account looks something like this

RECEIPTS.

120 lbs. honey at 10c.....	\$ 12 00
4 colonies at \$5.50.....	22 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 34 00

EXPENDITURE.

Sugar and honey fed back.....	\$ 9 70
Balance at credit.....	\$ 24 30

I have made a new style of hive for the bees to winter in, in which they are obliged to cluster in a bunch. The food is above the bees. I shake them off the frames of a Jones hive without giving them any warning puff of smoke. This I did with the colony I am experimenting with on the 8th of November, on the next day I put them in the cellar. The hive is 10 in. square and 10 in. deep

—made of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. stuff. The temperature in the cellar at this writing is 40° and at the entrance of the hive 50° and the stores on which they are to feed are to be given at 60° temperature. The window was left open to-day, and there was plenty of light in the cellar. The bees were walking, and in and out of the entrance, but they did not offer to go to the open window. Of course this is only an experiment and if successful will prove of value. The feed I am giving them I made as follows: 7 lbs. sugar, 52c.; 6 lbs. honey, 60c.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. water—in all \$1.12—all boiled together. Do you think that there would be any danger of the bees deserting such a hive, if they were put out on a fine day, should one come in winter, for a fly? There are, of course, no frames or combs in the box. Now my bees have no pollen, and they can hibernate as much as they like, as they are all in one cluster just as if they were hanging as a swarm on the branch of a tree in summer.

A. MCINNES.

London, Ont., Nov. 10th., 1887.

Thanks for your report, which, when taking increase into consideration allows you a fair margin of profit. We are much interested in your experiments. Suppose you describe to us in your next letter how you have arranged the food in order that the bees may hang in a cluster and yet get at it. Our winter feeders were intended for that purpose and have succeeded very well, but this year one of our hands in the apiary mixed honey and granulated sugar together without heating them after they were mixed so they would fully incorporate with each other, and he found on placing it in several colonies, some without combs and some with only one or two that the bees seemed to work the honey out from the sugar, not consuming the latter, but allowing it to fall down to the bottom of the hive or box that they were clustered in. Now, all the winter feeders want to either have the food mixed with pulverised sugar, or else it should be heated until the sugar becomes thoroughly incorporated with the honey. Explain to us whether the food is fed in the shape of a cake of sugar or in a moist, doughy condition; and if moist, how it is prevented from clinging to the bees? What you mention about light seems to indicate that if bees are in the right temperature the light does not apparently disturb them. We have heard of several putting their

bees into winter quarters and not excluding the light yet wintering them successfully. We wish we could have some reports and full particulars in reference to this matter, also from any who have tested it thoroughly. We do not think that it would be advisable to allow your bees to have a fly in winter because if their food is right and they are wintering well, a fly in winter will not benefit them much, in fact it more frequently does harm; but should they be placed out for a fly we do not think they would be likely to desert the hive; that might be prevented by giving them a very small entrance so they could not all rush out at once. When bees are placed upon their summer stands they will fly out very much more slowly if the entrance is closed pretty well up, and some will be returning to the hive while the others are still passing out. This has a tendency to prevent the queen passing out with the colony. What usually causes them to leave the hive is a constant rush of all the bees to the entrance, and during the excitement the queen passes out with them, when they are frequently liable to cluster on some other hive and not return to their own. Now, by all means let us have full and accurate reports from time to time of your experiments.

Bee-keepers' Advance.

CUTTING A BEE-DREE.

SUM dime in Shune, I fints a bee dree. Idt vas down mind udder blace ont shust adt de edge of mine oadts feedlt aretty.

All dru Shuly Katrina she geepts dtllin me, "Nen you cudt dot bee-dree Hans?" and I geepts delln she, "Neffter you drubbels youself, Katrina, dot bee-dree vill geept," and she geepts dellin me, "Sum poddy vill cudt dot bee-dree Hans, und dake all dot goot honeys."

So von tay ven August vas cum, I say adt brekfias, "Now I cudt dot bee-dree Katrina, und she say, "I berry gladt Hans," und all dem shilders glap deir leedle hants und say, "gute, gute, now ve vill haf sum honeys, aretty."

