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VOL. IV, NO. 29

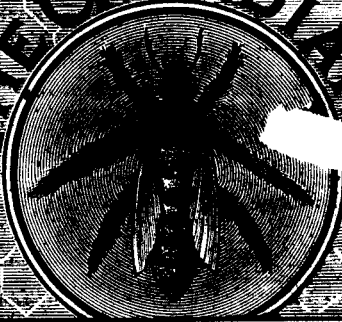
1888

OCTOBER 10

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

INTERESTS

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

WE CLUB

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

Books for Bee-Keepers.

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

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

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

BEE-KEEPERS' LIBRARY.

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

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

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

Barnes' Foot Power Machinery!

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

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

Send us the names of three subscribers with \$3 in cash and receive as a premium one C. B. J. Binder.
Send postal card for sample of leaflet, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
One inch.....	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.50	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight inches.....	15.00	25.00	40.00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

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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THE BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW.

For September is specially devoted to "Food and its Relation to the Wintering of Bees. If you wish to know the views of such men as Mr. Heddon, J. H. Martin, L. Stachelhausen, Dr. L. C. Whiting, Dr. C. C. Miller, R. L. Taylor and O. O. Poppleton, read this number.

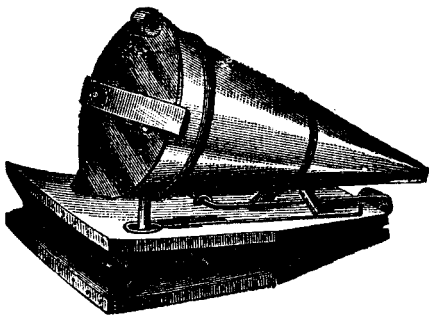
THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY.

A neat little book of 45 pages, price 25 cents. The REVIEW and this book for 65 cents. Stamps taken either U.S. or Canadian. Address

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

CLARK'S GOLD BLAST SMOKERS.



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

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

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

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

THIS YEAR'S

MYRTLE

CUT and PLUG

Smoking Tobacco!

FINER THAN EVER.

SEE

T. & B.

IN BRONZE ON

EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE

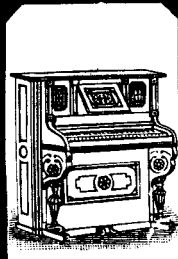

SALESMEN WANTED.

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

L. P. THURSTON & CO.

Empire Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y.

"BELL"

PIANOS & THE ORGANS
 ARE THE LEADING INSTRUMENTS
 FOR PURITY OF TONE & DURABILITY
 CATALOGUES FREE.

W. BELL & CO. GUELPH, ONT.

BEE-KEEPERS'

PRINTING.

We make a specialty of Apiarian Printing, and have unequalled facilities for Illustrated

Catalogue and Label Work.

Note these figures, which include printing.

	500	1000
Note Heads, good quality.....	\$1 15	\$1 90
“ “ linen.....	1 25	2 00
Letter Heads, Superfine.....	1 75	2 50
“ “ Linen.....	2 00	3 25
Envelope, business size, No. 7,		
white.....	1 15	2 00
“ Extra quality.....	1 35	2 25
Business Cards.....	1 50	2 50
Shipping Tags, 40c., 45c. and 50c. per 100.		

Our new book of labels contains nearly 100 specimens of elegant honey labels. Write for prices for any printing required.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,

7

BEETON.

EXCHANGE AND ART.

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.

BEES FOR SALE.—40 good Colonies of Italian Bees for sale at \$6 per colony; for quantity write for discounts. Also a few young Queens at \$1 each. E. HEAL, St. Thomas.

25 COLONIES of bees for sale, bred from Italian Queen and hybrid drone, the bees to stand the winter. Address L. WADE, Angus, 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.

BEES FOR SALE.—25 colonies of good Italian bees for sale in L. frame hives at \$5 per colony, each colony containing no less than twenty pounds of stores. Address W. A. CHRYSLER, Box 450, Chatham, Ont.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE in Culloden, County of Oxford, a comfortable Dwelling, Outbuildings and four-fifths of an acre of splendid land, planted with the choicest fruit. In connection there are 60 Hives of Italian Bees with plenty of stores to winter, and everything else for carrying on Bee-keeping. All for Six Hundred Dollars (\$600). Owner leaving, and must sell. One of the finest districts for Bee-keeping in Ontario, situate two miles from Brownsville station, Michigan Central Railroad. Come and see, or apply to

JOHN A. CAIRNES,
Culloden, Ont.

WINTERING

—AND—

PREPARATIONS THEREFOR.

A small but exhaustive and practical treatise on this important subject.

POSTPAID 15 CENTS.

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

WANTED—all your loose magazines, periodicals, and journals to bind, at the **BINDERY,** BEETON, Ont.

'Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers'

Sent free. Address

American Apiculturist,
Wenham, Mass., U.S.

A RARE CHANCE!

The Authorised Capital by Government Charter of the D. A. Jones Co is \$40,000, the subscribed and fully paid-up Capital is \$19,000. We yet require

TWO PRACTICAL MEN

To assist in the management of our large supply business, who could invest \$2,000 to \$3,000, each of which will be fully secured, and good salaries will be paid. We want those who would remain permanently with the company. Good chance for suitable men. Arrangements can be made to take farm lands in lieu of cash. Principals only dealt with.

D. A. JONES,
BEETON, ONT.

**NEARLY 30 TONS OF
DADANT'S FOUNDATION****SOLD IN 1887.**

IT IS KEPT FOR SALE BY MESSRS.

T. G. NEWMAN, & SON, Chicago, Ill.
C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.
JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.
F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.
CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.
CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.
E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.
ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.
J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.
J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
Dr. G. L. TINKER, New Philadelphia, O.
D. A. FULLER, Cherry Valley, Ills.
JOS. NYSEWANDEK, Des Moines, Iowa.
G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
PAUL L. VIALON, Bayou Goula, La.
B. J. MILLER & CO., Nappanee, Ind.
J. MATTOON and W. J. STRATTON, Atwater, Goodell and Woodworth Mfg. Co., Rock Falls, Ills.
J. A. ROBERTS, Edgar, Neb.
OLIVER FORSTER, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
GEORGE E. HILTON, Fremont, Mich.
J. M. CLARK & CO., 1409 15th St., Denver, Col.
E. L. GOULD & CO., Brantford, Ont.
and numbers of other dealers. Write for **SAMPLES FREE** and Price List of Bee Supplies. **We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.** Everyone who buys it is pleased with it.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.



