

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

VOL. IV, NO. 50

1889

MARCH 6

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

WE CLUB

The Canadian Bee Journal and.....		
Cook's Manual, cloth.....	\$2 25	\$2 00
A B C in Bee Culture, cloth.....	2 25	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth)	2 50	2 25
Langstroth on the HoneyBee (clh)	3 00	2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture	1 50	1 40
"A year among the Bees," by Dr		
C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 50
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
- OR CLUBBED WITH C.B.J. FOR \$1.25.

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

BEE-KEEPERS' LIBRARY.

We keep in stock constant 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 COME HONEY, by W Z Hutchinsom. 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.
  - QUEEN REARING, by G. M. Doolittle, price 10c.
- 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 pricelist free.

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt  
American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
One inch.....	\$4.0	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.20	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 for bid 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
"The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
"Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.20
"Queen-Breeders' Journal".....	1.35

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.



P. C. DEMPSEY.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Bees stealing eggs .....	987
Bee stings for rheumatism .....	992
Bee-keeping no bonanza .....	991
Breeding, in .....	992
Bees, Moving bees short distances .....	991
Diseased bees .....	987
Dividing in fall .....	994
Editorial .....	985
Hallanshire Law .....	987
Hive on scales, Bee .....	988
Manipulation .....	990
Queen-excluding honey-boards .....	993
Ventilation of bee hives .....	986

## Opening for a Bee-Keeper.

MY farm of "Lindenbank," after being rented for a term of years, comes into my possession the present spring, and I would like to find a good practical bee-keeper who is willing to join me in establishing a first-class apiary on it. My object would be to run the place mainly as a bee-farm. The location is a good one, two miles out of Guelph. I have kept bees in Guelph, off and on, for 25 years, and never had a really bad season. On the farm opposite mine, there are fifty acres of Alsike clover. There is almost, if not quite, "priority of location," for I do not know of another apiary within bee range. Correspondence invited.

W. F. CLARKE.

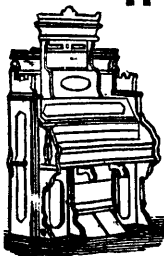
Guelph, February 16, 1889.

## 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



# "BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for  
Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

## A POSTAL CARD

Is all it will cost you to get three copies of the **BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW**. Of the year 1888 we have several hundred volumes, and so long as the supply holds out, we will send free to each applicant **THREE** copies selected from these back numbers. This is done to allow bee-keepers to become acquainted with the **REVIEW**, with the hope that the acquaintance may prove of mutual benefit. Price of the **REVIEW** 50 cts a year.

## The Production Of Comb Honey!

is a neat little book of 45 pages. Price 25 cents. This and the **REVIEW** one year for 65 cents. The book and the **REVIEW** two years for \$1. Stamps taken, either U. S. and Canadian.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

## BEE SUPPLIES.

Until March 1st, Brood frames \$1 per 100, \$9 per 1000. Section Crates, Feeders, etc., correspondingly low. Send for price List to

W. A. CHRYSLER, Chatham, Ont., (Box 450).

## THE QUEEN BREEDERS' JOURNAL

E. L. PRATT, Pub., Marlboro, Mass.

A 16-page Monthly devoted to Queen Breeders and Queen Rearing. Price 50 cents a year. Send your name on postal and receive a sample copy of this bright new journal. Address, The Q. B. Journal, 175 Main St., Marlboro, Mass.

# FLORIDA!

Land for Sale in the County of De Soto, Lat. 26° 40'.

Twenty acres of good dry pine land on the Myakka River with over 500 feet of water front, 12 miles from the terminus of the Florida Southern Railway at Punta Gorda, with deep water all the way. Was selected for an apiary, for which it is very suitable, being within easy reach of black mangrove, cabbage and saw palmettoes, and pennyroyal, the great honey plants of Florida. It is also suitable for growing lemons, guavas, pine apples, and all kinds of vegetables. The Myakka is a tidal river running into Charlotte Harbor, and steamers drawing eight feet of water can go right up to the property. At Southland, 1 1/2 miles down stream, a large canning establishment is just about starting.

Price for the whole \$12.50 per acre, or in 5 and 10 acre lots, \$15 per acre, cash.

ALSO

Forty acres of first-class high pine land on Shell Creek: water front 4 miles from Shell Creek station, miles from Cleveand, and 9 miles from Punta Gorda, all on the Florida Southern Railway, and with water carriage for sail boat to all these places. This land is 15 feet above the creek, rich in phosphates, and will grow oranges and all kinds of citrus fruits without fertilizing.

Price per acre for 10 acres and upwards, \$10 cash—a great bargain.