Aboutt den of the glock, ve all stardted. Idt vas e gool midsty marnin, mit de vet dew dribbin from all de dras. Ne rite in de pig vaggon mit dem hay latters, Katrina, und me, und dem dwelve shilders, und de vash-biler und vash-dub und dem two agses und dot gross-guss saw, all got on und sedt de best ve goold. Den I delled Shake to holdt dot gross-cudt saw so dot he

dondt gudt nopody arettf, und I delled Katrina du kling dem shilders du, und den I mage dem horses fi oop hill un dhown und britty soon ve gedt dare. I die up horses aretty, den Shake und me dopped. Shake is sigsteen und moshtd ash pig ash his fadder aretty; ve shopped by shpells und britty soon dot drie pegins a grack-in und I gall outd, "Run, run, everypoddy run," und Katrina und dem shilders hide der selfs dot haysell prush omong, und presents dot drie gomes down mit a loudt grash, und dote adt Shake und me aretty. Ve runned mit all our might und stug our headts in some oadts shocks dot stoodt haudty neer py und vaited dill dose pees seddle down aretty.

Afder a vile ve beeps gautiously outd, und ven ve see dot all vas quiet ve gomes oop und pegins sawin; den Katrina und dem shilders pegin to stig outd deir hedts und britty soon dey all gom outd un I gadder round Shake und me. Dem schilders run oop und down, pack und fort, on de logt und hadt lods of fun aretty, und I say to mineself dose pees is shust too gude for enyting. Afder a gute vile ve gome ter dot honeys all so vite und nice, und I gudt ondt a pig biece und gif to evry shild, und tolt dem to eadt all they good holdt. Dey vas all a sedd n in a row on dot pig logt a eatin ava laffin und talking, dey veel so habby, ven all adt vonst dose pees seem to gedt madt. Dey fi atdem shilders und stun dem all ober; und dem shilder dumbel oft dat log und run fer dat haysell prush light dey vas all a gettin kilt aretta. Katrina get stingtd too und she run a screechindt ligke a vild cat.

I Sthood und laff. I laugh till I gried, den all at vonce dem bees gomed at me, shiminy grashus how dem hurt. Dere vas I tink fifty tousand mad pees roarin rount mi headt und stingin me all adt vonce, mit out any vaitig fer durns. I vas eggsited. I ruu for dose oadts shock und buride mine hedt dere. I gall Katrina, she zonneda a long way off, den dose pees all lighted on my shins vere mine bants done quite reach mine shoe tops und mine shins veel like dey vas all done up in redt hodt ashes aretty. Den I rmember de spring und I make trakts for dot, get in und splasht about till dem bees go ava. Den I go up on dop de hell und gall out, "Katrina, Shake, vere be ye?" Adt last dey here me, und I tell dem I vas goin home aretty, und dey might all do as dey please. I walked ava budt birty soon I veel sig und deaf und blin, I say now I lay me down do sleep den ungonsciousness comes ofer me, ven I gomes to I vas at home in mine bedt und Katrina vas bendin ofer me. I ags her vats de madder mit me? She say, "Oh noddins budt dose bee stingt you some." "Stingt me some?" said I

"dey stingt me to deat. I feld mineself die down dere on de hill all erlone." Den to chang der subjectd I asked is dey gotd dot honeys. "Oh, yas," said she, ve gudt evrydings vull und Chake hove gone pack fur de rest und he will pring home de pees too. Shake is a gute poy und I say, "yah, Shake is a birty goop poy, aretty."

Slash P.O., Hoop Pole Township, Pasey Co. Ind.

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.

Strengthening Weak Colonies to Avoid Doubling Up.

QUERY No. 164.—How do you build up weak colonies in August so as to have none to double up in the fall?

G. M. DOOLITTLE.—Double up in August.

S. CORNEIL.—Give them combs of sealed brood from strong stocks.

PROF. A. J. COOK.—Either by feeding or giving them brood from stronger colonies.

O. O. POPPLETON.—I don't do it, except by uniting, at least not as far north as Northern Iowa.

A. PRINGLE.—Give them hatching brood from those strong colonies which have a surplus to spare.

J. F. DUNN.—By stimulative feeding and adding worker comb as fast as needed, or adding young bees from other colonies.

HENRY COUSE.—By taking frames of brood from stronger colonies that can spare it and giving these to the weaker ones.

DR. C. C. MILLER.—By uniting other weak colonies with them in August, unless in a region where they will build up of themselves.