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

VOL. IV. No. 29

BEETON, ONT., OCT. 10, 1888.

WHOLE No. 185

EDITORIAL.

QUEEN INTRODUCTION.

EARLY in the summer we promised to give the Hallamshire law of queen introduction a trial, and one of the yard foremen was instructed to test it thoroughly. Pressed for time he did not follow it up sufficiently, but will be at it again next season. The queens introduced by this plan have all been accepted and none lost. This "law" is to deprive bees of all brood and eggs for 48 hours, and even fertile workers will accept a queen readily and without much difficulty under such conditions. But where one has thousands of queens to introduce, as we had this season, we find the following the simplest and surest method of direct introduction yet tried. As orders came in very numerous many colonies would be queenless in the evening. Just hatched queens were taken from the nursery, a puff of smoke sent in the entrance of the hive, one corner of the lid and quilt raised up and the young queen allowed to run in. Another puff sent after her and all is done. The apiarist filled his pocket with nursery cages and has introduced from 20 to 40 queens in from ten to fifteen minutes, without a loss of one per cent. The queen from a strong colony has been removed and a young or an old laying queen introduced the

same day. The operation is usually done at dusk and we have yet to lose the initial one. We pay no attention to brood or eggs—they are scarcely ever without them. We have found no better results were to be obtained by taking away the brood for 48 hours than by simple introduction after removing the old queen. The ancient mode of caging will soon be done away with, and direct introduction by either of the above systems will give good satisfaction. Doing the work after dusk may be one of the causes of success. Instead of leaving the bees queenless for 48 hours we think it does not matter if they have not been so for 48 minutes, and the advantage we have in immediate introduction is that the queen is often fertilised the following day if old enough, and two days at least are saved in time. Years ago when we knew less about queens, we learned by experience that in the absence of brood, eggs and larvæ the bees would more readily accept a queen under the caging system. But we have also learned by removing all combs during the day, leaving the bees to cluster in the hive, they became thoroughly discouraged, and if, in the evening, after a preliminary shake, a queen was dropped among them and another shaking given, combs being withheld until next morning, the queen was invariably enthroned without loss. If nothing is done to excite bees to anger at the time of introducing a queen and the hour selected is after the day's

flights are over, they will accept her, for they do not suspect that a stray queen has found her way into their domicile. We have practised introduction on the plan given, from the top, more than at the entrance and prefer it. Our system of using chloroform and ether has nothing in it apparently, beyond the fact that it prevents them from becoming excited and soothes them, and is it not probable that bees after finishing their day's work and settling down have not much disposition to fight unless specially disturbed. There appears to be a marked difference in their dispositions at mid-day and evening.

A NEW WAY OF RAISING QUEENS.

From experiments made in our apiaries this season, but not completed as yet, we are confident that ere long the old queen will be carrying on brooding in the hive in the ordinary way whilst young queens will be raised in the supers of the same hive. The old queen will be at work, the bees building fine large queen cells elsewhere, and the bee-keeper will be having young queens mated in the same colony! This will simplify and cheapen the means of queen rearing, avoiding the great waste of making so many nuclei and losing a large portion of the honey flow. This system of mating queens in the parent colony, having the old queen on deck at the same time, is one with which we have been experimenting for years, and a long time ago we broached the subject to some of the prominent American bee-men. The *modus operandi* has been tested so far as to establish its worth, but not to maturity.

McKnight's Honey Exhibit.

A PHOTOGRAPH of the very attractive honey exhibit made by Mr. McKnight at the Industrial has been received. To those who have written us to know how the display was arranged: It was symmetrical and evenly balanced and herein lies the true art of tasteful display. But we apprehend neither symmetry nor design counts for much with the average judge at our exhibitions. It is not everyone that sees what he looks at. In our

opinion the exhibit was as well arranged as the material available would permit. The exhibit when set up was about four feet higher behind than in front. The space between the front and rear was divided into four sections each four feet apart. Upon each line of these sections across the table was set up sectional tiers, increasing in height as they receded backward. That is, the second sectional arrangement stood about six inches higher than the first and the third six inches higher than the second and so on, so that when facing the exhibit and sufficiently back from it till the line of vision struck the top of the first sectional tier and that of the second, the third and the fourth was also on the same line. That is if a line had been stretched from the top of the first tier to the top of the last it would also have touched the two intervening sectional divisions, and if this line had been tightened till it cut the display down to the table, the arrangement on each side of the line would have been found precisely alike. It other words it was perfectly balanced. Where there was a tall bottle on one side of a comb case there was one of the same pattern on the other, and where one of these was flanked by a plant the other was by one about the same size and style. That portion of the stage in front of the first sectional division was also balanced and had a row of show tubes up the centre that increased in height as they receded. You will have noticed two cones of beeswax in front; these were placed equi-distant from either corner in front. These were flanked by corresponding articles down to the lower shelves. In short when the show was at its best, proportion and design were its principal features. Had there been more comb it would have made it much finer looking.

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 575 of this issue.

During the coming winter we intend making a "big push" to increase our already large circulation. Every reader can assist us either by canvassing the bee-keepers in his vicinity or sending us their names so that specimen copies may be forwarded. Liberal cash premiums will be given to canvassers. Let us hear from you by return mail.

CONDENSED CURRENCY.

A DIGEST OF ARTICLES APPEARING IN
OTHER PERIODICALS.

MR. F. Wilcox, of Wisconsin, sends Prof. Cook samples of the galls of the scarlet oak, which, he says, is yielding fine, clear nectar in considerable quantities. When stored in the combs it is as white as basswood honey.

At Pinckney, Mich., Mr. Sykes reports 1000 lbs. of honey collected from cucumber blossoms. There is a pickle factory in the neighborhood and farmers in the vicinage plant from one to ten acres of this vine.

Salicylic acid added to syrup in homeopathic quantities is said by a correspondent of the *B. B. J.* to prevent re-crystallisation of food in the combs.

A. H. Pering, Ind., sends to *Gleanings* a description of a wire tool for removing individual sections from supers. It is a strong piece of steel spring wire coiled in the centre to give it elasticity and may occasionally prove very handy.

"Dot Happy Bee Man" is an original bee-keeper's song by Eugene Secor, music by Dr. C. C. Miller published in *Gleanings*. Both words and music are catchy and the composers would be tickled could they hear our senior editor warble it with his genial German accent.

G. F. Merriam, of Escondido, Cal., states that he left empty hives in an apiary from which he moved the bees, and during the season thirty nine stray swarms came and entered the hives.