The climate is splendid: heat rarely extends 90° in the summer and very mild in winter, and is exceedingly healthy—no malaria or yellow fever.

Apply to **T. E. HECTOR,**

Punta Gorda, DeSoto County, Florida.

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 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 specially 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.

**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.

**EXCHANGE,** one 10-inch Foundation Mill—Pelham—used one season, as good as new, for Beeswax, Root's chaff hives, or offers.—D. W. MOORE, Jordan, Ont., Lincoln Co.

WHO WANTS BEES.

100 COLONIES for sale or exchange for anything I can use. All kinds of bee supplies for sale also queens for sale in season.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.  
CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

PRICES CURRENT

BEE SWAX

Beeton, March 6, 1889,  
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.....500  
over 50 lbs. ....480  
Section in sheets per pound.....350  
Section Foundation cut to fit 3x4 and 4x4, per 10.000  
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....480



**9 Cords in 10 Hours**  
Runs Easy  
NO BACKACHE.  
FOLDED.  
**BY ONE MAN.** Greatly improved. Also TOOL for filing saws whereby those least experienced cannot make a mistake. Sent free with machine. To others, for common cross-cut saws, by mail \$2.00. Hundreds have saved 5 to 9 CORDS daily. We want all who burn wood and all interested in the timber business to write for our Illustrated Free Catalogue. We have exactly what you want, the greatest labor-saver and best-selling tool now on earth. First order from your vicinity secures agency. No duty to pay. We manufacture in Canada. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 208 to 211 So. Canal Street, Chicago, U. S. A.

BEES FOR SALE.

One full colony of pure Italians \$5 each. Ten colonies \$4.75 each, twenty or more colonies \$4.50 each. Tested Italian queens with enough bees to hatch one comb of sealed brood, sent by express before June, \$2.50 each; for five queens \$2.25 each; for ten queens \$2 each. After June 1st ten per cent. off for queens. Safe arrival guaranteed, and references given when wanted.

Address JULIUS HOFFMAN,  
Canajoharie, N. Y.

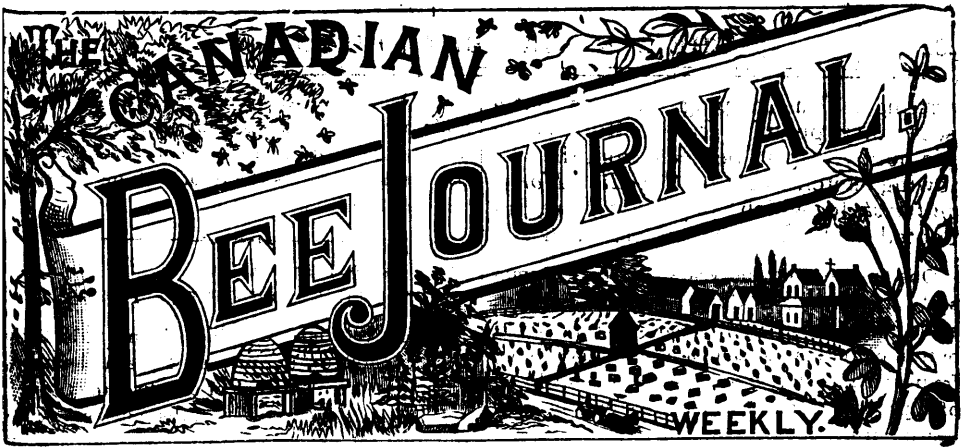
NEARLY 30 TONS OF  
DADANT'S FOUNDATION

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. DICKSON, 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. NYSEWANDER, 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, Freemont, Mich.
  - J. M. CLARK & CO., 1409 15th St., Denver, Col.
  - E. L. GOOLD & Co., Biantford, 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. 50 BEETON, ONT., MARCH 6, 1889. WHOLE No. 205

## EDITORIAL.

### GATHERING HONEY FROM RED CLOVER.

Speaking of which variety of bees can gather honey from the blossoms of red clover, Prof. Cook says: "Sometimes all bees can get some honey from red clover. Those with the longest tongues could do the best. Italians and Syrians have the longest tongues of any that I have examined."

### THE REVISED LANGSTROTH.

ONLY a few days ago we received from the publishers, C. Dadant & Son, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill., the revised edition of "Langstroth on the Honey Bee" with the following explanatory note:

"Another delay in the delivery of this book has been caused by a printer's mistake, in one of the plates, which was found out after the first 300 copies were bound."

The copies received by the members of the O.B.K.A are, we believe of the number sent out previous to finding the error mentioned. It is not, however, of such importance as to take away from the value of the book as a text book, but to make it what the publishers wished—as nearly correct a work as it were possible—they made the change when it was observed.