M. EMIGH.—I never bother much with weak colonies. If kept warm and fed a little thin honey or syrup each night I think they would be in fair shape. If fed after 10th Sept., feed should be thick.

JAS. HEDDON.—We have no weak colonies in August except one here and there that has become queenless and been overlooked or something of that kind. These we take up.

DR. DUNCAN.—By feeding a little honey every evening about $\frac{1}{4}$ or 1 lb. I keep them on a few cards of comb by division boards. If they are after swarms they will be the best you will have next season, because they have young queens.

J. E. POND.—By drafting from strong ones. A good queen in a large colony, with stores coming in daily, can spare several frames of comb filled with eggs and brood, and a weak colony will be made strong by giving two or three frames thus filled.

H. D. CUTTING.—I try to have no weak colonies at that time, but if such a thing should occur, feed syrup with a little thin honey at the entrance. If the queen is a good one she will build up all right. I use an atmospheric feeder and feed at night.

C. W. POST.—This is no trouble in my locality, as our best flow is generally in August from buckwheat and golden rod. I take frames of brood from the strongest and replace with frames filled with foundation, but this is the most critical part of the season with me to use foundation in the brood nest, on account of sagging. I use only best foundation, at least one year old.

MISS H. F. BULLER.—If I had any weak colonies in August I would strengthen them by giving frames of brood and honey from my strongest colonies. It is astonishing what a help even a couple of frames of brood are to a colony. If you have a good house or cellar to winter in it is not necessary to have all large colonies, three or four frames well covered with bees, by using division boards and cushions will winter as well as any, and by keeping them packed in the spring and by feeding a little if you have not frames of honey they will do well

Do Bees Carry Plant Seeds?

QUERY No. 165.—Do bees carry and distribute the seeds of honey plants, such as catnip and motherwort? I never had them in my garden until I began bee-keeping, now I am obliged to have them treated as weeds.

M. EMIGH.—Mine don't.

HENRY COUSE.—I don't think so.

DR. C. C. MILLER.—I think hardly.

C. W. POST.—I don't think that they do.

DR. DUNCAN.—No. Bees never carry seeds of any kind.

A. PRINGLE.—No, they carry the fertilising pollen from flower to flower, but not the seeds.

O. O. POPPLETON.—I do not think so, but have no absolute knowledge whether they do or not.

S. CORNELL.—I do not know. I would require a better reason than the one given for supposing that they do.

PROF. A. J. COOK.—No. I didn't have the measles till I was twelve years old, but I never accused that age with the gift.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.—I think not, but it is hardly possible such fine seeds may occasionally stick to a bee's legs. Not probable, however.

MISS H. F. BULLER.—I should say no. Birds distribute other seeds, why not the seeds of honey plants such as catnip, motherwort, etc.

H. D. CUTTING.—I don't think they carry as large a seed as you mention. You would have the catnip and motherwort just the same "bees or no bees."

JAMES HEDDON.—I do not think that bees carry the seeds of honey plants, but the reason why these honey plants increase so fast where bees are kept, is because they are fertilised by the bees, thus producing an immense number of perfect seeds.

J. E. POND.—Bees do not carry or distribute seeds of any kind. They are invaluable aids in cross fertilisation by carrying the anther dust of flowers (pollen) from one flower to another; so much so in fact that clover could not be raised in Australia until "bumble-bees" were carried there to fertilise the flowers.

J. F. DUNN.—Certainly not. The plants you mention often appear in unexpected places. Nature has provided many agencies by which the seed may have been dropped in your garden. If we could get a strain of bees that would distribute the seeds of honey plants, we might set them at it during the honey dearth to keep them out of mischief.

Honey or Syrup for Feed?

QUERY No. 166.—Do you advise the North American bee-keeper to feed his bees (for winter stores) pure honey or sugar syrup?

HENRY COUSE.—Pure honey.

C. W. POST.—I will say pure honey every time in my locality.

O. O. POPPLETON.—As I have had no experience in feeding sugar stores, any advice I might give would be pure theory.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.—Prefer the honey as stored in the combs during a honey flow. Am opposed to feeding only as a preventive from starvation.

J. F. DUNN.—I feed pure honey for winter stores and have always so advised, although I have found by careful experiment that granulated sugar is equally safe.