The answers in *Gleanings* Question box this issue agree that it is not desirable to hold bee conventions at a fall fair. There are too many other attractions. As to the profit to be reaped by showing honey and distributing printed advertising matter at the fairs, opinions are about evenly divided. Our idea is that where a home market has to be made a display of honey at the local fair is one of the best advertisements possible.

Corrugated iron tacked on old wooden hive covers is used and recommended by Mr. J. S. Reese, of Winchester, Ky., as a watertight lid.

The appeal of the Arkadelphia case is to come before the Supreme Court at Little Rock, Ark., this month. The Hon. S. W. Williams has the case in charge for the Union, and we confidently hope that it will sustain the verdict of the lower court, and declare that the pursuit of bee-keeping is *not a nuisance*. Thousands anxiously await the result of the trial.—*A. B. J.*

Wax is a substance secreted by the bees, and is analogous to the fat of higher animals. To produce a single pound of wax, bees must consume from 15 to 20 pounds of honey. The expensive substance is used by the thrifty little insects with the greatest economy. The thickness of the cell-walls in a new comb is said to be only 1-180th of an inch.—*The Millstone*.

M. S. Morgan, South Elgin, Ills., on Sept. 27, 1888, writes to the *A. B. J.* "I am obliged to dissent from the commonly received theory that the volition of the queen determines the sex of her eggs. In my opinion, after her fertilization any one of her eggs will produce a worker, a queen, or a drone, according to the purpose and manipulation of the workers. A proof that a worker-egg may be made to produce a drone, may be obtained in this way: Divide a colony, giving to the new hive, bees with sealed worker-brood only, together with a queen cell. Be sure that there are no drones in the new hive. Now from a colony that have killed off their drones, select any one frame of entire worker brood having a few unhatched eggs: place this frame in the new hive; and I will guarantee that upon this frame will be found the elongated cells of drones, whilst in the colony from which it was taken, there will be workers only. The egg with the sperm attached produces a worker; the same egg with the sperm detached, produces a drone; the separation being made by the volition of the worker, and not by the volition of the queen.

RHODE ISLAND STATE FAIR.

OF the apiarian exhibit at the Rhode Island State Fair, the Providence *Journal* says:

The exhibition of bees and honey is a large and interesting one. There are but six entries, the largest of which is by Samuel Cushman, Pawtucket. He has six hives of bees, showing strong colonies of the best working strains of Italian, Syrian, Carniolans and natives. He has also an exhibit of hives, winter hives, working comb honey hives, and hives for extracting the honey. He has also a large cage showing swarm of bees in their natural state. In this exhibit there are 1200 pounds of the best Vermont comb honey and 200 pounds of extracted honey, extracted by centrifugal force, with an extractor on view. A. C. Miller, of Drownville, ex-Secretary of the Rhode Island Beekeepers' Association, has an exhibition of comb honey, extracted liquid honey honey vinegar, and observatory hive of bees, light comb foundations, a machine for placing the foundation in the supers and specimen hives for the production of comb hives. Mrs. S. M. Lackey, of Providence, shows observatory hives, samples of wax, comb honey, extracted honey and a honey extractor. Sam. Warren Lewis shows 200 pounds of extracted honey in glass, ten pounds of comb honey and the largest display of beeswax, one cake of which was made 31 years ago. S. A. Dexter shows an observatory hive showing the production of comb honey.

In the *Telegraph*, the judge, Mr. L. C. Root, speaks very highly of Mr. Cushman's display, for "a most marked degree of neatness, attractiveness and mechanical skill, which is the very foundation of success in our business."

From *Gleanings*.

QUEENS INJURED IN SHIPPING.

IS HER FERTILITY PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY IMPAIRED BY SHIPPING.

ON page 685 of *Gleanings* I find these words: "No, the confinement of a queen during a shipment of six or eight days rarely if ever affects her fertility. * * * We can speak positively when we say that shipment either by mail or express does not deteriorate the laying qualities of a queen." Now, I suppose, as a breeder of queens, if I would consult my own interests I should let this pass unchallenged; but I feel that duty and truth require

me to protest a little from such a decision, when the facts along the line of injury to queens in shipment are so plainly to be seen, as I and others have often seen them. Probably no man in the U. S. has any more flattering testimonials according to the number of queens shipped than I have; yet this does not prove that none of the queens I have sent out have never been injured by shipment. By shipment I include all the necessary evils attending the removal of a queen from her hive and home, and sending her to another hive and home where she is obliged to suddenly stop a profuse egg-laying, and continue in this condition for from three days to three weeks. If I am not mistaken, it was Mr. James Heddon who first called attention to this injury, attributing it at that time to the rough usage the queens received in the mails, saying that under no consideration would he have a valuable queen sent in any way but by express. When I read this, which was several years ago, I said this accounts for the unsatisfactory results I have obtained from queens which I have purchased that were sent me by mail, so for some time after that I ordered all of the choice queens which I purchased sent me by express. However, as I saw little difference in favor of those which came by express over those which came by mail, I concluded that I must look elsewhere for the trouble. In looking over the past to see where the difficulty lay, I saw that such a queen sent me by a noted breeder had not laid eggs enough during two years to amount to as much as one of my ordinary queens would lay in two months, so I wrote to him asking if he remembered whether the queen was prolific with him or not. His reply was that she was unusually so, and that at the time he took her out of the hive she was keeping ten L. frames full of brood. Later on I received another queen of another noted breeder, for which I paid \$12, thinking to get the best there was in the country; but while she lived she was about the poorest layer I ever had, yet I was assured that she was "just perfection before she was shipped." Soon after this I commenced to send out queens myself; and during my experience as a breeder and shipper of queens, some five or six instances have come under my notice of queens which proved of no special value as to prolificness after they were received by the purchasing party, while I know they were among the best, if not the best, queens as to prolificness I ever had in my yard. While studying on these things, and looking for a cause, my eye chanced to rest on a few sentences regarding the shipping of queens, written by Bro. Hutchinson or Hayhurst, if I mistake not, in which he said that the removing of