The letter-press is good and the engravings are excellent, being surpassed only by Cheshire's recent work, "Bees

and Bee-Keeping" in the latter respect. They are moreover very numerous, there being no less than 97 illustrations, and 16 plates. The index is prepared with the utmost care, and represents a large amount of trouble and work in its preparation. Reference can readily be made to almost any subject, either through the index or through the table of contents by chapters and paragraphs.

Numbered and throughout the whole work reference is made to former paragraphs which bear on the subject just then under discussion. On the whole we think this is almost as complete a work in this respect as we have ever seen.

Of the subject matter we will only say that it represents an amount of knowledge of the subject, surpassed by but few, and the authors are to be complimented upon the result of their labors, while the father of bee-keeping is to be congratulated upon having placed the revision of his work in such good hands.

We can furnish copies of the book at the publishers' price \$2.00, post paid.

P. C. DEMPSEY, TRENTON.

AS a frontispiece to this volume we present in this issue a good photo engraving of one of the most enthusiastic bee-keepers in Eastern Ontario, Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Trenton. A skilled apiarian in every sense of the word, it is a wonder that bee literature has not been enriched by more of his

writings. But keeping bees is but a secondary pursuit, fruit culture being his hobby, as will be seen from the following sketch from the *Canadian Horticulturist*, to which paper we are indebted for the loan of the engraving :

One hundred and one years ago Mr. Dempsey's grandfather, a United Empire Loyalist, settled at Albury, Prince Edward county. Fond of fruit culture, he brought seeds along with him, from which he started a nursery, principally of apple trees, some of which are still living and bearing fruit upon the old homestead. Cider was made in large quantities from this orchard in early days, and during the war of 1812 proved highly profitable business, bringing him high prices by the hoghead.

Thus, growing up among orchard trees, Mr. P. C. Dempsey early developed a taste for fruit culture, and in the year 1857, finding the confinement of office work too great for his failing health, he decided to devote his whole attention to horticulture.

Soon after, hearing of the good work being accomplished by the Fruit Growers' Association, he became a member, and was first elected a Director in the year 1873. A fluent and easy speaker, he was always heard with interest by all in attendance, and honored by his election, in the year 1875, to the position of Vice-President ; and in 1880, and again in 1881, to the highest gift in the power of the Society to bestow, viz., that of President.

Mr. Dempsey was sent to the Centennial Exhibition, in company with Colonel McGill of Oshawa, in charge of our exhibit of Canadian fruit, the medals from which are still in possession of our Association ; and in 1886 he was employed by the Dominion Government, in company with Mr. A. McD. Allan, to have charge of Canada's fruit exhibit at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

The subject of this sketch is also favorably known in horticultural circles in Canada as a hybridist, having devoted much attention to this interesting study, and to the practice of the art. To his success in hybridizing, the Burnet grape, the Trenton apple, the Dempsey pear and the Dempsey potato all bear lasting testimony. The Trenton apple, now five or six years fruited, has been offered in the Belleville market, and also brings Mr. Dempsey a fancy price ; the Dempsey pear, a real acquisition, is the result of a cross between the Bartlett and the Duchess some twelve years ago. It partakes of the excellences of both parents, and is in season just before the latter.

We hope that Mr. Dempsey, and all others of a kindred spirit, may long be spared to brighten our meetings with their good cheer, and to impart to the enquirers the results of his long experience in fruit culture.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### VENTILATION OF BEE HIVES.

THE ventilation of hives seems to be little understood as yet, as little understood, even, as does that of our dwellings.

It is not cold that kills our bees ; neither is it impure air ; these questions have been fully decided time and time again by actual tests. No matter what theory may say, tests tell the story, and they combat effectually theories as generally understood. The heat contained in the interior of the hive is created and maintained by the bees themselves, and that, too, while they are in a state of partial hibernation. I wonder if any one has ever ascertained how small a cluster a large colony of bees form themselves into in extremely cold weather ? I have myself, and have found very large colonies contracted into a cluster not more than five inches in either diameter. Now, such a cluster would find ample air for purposes of sustaining life in a hive nine inches deep and wide, one foot long, if an entrance half-inch wide six inches long is given. I know this, for I have tested it in several instances.

Taking the above as facts, my ideas in regard to ventilation have undergone a change during years past. I use the ordinary "L. hive" with a quarter-inch entrance full width of hive, ventilated wholly from the entrance. Over the frames I leave a one-inch space to allow the bees to intercommunicate from one frame to another without breaking the cluster, which cluster, by the way, is their only means of creating heat.