JAMES HEDDON.—Pure sugar syrup every time, unless you have a quality of sugar that you cannot keep from crystallising by the use of acid,

then I would advise one-fourth or one-sixth honey mixed with it.

H. D. CUTTING.—Would depend on price of honey and sugar. I can see no difference in regard to wintering. Bees will consume more "pound for pound" of syrup than honey.

M. EMIGH.—Pure honey stored in the combs in June and July and kept there until wanted. If I had to fall back on extracted honey or sugar syrup, I would take the sugar syrup every time.

DR. C. C. MILLER.—That depends on quality and cost. I would use honey if it was good and only a little more expensive than sugar, otherwise I should use sugar.

DR. DUNCAN.—I would not advise anyone to feed their bees with sugar if they have honey. First, because it is the natural food of the bees; second, it is detrimental to the trade from a commercial standpoint. All goods imported take money out of the country.

PROF. A. J. COOK.—If I were to feed I should always feed syrup of best granulated sugar. I think it may be better, is less liable to induce robbing and is more economical. Good honey is equal to syrup I think; but we can not be so sure that it is good.

J. E. POND.—If obliged to feed, I should advise using that which was the cheaper. Either are safe, and I don't know that there is any advantage to be gained except so far as relates to cost. I think the best feed for bees is pure honey sealed up the season it is used.

S. CORNEIL.—Pure honey, provided you can prevent granulation in the combs after feeding back. The best way I know of to keep it from granulating is to heat it to the boiling point or nearly so. I have lost bees in winter by starvation on account of the honey fed back in the fall becoming solid in the combs.

A. PRINGLE.—I advise him to do neither, except in the exigencies of drought or famine. My decided opinion is that in this part of North America the best plan is to let the bees gather their own food for winter from the flowers and store it in their hives, and for this purpose the fall honey is about as good as any. If they are accidentally short, feed No. 1 sugar syrup.

MISS H. F. BULLER.—Pure honey by all means. It seems to me to be very short sighted policy to feed bees sugar instead of honey, even if sugar is a little the cheaper. Every bee-keeper should save frames of honey when extracting in the summer to supply any deficiency in the fall. If not needed, they can be extracted afterwards. The next best plan is to feed extracted honey with only enough white sugar syrup mixed with it to prevent it from granulating.

How Long after Stinging will a Bee Live?

QUERY No. 167—How long will a bee live after it stings, and will a

young one live longer than an old one?

O. O. POPPLETON.—I don't know.

H. D. CUTTING.—I don't know.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.—They have been known to live a week.

DR. DUNCAN.—I am not certain. It would be very difficult to test.

M. EMIGH.—I never tried them. Think it would die before a new sting grew in.

JAMES HEDDON.—I'll give it up. I do not know. Have always had to devote my time to more important matters.

HENRY COUSE.—Have never experimented in this line. When a bee stings me I don't generally give it a chance to live long.

S. CORNEIL.—Don't know. They don't live very long after stinging me if I can place my finger on them.

J. F. DUNN.—The longest time I have ever known a bee to live after losing its sting was twenty-four hours. It looks reasonable that a young one would live longer than an old one, though I do not know that it would.

C. W. POST.—I don't know. I have frequently this season had bees light on me and try to sting but they had no stings; their abdomens were somewhat shrunk, but they were very lively. I am quite sure they had lost their stings the day before, as I had seen them early in the morning.

A. PRINGLE.—Have never experimented in that direction, but presume the time varies according to circumstances of some of which we might take cognizance and others not. If they don't live any longer than the effects of the sting linger with the writer their epitaphs might as well be written as soon as they withdraw.

J. E. POND.—It depends entirely upon the injury to the bee caused by removing its sting, but in my own experience, and under my own observation, two or three hours. Others say a day or so, in their experiments. It is wholly a matter of curiosity, and, for myself, it would not pay me to carry out experiments to test it thoroughly.

PROF. A. J. COOK.—It depends upon the injury done the bee. Unless the sting is drawn out the bee is not or may not be seriously injured, if at all. My students have experimented several times, and find that the drawing out of the sting is always fatal, though the bees may live several hours. I do not think age would make any difference.

DR. C. C. MILLER.—Some experiments have been made, but I think the bees have always been kept in confinement, which is hardly a fair test. Unless a bee loses its sting it probably does not injure it to sting, and I have seen bees apparently at work without stings so many times that I suspect they may live some days. Of course something depends on how much comes away with the sting.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

MUST HAVE THE JOURNAL.