a queen from a full colony during the height of her egg-laying, and immediately sending her off, caused her to be unprolific ever afterward, and that, to remedy this, they caged such queens a day or two before they sent them off, which allowed them to rid themselves of their eggs before they were subject to the rough usage they must be subjected to in the mails. I may not have quoted this just right, but have given the impression it left on my mind at that time. Soon after this I saw where another of our brethren recommended the taking of queens out of full colonies, which were to be sent off, and leaving them in a nucleus a week before they were shipped, for in this way they became like a queen which had just got to laying in a nucleus, and such queens were scarcely ever injured by shipment. Putting the whole together I believed that the trouble lay in the sudden and unnatural stopping of a prolific queen from laying, so I went about experimenting to see if I were right. I caught two of my most prolific queens and caged them the same as I would do for shipment, giving them the usual number of bees for an escort, placing them in my shop, where I would occasionally handle them and give them about the usage I thought they must receive where going by mail or express. Others were caught and handled as carefully as possible, all being kept from the hive from one to two weeks, some even having the workers renewed on account of the first set dying from confinement, and upon returning them as heads of colonies again, at least one-third of them proved of little value after that, none of them coming up to their former prolificness afterward while they lived. Having solved the matter to my satisfaction, that queens were injured by suddenly stopping them from prolific egg-laying, and not by the usage they received in the mails. I next went about finding out if this unprolificness had any effect on daughters from these once prolific queens, but now almost valueless mothers, and am pleased to be able to go on record as saying that, so far as I can see, such injured queens give just as prolific daughters after their confinement as they did before. Since then my advice has always been, where I have had occasion to say anything about it, that the receiver of a queen which he has bought for breeding purposes, goes about rearing queens from her immediately, as soon as any of her brood is old enough for that purpose. In this way the buyer gets a fair return for his money, even if his queen does not turn out all that he would have her be, as has been the case with many I have purchased.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1888.

The question of queens becoming unprolific when sent by mail, etc., is one which gave us considerable anxiety for years. On several occasions we have received letters from purchasers of the finest and most prolific queens that they were worthless, not laying, in some instances, sufficient to counterbalance the mortality of the hive. We have taken some of our choicest queens from one apiary to another, given them careful handling and introduction, and their egg-producing power seemed diminished, and how to account for it we did not know. On taking her back to the colony whence she came the prolificness would return, and this change would sometimes be effected by changing her from one colony to another. Our conclusions were that it depended on the attention paid her by the bees—some colonies give the queen more attention than others. We found the Cyprians or Syrians fed and cared for the queen and devoted themselves more assiduously to queen raising than Italians or blacks. Cyprian or Syrian queens introduced into black colonies did not appear so prolific as when cared for by their own kind. On the other hand, a black queen would be more prolific in a Cyprian or Syrian colony than at "home." Further where you find in the same colony an old and a young queen you cage the latter in the colony and remove all brood and eggs—the old one will lay very little and receive but slight attention from the bees. But remove the young queen and the bees will then give all their attention to the old queen and her fertility will increase, though the bees appear to know she is feeble and are anxious to supersede her by raising young queens as rapidly as possible. Injury in the mails is often caused by rough handling, improper ventilation and excesses of heat and cold, but 99 in every 100 travel without mishap. Express is not better than mail. Mr. Doolittle's article is well worthy a place in our pages.

Heartsease has given the bees in Illinois lots of work this fall, yielding honey after everything else had failed.

From the Bee-Keepers' Review

BEST HONEY FOR WINTERING.

SEVERAL years ago, at the time when my harvest of white honey was so light, I noticed over and over again that, if any colonies died during the winter, it was almost certain to be one which had had quite a quantity of white honey when going into winter quarters; and when I found any combs in the spring containing white honey, even if fully sealed, was very apt to be more or less fermented, while fermented dark or fall honey was rarely, if ever, seen. This occurred so often that I finally adopted the rule of management, never to leave any light honey at all in the the combs during winter. I stated, at one or more conventions, that I had adopted such a rule, but I didn't understand the reason for doing so as well then as I do now. As I have already said, some five or six years ago, the relative yields of early and late honey radically changed, and with it came a corresponding change in qualities, and the immediate result was a serious loss in wintering—not so disastrous a loss as I suffered before using chaff hives, but yet too serious to be funny—some 40 per cent. one winter. This set me to studying on what was the cause of such a complete change, and I am now satisfied that the whole story can be told in the words, "A change in the quality of winter stores."

I noticed, while extracting, that the fall honey was different from what I usually obtained. Had samples of these later crops and of former ones been submitted to experts, I have no doubt that each would have unhesitatingly pronounced one sample as having been taken from unsealed, the other from sealed combs, even when no such difference was the case. The truth is, the samples would have been entirely different when first taken from the flowers; and no amount of curing, either in or out of the hive, could have made them equal.

I have noticed for a long time past, that the first yield from any particular flower, such as clover, basswood, buckwheat, etc., was almost invariably of poorer quality than the later yield from the same source would be. This is particularly true if the yield continues for some time, say from two to six weeks. It has been not at all uncommon to obtain a better quality of honey, both in body and flavor, from unsealed combs, filled two or four weeks after the commencement of clover harvest, than from sealed combs filled at the commencement of the same harvest. This fact wants keeping in mind when selecting winter stores.

The following is a brief summing-up of the opinions I have arrived at:

That there is no essential difference in the value of different kinds of honey for winter stores; that the relative value of the different kinds of honey varies in localities and seasons; that the particular source which gives us the best yield of honey each season is usually of the best quality; also, that, where honey is used as a winter food, much better success will be attained when these facts are observed and acted on.

O. O. POPPLETON.

From the American Bee Journal.

FUMIGATION WITH SULPHUR.

PERHAPS it is not generally known that after worms have obtained a good foothold, it is very difficult to kill them with sulphur.

I have had combs in which the worms have abounded, from those of small size to those of full grown, and after subjecting them to a very dense smoke of sulphur for a long time, the "fat old chaps" seemed to be none the worse for their smoking. Such combs, I think, I would not try to cure with sulphur. The cheapest and easiest way, probably to dispose of them is to give them to the bees to clean out.

If it is not at a time when it is warm enough for bees to fly, the worms will not make much headway, and as soon as the worms are frozen, that is the last of them. If only a few worms are in a comb, and they are half-grown or larger, it is no very difficult matter to pick them out with a wire nail. But for the worms that are very small—and we never need wait for them to get large—the fumes of burning sulphur are very effective.

My experience has been almost entirely in fumigating comb honey in sections, and for that purpose sulphur may almost be said to be preventative, rather than curative, for the worms should be killed when they are hardly large enough to be seen by the naked eye. If a section be fumigated within two weeks after its removal from the bees, and then two weeks later, I think there need be little anxiety about the worms.