Over the tops of the frames I place absorbing material, not for purposes of ventilation, but to allow excess of moisture to be imperceptibly carried off. Here in eastern Massachusetts I find my bees live through our severest winters, in single-walled seven-eighth-inch hives with no other protection from cold than a wind-break on north and west sides. Let the advocates of this, that or the other method of ventilation give us their tests as proofs sustaining their theories, and I for one shall be better satisfied, as I am of the opinion that as yet we know no more of ventilating bee hives than we do of dwellings or public buildings.

J. E. POND.

North Attleboro, Mass., Feb., 1889.



FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### BEEs STEALING EGGS.

**M**R. BLACK wants some reader of the C. B. J. to give him some light on his bees stealing eggs out of some of the rest of his hives. I keep some bees; I watch their movements pretty close. I can't say that they steal eggs but will steal honey if they can. Mr. Black says one of his colonies was queenless in the spring and left it till he would get a queen cell out of some of the rest of the colonies, and when he went to put a cell into his queenless colony he was surprised to find a queen larva ready to be sealed over. Mr. Black did not tell us that queen came out; he must have forgotten. I think if it came out it would be a drone. In my opinion some of the workers had laid that egg, for it was the best that the little fellows could do, being so long without a queen. What say you Mr. Editor, for the bees don't know a drone egg from a worker's egg? The summer of 1888 in one of my first swarms that came off the young queen that took control of the colony could not fly out to get mated. She was a fine looking queen. I did not know it till the first time I opened the colony and found the combs full of sealed drone and queen-cells built out of drone eggs sealed over. I hatched some of them out to see fine big fat drones come out of them; that was the best they could do. I gave them a good queen cell. Tell us Mr. Black if that queen came out a queen.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT SHAW.

Rosemont, Feb. 27th, 1889.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### "THE HALLAMSHIRE LAW."

**"A** HALLAMSHIRE Bee-Keeper" writes well and so far as positiveness in assertion goes, proves his case—at least I presume to his own satisfaction—but why does he so positively assert that every one else is wrong? Possibly he alone is right in the matter, but proofs are wanting as yet of that point. No doubt exists in my own mind that his rule for introducing queens is a good one, perhaps as good as any; but that it is absolute, I know not to be true. It fails, and fully as often as does the "Simmins method" or the one I claim as my own. I never claimed my method was absolutely safe, I only claimed that with myself it had never failed. I believe, too, that when followed precisely as I have advised, it will prove successful in the majority of cases, and, from its very simplicity, will prove as valuable as any plan offered as yet.

There are methods of introducing queens that are absolutely safe; but to follow them re-

quires so much fussing and extra labor that they do not pay the ordinary bee-keeper. For instance, any queen can be safely—absolutely so—introduced to a colony (beg pardon, stock) of very young bees, but to get such a colony in shape—"Ay! there's the rub." Simplicity in all bee manipulations is desirable; for the more simple the less time taken. To introduce a queen, the old queen must be removed; it is desirable to so remove her that no appreciable loss of brood is made. In order to do this the new queen must be introduced at once after the old one is removed. The "Simmins method" and my method will accomplish this with a very small percentage of loss. "The Hallamshire law" is said by its originator to be absolutely sure; by others not. Now till the proofs are different, or at least until different evidence can be produced I am excusable if I still believe the methods of Mr. Simmins and myself can at least stand on the same ground as "The Hallamshire law"; and this I state with all due respect to its originator.

J. E. POND.

North Attleboro, Feb. 20, 1889.

From the American Bee Journal.

### DISEASED BEES.

ERADICATING FOUL BROOD FROM THE APIARY, ETC.

**I**N the American Bee Journal for March, 1888, I wrote my experience with foul brood, and how I eradicated it from my apiary. Thinking that some at least might wish to know what success I had I will repeat the treatment.

I put the bees into empty boxes for two days, scalding and cleansing the boxes effectively.

I then put them back on full sheets of foundation, destroying all combs in which there had been any brood, and saving all the nice white outside combs, some of which were only partly drawn out. I treated all but two colonies at the time they appeared to be only slightly affected, but they soon became so bad that it became necessary to treat them same way.

From the two colonies I took eight frames of brood, with a few bees, and put them into an empty box, and they are there to-day, as free from foul brood as bees can be. They were without a queen for at least five weeks, and being weak, consumed all their honey, of which they had a very little. At first I fed them syrup, and afterwards gave them two frames of bees and brood from another colony, and in the fall it was strong as any colony I had. Last spring that was the first colony I divided, and very soon I had two good colonies, both of which stored considerable surplus honey

After this colony, without any aid whatever,

had cleansed their own combs, and was rid of foul brood, I thought, why can I not use the combs I had saved after fumigating frequently, and effectually with sulphur, and spraying with carbolic acid? I then gave the nicest of these combs containing no honey, to several colonies, without any bad results whatever.