I must say that I could not do without the JOURNAL. I get a good "bee-feed" every time it comes. This year there were articles in it worth money to me and every bee-keeper.

Vankleek Hill.

BEES-KEEPING IN IRELAND.

W. DITTY.—I commenced the season with 14 bar frame hives and two skeps. I took 1,698 lbs. of extracted honey and 72 lbs. in sections, and have increased to twenty-two bar hives and still have two straw hives, besides selling two bar hives, losing three swarms, and rearing about a dozen queens. Extracted honey sells put up in 1-lb. jars at 9d. per lb. (jar included) wholesale, and retails at 1s. or 18 to 24 cents respectively. The one-lb. sections retail at 20c. and this year the producer got from 9 to 12 cents per lb., so that extracted is far more profitable. We winter all on the summer stands and rarely lose a colony.

Newtownard, Ireland, Nov. 25th, 1887.

NO TOP VENTILATION.

HECTOR MORRISON.—Have 110 colonies in the cellar. Have been reading in the JOURNAL the various plans of putting bees away and have followed the no-top ventilation plan. I took off the quilt, put cushions of sawdust on; piled them in tiers five high. Gave them a quarter of an inch space from the bottom board. They have ventilation that will draw the flame of a candle to a right angle, but no more ventilation than can steal in as best it can.

WANTS A CONVENTION NEAR OTTAWA.

I have read and re-read the notices of meetings of conventions and have always regretted my inability to attend any. I would like very much to have one somewhere near Ottawa, and would assist in getting one up before spring. This section of country is admirably adapted for bees. Three years ago I weighed a hive one morning, it went ten lbs. The evening of the second day it scaled twenty-three lbs. As I could not have the scales any longer I don't know how they increased in weight afterward. The best I took this season from one colony was ninety pounds and a very large swarm, but I had to feed some back as the flow shut off so soon.

BURYING BEES FOR WINTER WITH NEVER A SINGLE COLONY LOST.

T. L. MOORE.—In reply to your request through the JOURNAL I beg to state that on the 31st of October I put into my bee hall 100 colonies, and in a few days I shall put into the same place six colonies for my son. I have watched those in the bee house very closely nearly every day since I put them in and I find them perfectly quiet with the thermometer at 50°. By my system of ventilation the air inside of my bee house seems as pure as the outside, and I have no doubt but that my bees will winter well. In 1885 I put them in the same hall Nov. 20th, and in 1886 about Nov. 12th. Both years they wintered well. I sold a neighbor a swarm Nov. 1st out of the hall, which he took home and buried according to my directions, which course I pur-

sued for the first five years of my experience in the bee business, and as yet I have never lost a single colony in wintering.

Addison, Ont., Nov. 11th 1887.

Tell us how you buried them for the five years before you commenced putting them in your hall. Describe your hall fully and all your preparation and management both of burying and hall, and we will feel greatly obliged. Those who have been successful so long are indubitably bound to let their fellow bee-keepers know all about their success.

PASSAGEWAYS OVER THE COMB.

SETH DOAN.—I have put in the cellar 12 colonies on the 11th Nov., and I want to tell you how I put them up, and wish to know whether or not my plan is right. I have partitioned off 10 x 17 ft., perfectly dark, and the entrances to the hives are left full width. I took empty rice sacks, and after washing them clean, sewed three thicknesses together and laid them over the tops of the frames. Should I have put pieces across the frames to allow the bees to crawl over the frames? My cellar has a little water in it in wet weather. The thermometer generally registers from 43° to 48°. Now, what should I have in the way of ventilators? If I should need to put on the top sticks under the quilts, would it not do to open the window and door some cold night, and when the bees get quite cold, put on the sticks?

The water in the bottom of your cellar will take up the carbonic acid gas. We do not think that you will require any ventilation for such a small number of colonies, but occasionally, when the weather is warm you might open the window and allow a little fresh air to get in. You could raise the quilts slightly and slip a stick under without allowing the bees to get too cold, in fact, even though the bees were there it would be better to slide the stick over the top of the frames, in among them, under the quilts, than it would be to make them too cold in order to get the stick in. We think they would winter alright without the stick, but you should have no difficulty in putting one in to raise the quilt about an inch in the centre. It would settle down on the frames not far on either side and leave a small passage each side of the stick for the bees to cross over from one frame to another.