Having used a good many pounds of sulphur during a number of years, I think I may speak with some authority upon the subject, and I trust that Mr. Pierce will take it kindly when I say that I think he is mistaken on two points; first, as to the difficulty of regulating the combustion of sulphur, and second, as to the necessity for burning sulphur in connection with

some carbonaceous substance. With regard to the latter, I may say that I never burn anything in connection with sulphur, simply lay a lighted match upon the sulphur, and there is no difficulty about the dim, blue blaze continuing as long as a grain of sulphur remains.

As to the difficulty of regulating, especially when a large amount is used, let me give a bit of my experience in a previous year.

I had a lot of sections piled in a room about 15 feet square, and concluded to smoke the whole room. So I lighted five pounds of sulphur early enough in the day so that I thought it would all burn before night, and kept occasional watch of it through a window. At dark it was burning apparently the same as when first lighted, and at bedtime the same. Although I thought it entirely safe, I never feel that I can be too careful about fire, so I concluded to sit up with it until it expired. I did not get to bed until after 1 o'clock.

My method of using was this: The sulphur was put in an iron kettle holding about a gallon. A common kettle holding 3 or 4 gallons was partly filled with ashes, and in this the smaller kettle containing the sulphur was placed, and over all a tin cover that did not fit closely. I suppose this cover allowed plenty of air to enter to keep up combustion, but made it burn slower than if entirely uncovered. Previous to covering, a lighted match was laid on the sulphur, and that was all the attention it received except the watching, and no doubt it would have burned just the same if I had been a mile away.

I do not think that roll brimstone would act just the same, but I suspect a part of it mixed with the powdered sulphur might answer. The cost is so little that I have always used it in the powdered form.

C. C. MILLER.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Bay of Quinte Bee-Keepers.

THE meeting of the Bay of Quinte Bee-Keepers' Association in Belleville on the 29th of August was small but representative. 249 colonies were reported yielding 1100 lbs. extracted and 100 lbs. comb honey. All reported the most unfavorable bee season known—very little honey and very small or no increase.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

1st. "Foul Brood." By W. C. Wells. The only safe remedy to kill bees and burn hives infected. Boil honey for feeding bees; not injurious for table use.

2nd. "Fertile Workers." Proved by several

eggs in one cell. Remedy—give fresh eggs from a good colony and raise a young queen.

3rd. "Introducing Queens." Advisable to have queens fertilized. Queens have been successfully introduced in the dark.

4th. The following paper on wintering was read by the secretary:—"There are three special points in successfully wintering bees, 1st, proper preparation for winter quarters; 2nd, proper winter quarters for bees; and 3rd, proper condition of air. 1st. All colonies ought to be ready for winter by the 1st of October, with abundance of young bees, a good queen, not more than three years old, plenty of pollen, and not less than 25 lbs. of good sealed honey; and no more frames than the bees can cover. I recommend wool mats containing $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. of wool, enclosed in canvas, and tacked to a wooden frame which rests on the top edges of the hive, and don't forget to place crossways $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch slats over frames for winter passage. Bees ought to be carefully carried into their winter quarters with hives and combs dry, immediately after a good fly, about the middle of November. I believe downward ventilation a necessity in winter quarters. 2nd. In our cold winters with sudden changes in temperature, a dry, roomy cellar seems the safest repository for bees. I place my bees on forms, so that no colony is less than two feet from cellar bottom or cellar wall. There is no objection in placing colonies two or three tiers in height. I would strongly advise the absence of all vegetable matter, or anything generating impure gases. 3rd. Two ventilating outside air-pipes, at least 40 feet in length, below the frost, are desirable for carrying off the impure and supplying pure air, and ventilation ought to be from top to bottom of bee room, say one inch wide, which is the proper system of ventilation for all rooms, as the impure gases are mixed through air and not in layers as some suppose. I think 40° temperature at ceiling of bee room desirable, as changes, and especially sudden changes, are injurious to bees. I prefer quiet and darkness all winter. All dead bees ought to be carefully brushed off the bottom-board at least once a month. My bees remain in the cellar until natural pollen appears on soft maple—about 18th of April. No system yet adopted for wintering bees seems perfect, as conditions of honey, bees and seasons differ. Failures are often our best teachers. A little knowledge leads us from right, while a greater may bring us to success."

5th. "Dividing and natural swarming." All in favor of natural swarming in the general.

6th. "Races of Bees." Decision in favor of Italians. Hybrids gather more honey, but are

more troublesome to handle; Cyprians too cross.

7th. "Queen Raising." Alley's plan very good.

8th. "Feeding Bees." Honey preferred.

Adjourned to meet in March in Trenton at the call of secretary.

Yours truly,

A. McCLATCHIE,
Sec.-Treas.

From the Reformer.

Norfolk Bee-Keepers' Association.

THE Norfolk Bee-keepers' Association met at Dean's Hotel on Saturday, Sept. 1st. The Vice-President, L. W. Kitchen, opened the meeting. Mr. Ryder reported very few swarms, no light honey, all dark, with an average of about 20 pounds comb honey per colony. Mr. Murphy reports no early honey. From 10 colonies in the spring he had extracted 500 pounds, and increased to 15. Mr. McNally gave his report. He had 115 colonies in the spring, increased to 200 and had 4,500 pounds of honey. He had worked on the tiering up system this season, which was generally thought best for a year of this kind. Mr. Kitchen reported very little early brood, no clover honey. He had 6 colonies in the spring, increased to 8 and had taken 140 pounds of honey. R. S. Gage reported an average yield of honey, but no increase. C. W. Culver gave his report. From 13 colonies in the spring increased to 23 and had taken 400 pounds of honey gathered from the Japanese buckwheat. The winter store is all buckwheat honey this year. Rag-weed, Motherwort and Goldenrod were spoken of as good honey plants this year. It was decided to give a special prize of \$10 at the Union Exhibition for the best and neatest display of honey and apiary fixtures, the largest amount not necessary to win. The next meeting will be held in Delhi on December 2nd.

Season Now Departing.

Once upon a summer dreary, while I wandered
dull and weary
Round my bee farm in the gloaming, as I had
often done before,
Through my troubled brain there floated visions
of high prices gloated
I could make of sections noted, if my bees had
such in store;
Yes, and also of extracted, if they had even that
in store;
But they've combs, and nothing more.

Ah! distinctly I remember, it was only last September,

Hives with sweet ambrosial nectar nearly all
wrengushing o'er;

Busy bees so swiftly hieing, hive against hive
grandly vieing,
Each and all were nobly trying to gather in the
greatest store,
And beat precedental totals that were marked up
in the store:

"That's gone by for evermore."