Whether there is anything in it or not, I will not pretend to say, but I put a small camphor poke on top of the frames of each colony, and fed a little sulphuric acid through the summer, with an occasional spraying with a weak solution of carbolic acid, the bees at the entrances of the hives. After getting through safely so far I was foolish enough to risk still further, by giving to a very late, small second swarm, six frames (the last I had), some of which contained some of the old honey; I sprayed them all with carbolic acid, but did not uncap the honey, neither did I use any camphor nor give them any attention whatever. Sometime afterward, when I examined them, in taking out the second frame, oh, the infernal foul brood! How I regretted using combs with the honey in; being taught when a boy not to "cry over spilt milk," I concluded to do the best I could under the circumstances. I immediately took away the queen, and I suppose for sometime I troubled them with more sulphuric and carbolic acid than was agreeable to them. I afterward gave them a queen, but being late, and the weather cold, they reared no brood. I do not fear but what they will come out all right.

I put them into the cellar the last of November, without one drop of honey in their combs—they are living on sugar candy, and doing first-rate. However they may come out I cannot believe that either the queen or bees ever become affected, but if kept two days in empty boxes, then put into perfectly clean or new boxes, there will be no return of foul brood, unless they get access to foul-broody honey.

The afterpart of the summer here was anything but agreeable or profitable to bee-keepers. There was no buckwheat honey; fall flowers would have produced abundantly, but the weather was so wet and cold, that the bees could not harvest it. The winter had been open, wet and warm—favorable for out-door wintering. My bees (over 30 colonies in all) are resting very contentedly in the cellar, without giving me any concern whatever. I have them right under the kitchen, where we keep potatoes. Some of the family go in with a light every day and neither that nor the noise from above annoys them in the least.

SAMUEL BARNHART.

Greensburg, Pa.

From the Bee Hive.

### A BEE HIVE ON SCALES.

HOW IT MAY BE OF BENEFIT TO THE BEE-KEEPER—  
—TABLES OF HONEY YIELDS.

**H**OW many pounds of honey will a swarm of bees gather in one day, is a question that has often been asked. With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will endeavor to give the public my experience, through the columns of your practical little *Bee Hive*. For fifteen years I have kept a swarm of bees on scales in each of my apiaries, during the summer. Not only for the purpose of knowing how much honey a single colony can store in one day; but to assist in determining just what the bees are doing, from day to day. I deem it very essential that I should know just how much honey is being gathered each day, not so much for the pleasure of having a record to refer to in the future, but to serve as a guide by which to govern my operations during the honey harvest.

Those who have never kept a hive on scales cannot estimate the advantages to be derived by such a practice. We not only have a record to refer to in after years, but we are enabled to judge very correctly every day what the bees are doing, and also know to a certainty when the honey flow begins, when it is at its height and when it is drawing to a close. The amount of honey that a colony will gather in one day I find to vary greatly in different localities. I find that apiaries located only three miles apart, vary in the amount of honey stored in each. The condition of the weather has much to do with the amount of honey that will be gathered each day, as a few hours of unfavorable weather in the middle of the day will make quite a difference with our scale hive record. Hence the apiarist must take the condition of the weather into account, and be governed accordingly in making his calculations. I have observed that in a season when the atmosphere is well charged with electricity and when electric shocks are frequent, honey will be much more abundant than when electric shocks are less frequent.

When the lightnings flash and threaten our lives, We may be sure the bees will fill their hives.

By the use of scales we are enabled to ascertain the value of the different plants from which come our surplus. I deem it very essential that we should know this, as I find there is a great variation in the amount of nectar secreted by honey-plants in different localities. For instance: clover may yield abundantly near the

home apiary, when three miles away, but little honey will be gathered from that source although the bees in the out-apiary may appear to be working lively; when, by consulting the scales, we discover that but very little is being stored there. When if we had no scales to indicate to us the scarcity of honey in that vicinity, we would be at a loss to know why the sections are not being filled as fast at this out-apiary as at home. It is but very little trouble to prepare a scale hive, simply set the scales level both ways and place the hive on them, and prevent swarming if possible; and every morning, early, balance the scales and record the gain, or loss, for the past twenty-four hours. I use common cheap platform scales, that cost but \$3.50 each. It will be seen that there are many advantages to be derived by the use of scales in the apiary. I would not think of running an apiary without having a colony on scales, and if I had twenty apiaries I would have twenty sets of scales, one for each apiary. I give the records of two seasons to show the difference in the length of time bees have to gather a surplus, here in Vermont.