A BEGINNER.

W. SHAW.—Am anxious to keep bees and learn how to do it. Have tried to gain instruction from neighboring apiarists but have been ordered away. Though a hired-man on a farm I can

keep bees on the place. I want to know how to begin, what books to read, etc.

East Weymouth, Mass.

You should try if possible to get the best works on bees and study them thoroughly this winter. Cook's Manual of the Apiary and A.B.C. of Bee Culture are two very popular and valuable books. There is also Quinby's New Bee-keeping written by L. C. Root, which is very valuable. After thoroughly studying these it might be better for you to spend one season in an apiary where some practical apiarist is conducting business on a large scale that you might learn the manipulation thoroughly before commencing it for yourself. If you could retain the position you now hold and yet keep a few colonies of bees, you might buy, say five or ten colonies and commence in the spring working for your master when your time was not occupied with your bees. In this way you could be earning something for yourself and should your bees be not so remunerative the first season you would be able to struggle on without difficulty. You might be very successful from the very commencement but we think it is not wise to offer too great inducements to new beginners, preferring that they should be happily disappointed than otherwise. If the locality for bee-keeping where you are now located is a desirable one no doubt you would succeed by simply commencing on a small scale and working up. We are sorry that the bee-keepers you called on should try so hard to discourage you. Perhaps it will do you good. It should stimulate you to greater exertions. You should lose no opportunity of posting yourself most thoroughly on the business and if, without their assistance, you should be able in a few years, to be numbered among our best bee-keepers, you will then have your own energies and untrifling efforts to thank for the results, and if some other young man similarly situated calls upon you for information you will not order him home in the abrupt way you say you were treated.

GEORGE E. HILTON.—I was much interested in "America as seen by Mr. Cowan," but there is one correction, however, which I should like to make. In speaking of the poor crop Mr. Cowan says:—"One gentleman (the President of the Michigan Association) jokingly said that none would believe I had been to the States if I returned to England without boasting about some-

thing, and he further said if I came to him I could boast I had seen the apiary where nearly one pound of honey per hive had been obtained this year." I was so fortunate as to get 31½ lbs. per colony. I think however it is Dr. C. C. Miller who deserves all the applause in this matter even if it did cost him \$4.47 per pound.

Fremont, Michigan, Nov. 22nd, 1887.

SEASON'S REPORT.

W. J. ROBINSON.—I took my bees out of cellar on April 10th, all in good condition. They got a good start on maple and fruit bloom, and on June 11th I got my first swarm. Had thirteen natural swarms from seven colonies in spring and got about 250 pounds of extracted and 50 pounds comb honey in one pound sections as my surplus. I went in for increase more than for honey. My last swarm came out on July 12th about 2 o'clock and clustered on an apple tree, where they stopped till the next morning, I being away that afternoon. I hived them early on the morning of the 13th. I have not taken any honey from the bees since July 15th, they having then plenty for winter stores, but they gathered very little after that and I have had to feed about 200 pounds of syrup for winter. I put my bees in cellar on the 5th of November, being about two weeks earlier than I did last year, the cellar temperature has kept about 42° this last ten days. It kept about 40° all last winter, never varying more than one degree.

Orangeville, Ont.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Ontario Bee-Keepers' Convention will meet at Woodstock, Ont., on Tuesday and Wednesday 10th and 11th January 1888. This will afford an opportunity of continuing the meeting another day if those present desire to do so. S. T. Pettit, President. N.B.—Program will be published later.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

PUBLISHERS.

D. A. JONES,
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and President.

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

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BRETON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 14, 1887.

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We are prepared to buy any quantity of No. 1 Section Honey. Those having such for sale will kindly write us saying the quantity they have on hand and how much per pound they will require for it.

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.

\$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.

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

BEES BY THE POUND.

	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Bees, per $\frac{1}{2}$ pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
3 " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

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

Two frame nucleus consists of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive.

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

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

The above must go by express.

QUEENS.

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

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 a try you want as the cost of transportation will not be any greater. These will be included in the next revision of our price list.

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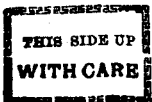
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Each.....	\$ 0 50
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