Startled at the stillness broken by that sentence
aply spoken,
Craven heart, I said, 'tis fancy: cease thy doubt-
ing, I implore,
Place thy trust in bees and honey, thou shalt
have both stocks and money
In abundance, such as thou hast never had be-
fore—

Weighty supers, help requiring to place safely in
the store:

"Croak no more."

But my memory kept returning to the question
in it burning,
While instinctively I entered, entered in the
empty store,
Where in other years I've mustered serried piles
of sections clustered,

With extracting greatly flustered, in the happy
times of yore.
Now the empty shelves seemed mocking all
around the empty store:

"They never were so bare before."

Tell us, greatest, best of Sages, shall we ever in
the ages

That are coming know such seasons any more?
Promptly came his answer to it, "See thy work,
then go and do it,

Or next June thou'll sadly rue it, when depleted
stocks can't store

Of the abundant flowing nectar, never known in
days of yore,

Cease thy croaking evermore!

Thou bad season now departing, let young eighty-
nine upstarting

Consign thy many failures to Oblivion's silent
shore;

Leave our hives with inmates teeming, while we
of sunny season's dreaming

Feed with syrup erstwhile steaming, to eke out
thy scanty store.

May we never see thy equal, is a blessing we
implore

Both for now and evermore.

WOODLEIGH, in the B. B. J.

MUST STILL HAVE IT.

JOHN MCKIMMIE.—Please change my address
from Niagara to Toronto. Although out of the
bee business, I must still have the C. B. J.

Toronto, October 1, 1888.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Eastern townships' Beekeepers' Associa-
tion will hold their fourth annual meeting on
Tuesday, the 16th inst., at Cowansville, in the
hall over the printing office at one o'clock, p.m.

R. P. SMALL.

Dunham, Oct. 1.

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.

Ridding Wax of Bacilli.

QUERY No. 209.—Will wax rendered by the sun wax extractor contain the spores of foul brood? Would such wax be dangerous to use, or should I melt it in a vessel with boiling water and keep it at that temperature for half an hour that I may destroy the disease?

JAS. HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.—Adopt the latter plan.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, Borodino, N. Y.—Have no experience along this line.

J. K. DARLING, Almonte.—Have had no experience. Would not use it without the boiling.

H. D. CUTTING, Clinton, Mich.—I would be afraid to use wax from colonies thus affected unless it was well boiled.

A. B. MASON.—I believe it will. Should certainly boil it. But a few minutes boiling would do as well as half an hour.

MARTIN EMIGH, Holbrook, Ont.—I don't know, but I would not use it in my apiary until it was brought to a boiling heat.

PROF. COOK, Lansing, Mich.—I should prefer to have it boiled. It can be rendered by use of solar extractor and subsequently boiled.

EUGENE SECOR, Forest City, Iowa.—I have never had any experience with foul brood. I can give no satisfactory answer to this query.

ALLEN PRINGLE, Selby, Ont.—Should spores be present in the comb there is no doubt I think that they would survive the solar extractor. For safety boil as you propose.

DR. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.—I don't know much about it, but I shouldn't want to risk it. I mean if the wax had been taken from foul broody hives. If you mean to ask whether the sun extractor will generate foul brood in healthy combs, certainly not.

J. E. POND, North Attleboro'.—Yes, most certainly. The only way to render it safe will be to boil it thoroughly; and even then I should not care to use it, but should sell it to be only used in the ordinary way of trade, not to be used in making foundation.

G. W. DEMAREE, Christiansburg, Ky.—I have no practical experience with foul brood. Not a case has ever been reported in Kentucky so far

as I know. A few cases may have developed right along the Ohio River, but I am not certain that such is the case. Concerning the solar wax extractor I know by experience that my improved solar wax extractor by means of its large glass surface and its unobstructed cylinder shaped melting pan, generates heat sufficiently to destroy any form of living organism with which I have any acquaintance. Bees, ants, roaches, &c., perish in an instant when subjected to its heat. But very little is known by the wisest of earth about the myriads of so-called spores with which the atmosphere of earth abounds. To remove all danger of contagion from wax rendered from foul brood comb it is an easy job to melt the cakes of wax in boiling water.

Have never tested the matter but are of the opinion that the heat of the sun would not be sufficient to destroy the spores. It takes a temperature at boiling point for some minutes to destroy the germs. Would not recommend its use unless boiled for a space of five or ten minutes. The heat at which wax is kept for sheeting in fdn. making is, we think, sufficient to destroy all germs, and if the wax is used for fdn. no danger may be apprehended.

Using Queens from Diseased Colonies.

QUERY No. 210.—Do you think that I would be safe in using the queens from such colonies as contain the disease, or should they be destroyed and other queens introduced?

J. K. DARLING, Almonte.—Can't give an opinion. See No. 209.

JAS. HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.—Am not sure. Have absolutely no experience with foul brood.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, Borodino, N. Y.—I never knew a queen to carry disease of any kind with her.

EUGENE SECOR, Forest City, Iowa.—I should not want to use queens from such colonies myself.

DR. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.—I am afraid of foul brood. I wouldn't want anything that had been in a hive where foul brood was.

MARTIN EMIGH, Holbrook, Ont.—I cannot say that it would do any harm, but I would not use such a queen under any consideration.

A. B. MASON.—Should prefer not to use such queens, but if there was no honey on them believe they might be used with perfect safety.

PROF. COOK, Lansing, Mich.—From the practice of our best beekeepers, and an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory, it is safe to retain and use the queen.

H. D. CUTTING, Clinton, Mich.—If you are an extra careful person it will do, if you have but few colonies and have foul brood well developed you had better burn it all up and begin anew.

J. E. POND, North Attleboro'.—Don't fool with foul brood at all. Use no queens, hives, frames, sections or combs, or other appliances that are at all suspicious of that dread scourge of the apiary.

A. PRINGLE, Selby, Ont.—I am not an authority on the foul brood subject, never having had any experience with the disease. I should think, however, that the queens could be safely used, provided they are previously well starved.

G. W. DEMAREE, Christiansburg, Ky.—I would not use them under any circumstances unless I wished to cure a colony of bees by following brother D. A. Jones' starvation plan. In that case of course the queen would be treated together with her bees. But I would not think of taking the risk of introducing a queen from a diseased colony to a healthy colony of bees. No queen is worth the risk. I presume you mean to ask if it is safe to continue the queens of diseased colonies while attempting to cure the disease. I would treat the queens together with the bees. I would not take the risk of introducing valuable queens to diseased colonies whether the colonies were under treatment or not.