**Record for 1875.**

DATE.	LBS.	
June 17	5½	Clover.
18	4	
19	5	
20	6	
21	5½	
26	5	
27	13	
28	8	
29	9	
30	9	
July 1	12	Sumach. — Basewood.
2	8	
3	9	
4	4½	
5	3	
6	2	
7	7	
8	12	
9	19½	
10	18	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20½	
14	17	
15	17	
16	15	
17	11	
18	9	
19	5	
20	4	
21	2	
22	0	
Season closed.		

**Record for 1885.**

DATE	LBS.	
June 15	1	Clover.
16	2	
20	1	
22	3	
28	½	
29	0	
July 10	5	
11	12	
12	18	
13	21	
14	27	Basewood.
15	30	
16	33½	
17	30	
18	31	
19	28	
20	18	
21	8	
22	½	
Season closed.		

It will be seen that in 1875 there were 31 days in which there was a surplus, while in 1885 there were but 18 days in which there was any

gain, though in 1885 my surplus was all gathered in 12 days, the balance, being stored in the brood-combs.

A. E. MANN.

Bristol, Vt., Feb. 8, 1889.

Harriston Tribune.

**HOW TO HIVE A SWARM OF BEES.**

EVERY apiarist, even if he has but a few colonies, should make all necessary preparations for the swarming season. In the first place he should provide himself with a bee-smoker; if timid and unexperienced he should protect himself with a bee-veil and gloves. If at any time the bees seem cross, a few puffs from the smoker will subdue them, thus any person can handle his bees with the utmost freedom and safety.

2. The bee-keeper should have all hives, sections, foundation and surplus cases in readiness, also select the location where you wish to place the new swarm.

3. When the bees begin to swarm do not get excited or commence the ringing of cow bells, beating tin pans and boilers. There is no use in trying to charivari a swarm of bees, it is all a heap of nonsense; take it cool, wait patiently and nine times out of ten they will settle of their own accord.

4. The bees which leave the hive to swarm fly out in large numbers, thousands of them wheeling about in circles so that the air seems alive with bees. They soon settle usually on some bush or tree a short distance from the hive in a cluster which grows larger and larger as the straggling bees join it.

5. As soon as all the bees have settled, brush your hive out nicely, no need of fooling with sweetened or salt water. Place the swarm in the hive as soon as possible, for if left hanging on the tree too long they will without warning leave for parts unknown.

6. If the queen does not join the cluster of bees, or if she gets lost, they will return to the old hive and remain there eight or ten days; by that time a young queen will be hatched which will cause them to swarm again.

7. They will also leave the new hive if the queen is not secured with the bees when the swarm is hived.

8. To prevent them from leaving the new hive take a comb containing honey, eggs and brood out of the old hive from which the new swarm has just issued and place it in the new hive. This will prevent them from leaving every time.

9. If the bees settle on a bush near the ground sprinkle them with cold water and close clustering will be the result. Spread a cloth or paper

under the cluster, place the hive on the cloth with the front as near as possible to the cluster, remove the entrance blocks, with a sudden jerk dislodge the bees onto the cloth in front of the hive, which they will quickly enter.

10. If a branch on which the bees have clustered is small and not valuable, cut it off, taking care to avoid all jarring, lay the branch down in front of the hive, give the bees a few puffs with the smoker, when they will commence to march into the hive at once.

12. If the bees have clustered on the branch of a tree too valuable or too thick to cut off, shake them first into a hiving basket, hold the basket in one hand under the swarm and with the other give the branch a sudden shake so as to let the bees fall into it, throw a cover over the basket, carry the swarm to the hive and with a sudden jerk throw the bees down on the cloth close to the front of the hive.

12. If they alight on the trunk of a tree, brush them gently into a hive, or if possible place its edge near the under part of the cluster, brush them down to the hive with a turkey wing, or you may use the smoker.

13. If a swarm should settle on the ground the hive should be set close to them and with a wing gently place a few of them near the entrance; the hum of these will entice others to follow, and in a short time all will be into their new home.

14. The new hived swarm should be taken to the stand which they are to occupy as soon as possible after they have hived. The hive should be well ventilated and shaded for a day or so from the heat of the sun.

15. Great care should also be taken in moving these hives when the swarms are in them, and they should be carried very steadily and held level. Face your hives south-east.

16. Keep down all grass weeds or thistles. Nothing looks more disgusting to the eye than to have your hives buried over head with thistles, grass and weeds.

A. FYFE.

Wellington Apiary, Feb. 19th, 1889.

From the American Bee Journal.

### MANIPULATION

IN THE APIARY DURING THE PAST SEASON.

**M**Y report for 1888 is not very flattering. The first part was very poor, so poor that a number of colonies were in almost a starving condition right in the height of white clover bloom.