From experiments we are positive that the disease is not communicated by the queen and should have no hesitation in using a queen from such a colony, but would be exceedingly careful not to take any workers or drones with her, especially the former. For if the workers carried honey in their sacs and other bees got it or it became mixed with that in the hive so that it reached the larvæ as food, the infection would be started.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

C. D. MURRAY.—Last fall I put in the cellar 33 colonies of bees and this spring I took out 28 good swarms. I have taken off cap honey to the amount of 500 pounds and with increase have 40 strong swarms to winter. I began keeping bees three years ago, bought ten swarms have paid my expenses and feel that I have been quite successful, though it is impossible to tell as large a story as some. I like the business well and the perusal of your JOURNAL I find has been a great help to me, and shall be glad to continue my subscription as long as I remain in the bee business.

Delphi, Onon Co., N. Y., Sept. 23th.

J. A. CATHERWOOD.—I have not very much to report this season not having many bees. What I have done very well in the honey line having averaged about fifty pounds per colony

which is not so bad considering the season and that they were very weak to start with. In talking with an old Californian beekeeper the other day he said that in using old foundation the bees very often refuse to work it out whereas if the same had been dipped in warm starch they would never refuse it. Do any of you eastern beekeepers know anything about this? I received the four pounds of foundation by mail in good condition.

Matsqui, Sept. 23.

MRS. JAMES HAMILTON, JR.—I have four colonies of bees; one weighs 50 lbs., one 40 lbs. and the others 37 lbs. each. One is weak; it has a queen, but she is a drone layer and it has got run down. I wish to unite it with one of the strong ones; it has a good deal of honey but not many bees. How can I best do this and how can I feed the honey to them? I am feeding sugar syrup to the others. I intend packing them in chaff for winter. I have had two swarms and about 40 lbs. of surplus honey. Is it too late to introduce queens? Please answer soon.

Ravenshoe, Sept. 29th, 1888.

It is not too late to introduce queens and we are sending them to customers every day. Double up your colony with the next weaker, selecting the best combs from each hive to put them on. The other combs with little honey may be saved for stimulating in spring; or, if placed back of the division board, the bees will carry the honey forward. Where the hive is full of comb and no room for them behind the division board, they could be placed in supers, the combs an inch or two above the frames and allow the bees to carry it down. Care must be taken at all times in feeding honey as it has a tendency to excite the bees and incite robbing. Bees consume more food, in proportion, when fed on honey, the undue excitement causing them to gorge themselves. This is another argument in favor of sugar syrup because feeding back extracted honey either for finishing sections or for stores, is objectionable on account of granulation. These partially filled combs, when set away till spring in a dry place, furnish the very best stimulant and the ease with which they can be given to colonies requiring additional stores or brooding space is a great recommendation.

A NOVEL HIVE.

For several days past the church clock at Harpenden near Luton, has refused to work. On an inspection being made, it was found that a swarm of bees had taken up their abode among the works.—B. B. J.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Some splendid queens of Carniolan extraction and post paid two at once for \$1.

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

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

For some time past we have filled all orders for queens by return mail. We have a good supply on hand, especially of Carniolan crosses, which will be sold at 20% discount where two or more are ordered at one time.

▲ **TEMPERATE YOUNG MAN** of unquestionable character can invest in a profitable business, yielding good profits. Salary. Address BOX 500, BEETON.

PREMIUM LIST.

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

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

SIX NAMES WITH \$6—

One Force Pump with Sprayer.....	2 00
" " pair Rubber Gloves, post paid.....	2 00
" " Comb Carrying Bucket.....	1 50

EIGHT NAMES WITH \$8—

One set Anatomical Charts, with key....	2 50
" " Queen Nursery (20 cages).....	2 50
" " Uncapping Arrangement.....	2 25

TEN NAMES WITH \$10—

One No. 1 Wax Extractor.....	4 00
" " Heddon H. (made up) complete, ptd.	3 25

TWELVE NAMES WITH \$12—

1000 Sections—one piece—any size.....	4 50
One Copying Press, Simplex.....	4 50
Individual right, Heddon Hive.....	5 00
One Ripening Can.....	4 50
" " Bee Tent—netting cover.....	4 00

FIFTEEN NAMES WITH \$15—

Seven Combination Hives, fitted up for extracted honey, with second story..	6 30
One Extractor—any size frame—old style gearing.....	7 00
One Lawn Mower, best make, 12 in.....	6 50

EIGHTEEN NAMES WITH \$18—

One Farmers' Union or Family Scale, ½ oz. to 240 lbs.....	8 00
One Extractor—best made—to take any size frame.....	8 00

TWENTY NAMES WITH \$20—

10 Combination Hives, for comb honey.	9 00
10 S. W. Jones Hives and Frames.....	8 30

TWENTY-FIVE NAMES \$25—

One Union or Family Scale, 240 lbs. with tin scoop.....	10 45
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THIRTY NAMES WITH \$30—

3000 Sections—one piece—any size.....	13 00
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THIRTY-FIVE NAMES WITH \$35—

Two Colonies Bees with good queens....	16 00
--	-------

FORTY NAMES WITH \$40—

5000 Sections—one piece—any size.....	20 00
One Portable Platform (19 x 14) Scale, 500 lbs. with wheels.....	18 00

FIFTY NAMES WITH \$50—

Three Colonies Bees, good queens.....	24 00
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SIXTY NAMES WITH \$60—

One Farmers' Platform Scale, with wheels 1,200 lbs., steel bearings.....	26 00
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SEVENTY-FIVE NAMES WITH \$75—

50 Combination Hives, for comb honey..	31 50
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ONE HUNDRED NAMES WITH \$100—

50 Langstroth Hives.....	37 50
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ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NAMES WITH \$150—

One Combined Barnes' Foot Power Machine.....	60 00
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TWO HUNDRED NAMES WITH \$200—

10 Colonies Bees in Combination Hives, with good laying queens.....	80 00
---	-------

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

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton Oct. 10, 1888,
We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

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

BEES BY THE POUND!

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

6 lb Bees and 6 good mated Queens, \$10.00

10 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 15.00

This forms a good opportunity to build up weak colonies or to repopulate spare combs.

Orders booked and filled in rotation.

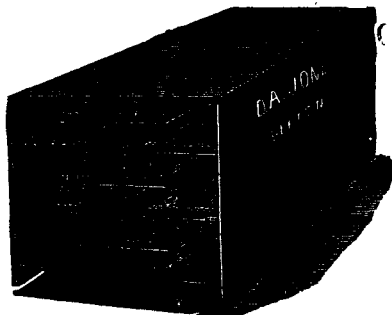
THE D. A. JONES CO., LD
t.f. BEETON.

LOOK HERE !

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

Gem Rubber Stamp Co.,
MALAKOFF, ONT

FEEDERS.



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

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

1-LB. GLASS JARS. SCREW TOP.



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

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

The D. A. Jones Co.,
BEETON, ONT.

ADVANCE IN NAILS.

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

Length of Nails.	PRICES OF WIRE NAILS.			
	No. in Pound	Size Wire	Price of 1 Pound	Price of 10 lbs.
3/8" & 1/2" inch	7200	21	22	2 00
5/8" inch....	5000	20	17	1 60
3/4" inch ...	3880	10	17	1 60
1 inch....	2069	18	12	1 05
1 1/4" inch...	1247	17	11	1 00
1 1/2" inch...	761	16	10	90
2 inch....	350	14	9	80
2 1/4" inch...	214	13	9	75
3 inch....	137	12	8	70

PRICES OF BOX OR HIVE NAILS.

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD.

USEFUL GOODS.

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

5 CENT ARTICLES.

Postage.	Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
3		
1		
3	40	88
2	45	1 05
1	40	95
8	45	1 10
1	45	1 00
1	45	
1	40	
1	40	90
1	40	80
2	45	
1	45	1 00
1	45	1 00
1	40	
1	45	1 05
1	40	90
2	45	

8 CENT ARTICLES.

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

10 CENT GOODS.

Bill files, harp shape	90	2 10
Book of 50 blank receipts with stub	85	2 00
Book of 50 blank notes	85	2 00
Brush, flat, for paint, paste or varnish	80	1 90
Butter spades 9c. each	80	1 90
Boxwood pocket 1 foot rule	90	2 10
Chisel, firmer 1/2 inch	90	

Postage.	Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
2	90	2 00
	85	1 80
2	95	
2	90	2 10
3	90	
2	90	
2	90	
2	90	
1	80	
1	95	2 25
4	90	2 10
	90	

13 CENT ARTICLES.

2	1 25	\$3 00
	1 25	2 90
	1 25	2 90
	1 20	2 75

15 CENT ARTICLES.

Chisel, firmer, 1/2 and 3/4 in.	1 45	
12	1 30	
	1 45	
3	1 40	3 35
5	1 40	3 35
6	1 30	
	1 40	3 40
4	1 40	3 40
	1 40	
2	1 40	3 30
12	1 40	3 35

18 CENT ARTICLES.

Bit, best make, 1/2, 3/4, 1 1/2	1 65	4 00
Glue, LePage's liquid, with brush	1 65	
Oilers, automatic	1	

20 CENT ARTICLES.

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

25 CENT ARTICLES.

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

30 CENT ARTICLES.

8 Bills payable and receivable....	2 85	6 90
Bits, best make, $10/16$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$	2 85	6 90
250 Envelopes, Ladies', square.	2 80	
5 Foolscap, 2 quires, extra quality	2 80	
4 " legal, in pads of 100 sheets.....	2 75	6 200
Inkwell, square, glass, bevelled edges.....	2 75	

35 CENT ARTICLES.

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

40 CENT ARTICLES.

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

50 CENT ARTICLES.

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

Postage.

Per 10 lots. Per 25 lots.

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

SUNDRIES.

Each

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



Barnes' Foot Power Machinery—We are agents for these in Canada, and can furnish the Combined Machine delivered in Toronto, freight and duty paid for..... 60 00
We will gladly forward descriptive Catalogue & price list on application.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We ship these direct from the factory at above figures.

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

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

Plane, iron block..... 75

" wood smoothing..... 80

Post cards printed to order, 50 \$1, 100

Square, steel, grad. both sides, usual price, \$1.75..... 1 40

Soldering outfit, consisting of soldering iron, scraper, bar of powdered resin..... 1 55

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

D. A. JONES, Pres.

T. H. MACPHERSON, Sec.-Treas.

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

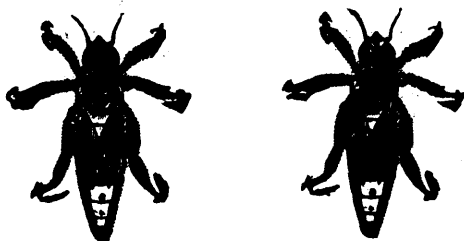
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Apiarian Supplies

OUR CIRCULAR SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Publishers Canadian Bee Journal.

Fine Book and Job Printers.

QUEENS.



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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BEEES.

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

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

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

The above prices are for up to four colonies ; five colonies up to nine, take off 8 per cent. ; ten colonies up to twenty-four, 5 per cent. ; twenty-five colonies and over, 10 per cent—*always cash*. Bees at these prices will always be sent out in the Combination Hive, and each colony will contain a good queen, some honey, and brood according to the season.

BEEES BY THE POUND.

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

NUCLEI.

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

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

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

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

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

W. T. Falconer, - Jamestown, N.Y.

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all sizes of the **Simplicity Hive**. The **Falcon Cham Hive**, with movable upper story continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering** and **handling** bees at all seasons. Also manufacturer of **FALCON BRAND FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1888. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR—

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

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

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
LANSING, MICH.

250 ENVELOPES }
—AND— }
250 NOTE HEADS } FOR \$1.

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

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL OFFICE,
BEEETON ONT.

SEND US \$2.50

And we will send you a good serviceable man or boy

Nickle Keyless Watch,

And FOREST AND FARM for one year.

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

FOREST AND FARM,
CHAS. STARK, Publisher, 50 Church St., Toronto.

COMB * FOUNDATION !

At hard pan prices.

WILL. ELLIS,
ST. DAVIDS, ONT.

BEEES FOR SALE CHEAP.

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

Address

LEWIS JONES,
DEXTER P.O. ONT.

THE CANADIAN

POULTRY REVIEW

IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN THE INTERESTS OF THE

Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Fraternity.

Circulation always on the increase. Subscription only \$1.00 a year. Address,

H. B. DONOVAN,
20 Front St. East, Toronto.

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**, with a descriptive Price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Com Foundation, Section Honey Boxes, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written p. m! A. I. ROOT, Medina, OH!

BEEES AND HONEY.

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY

Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We out with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inch cap. 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of 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. & JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21



SECTIONS FOR THE MILLION.

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

Our prices are as follows :—

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

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

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

9-ct. BEEETON, IONT-