Bees built up rather slowly early in the season but finally they became strong and commenced swarming, a portion of which I hived on the

old stands in contracted brood-chambers, and thereby succeeded in getting a few crates of comb honey. At the time of swarming the brood-nests were almost destitute of honey, but a nice start had been made in the boxes, and where the crates were removed from the old stand to the swarm, and none put under them they were fairly finished; those that were raised, and an empty one put under them, were not so well finished, and but a very little honey was put into the new one, though the foundation was nicely drawn, leaving them in good shape for the fall flow.

The crates left on the hives of the colonies that had swarmed, were cleaned out and left "as dry as a chip," and the honey carried below, where it was badly needed.

The colonies from which the crates were taken and hives removed to new stand after swarming, suffered severely—lots of brood was carried out.

On occasional evenings all along up to Aug. 10th the contented hum of the busy workers could be heard; but oftener there was the "growl of the opossum" (or the moaning of the drones for mercy).

Although the drones were being killed off all the season, brood rearing was kept up fairly well until Aug. 15; from then until the last was the most trying time on bees that I ever saw.

September I found the colonies reasonably strong in field workers, but destitute of brood or honey. About this time honey began to come in freely, and the result was a nice surplus of combs, honey, and a blocked brood-nest.

The queens seemed slow to lay, or the eggs were destroyed, and after the loss of the old bees the colonies were mere nuclei.

I thought a good deal of uniting, but I could not get the full consent of my mind to do so. I had superseded all the queens that I wished to destroy with swarm cell queens.

At present I have 48 colonies (or nuclei) packed on the summer stands, with a great plenty of honey.

The fall flow of honey to the north and west of here, was better and earlier than here—it was some better only three miles distant, and considerably so 15 and 20 miles away. On the south and east it was poorer, which I think is not usually the case.

H. BRAMLET.

Raleigh, Ills.

HE WAS OUT OF REACH.

Bobbie—Say papa, a bee hums, doesn't he?

Father—Yes, my boy; but run away and don't bother me.

Bobbie—Well, pa, if that's so, ain't a bee a humbug?—*New York Sun.*

From Gleanings.

### Moving Bees Short Distances.

**W**E often read in the bee-papers, directions for moving a hive of bees in the apiary, something like this: Move the hive a foot or two a day, until it is in the exact place where it is wanted. Now, friends, I would not do any such thing. Some time when the bees are all in the hive I would just pick it up and put it where I wanted it, and done with it. We move bees more or less every spring, to equalize our yards; in that case we move them four or five miles or so. But last spring we wanted to move about half of one of our out-apiaries, to get them further from the public highway. There were, in quadruple hives, 69 colonies in four rows, running east and west. We wanted to move the east half, and put them west of the west half, a distance of eight or ten rods. This apiary was five miles from home. To go out there and move those hives a foot or two a day, mixing them up among the other hives as we worked them along, would have made a big job, and no doubt would have resulted in nearly all of the young bees being left behind in the hives that we passed in moving. Well, we made all of the new stands at the west end of the apiary ready to set the hives on, and got everything ready to move, and then went home. The next morning May 18, it was very cloudy, and raining a little, and it promised to be a wet day. We put the wheelbarrow into the wagon and started. As bees were not flying when we got there, we just set one of those big hives on to the wheelbarrow, and wheeled it to the stand where we wanted it, and there located it. We then went back and got another, and kept on until we had moved all we wanted to, about 35 colonies. Shortly after all were moved, the weather cleared up and the bees went to work; and before noon the moved bees were bringing in pollen. There were a few bees flying about the old stands, looking for home, for about two hours; after that, everything was running as usual. As far as I could see, the moved bees did just as well as those not moved. Then what is the use of all this fussing, hitching along a little to-day and a little to-morrow?

E. FRANCE.

Plattville, Grant Co., Wis.

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.

**TO THE DEAF.**—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

From the Bee-Keepers' Review.

### Bee-Keeping no Bonanza — Reserve Funds Needed—Proposed Legislation Not Understood—Plans that Fall—Poor Queens.

**F**RRIEND Hutchinson:—Yours of Jan. 7th received. Your selection of "Mistakes" for Feb. REVIEW is an excellent one, and your selection of me to occupy that number and fill it with mistakes does credit to your judgment. In case the matter I send is found more than the February number will hold, you can add extra pages or run it over into March.

I made the mistake of supposing that I could make more money than I have done at raising honey.

I made the mistake of supposing that a year of poor yield in honey would bring up prices where they were a few years ago, when I could readily get 22 cents or more for all the honey I could put on the market.

I made the mistake of supposing that a man with a fair knowledge of bee-keeping and with enough ahead to carry him through one year, could safely give up all other business and depend entirely upon his bees for a living. An entire failure for the past two years, and a partial failure for the two years preceding, show that it would be less of a mistake to consider it necessary to have three years living ahead before giving up other business.

I made the mistake of supposing that the proposition of a measure intended for the benefit of bee-keepers and the public at large, would meet the general approbation of bee-keepers. I think they made the mistake of supposing that the measure was intended to be selfish, unfair and restrictive, and they in their liberality wanted nothing to hinder any one and every one from entering the ranks of bee-keepers.

After seeing how anxious they were that every one should be a bee-keeper, I made the mistake of supposing that they would be prompt in coming forward to the defense of any one in danger of being driven out of the ranks, but out of the thousands of bee-keepers only a few hundreds are willing to pay the small sum of one dollar each for the protection of their brethren, as shown by the reports of the Bee-Keepers Union.

Several times I have studied out plans that I thought would work well with bees, and had such confidence in them that I did not wait to test them on a small scale, and the plans didn't work out well among the bees just as they did in my head, and I lost by it. It was a mistake not to try it first on a few hives, instead of on a hundred.

I have made the mistake of raising some very poor queens by giving the bees no unsealed brood whatever, except some just hatched, or eggs alone, and then supposing they could not raise queens from anything but very young larvae. As a matter of fact, they are very likely in such a case to raise some queens from larvae entirely too old. First they start some that are all right from part of the young larvae, and the remainder of the young larvae are continued as workers. In two or three days more they take a notion to start some more queen cells, and they may take that notion every day as long as they have anything unsealed. The remedy is to destroy all unsealed larvae after 24 or 48 hours that have not already been started as queens—at least that's one way of remedying it.

The idea that I could easily fill up a whole number with mistakes must have been a mistake.

C. C. MILLER.

Marengo, Ill., Jan. 10, 1889.

Newcastle Daily Chronicle, Feb. 5.

#### Bee Stings as a Cure for Rheumatism.

IT is Dr. Terc's cure as explained in the current *Wiener Medicinische Presse*. To have the rheumatic patient well stung by bees—that is the cure. Dr. Tere declares to have applied his method in 173 cases, giving in all 39,000 stings. He claims to have been successful, especially in chronic cases of rheumatism, where the patients, subject to cachexia, had despaired of all remedy. On reading this, the rheumatism patient will be disposed to exclaim: "Rather the disease than the cure!" But Herr Terc avows that to be stung by a bee is nothing like so painful for the rheumatic patient as for other people. To bring the latter point to the proof it only requires a rheumatic patient courageous enough to get possession of a bee and experiment upon his own person. Apropos of the foregoing, it is to be remarked that men and other animals become less and less susceptible to the venom of insects, the oftener they are stung or bitten by these. He who arrives in a region where mosquitoes swarm suffers most at first. The swelling is great and the pain often grievous. After a few days he begins to get easier under the bites; and at the end of a week or so he thinks little about them. So it is the country cousin whose wrists and ankles are swollen in the morning after the first night in town. The habitually bug-bitten rarely swell, feel no pain, and yield nightly nutriment to the tenants behind the wall-paper without giving the matter a thought. The same immunity, says Dr. Terc, comes from being repeatedly stung by bees. He says moreover, that rheu-

matic patients, being less susceptible than others to begin with, require to be stung several times before there is any tumefaction or swelling. Let the stinging be continued, and a moment will arrive—so says Dr. Terc—when no more swelling is produced thereby. At that moment, also, the patient is delivered from the pains of rheumatism. *Ipsæ dixit.*

From the American Bee Journal.

#### IN-BREEDING.

NEW BLOOD IN THE APIARY AN ESSENTIAL MATTER.

ON page 60, in answer to the question, "How long will bees prosper without new stock from a distance?" I notice this reply: "For an unlimited time." Now I doubt the correctness of that doctrine; and, as I am not a queen-breeder, I ought to be allowed an opinion without prejudice.

With such "free commoners" as bees, it is quite a difficult matter to prove to what extent in-breeding is practiced, or with what effect; but if we reason by analogy—from the known to the unknown—it is very conclusive to my mind that nature abhors incestuous alliances.

We know the effect on the human race, of the marriage of near relatives. Any one who has experimented in that direction with our domestic animals, knows its baneful effects. I am aware of the claim in certain quarters, that some of the most valuable characteristics of our domestic animals have been developed by in-breeding, but even admitting that to be true in exceptional cases when done intelligently, every breeder knows it is safe to avoid it as a general rule.

The experiments of Darwin in self and cross fertilization of plants, carried on for many years with a patience and persistence that only a lover of the truth could have shown, proved that the same law governed, too, in the vegetable kingdom. He reasoned that the chief end of bees and other pollen-gathering insects was to fertilize and cross-fertilize the flowers, thereby causing not only greater beauty and perfection of flowers and fruit, but vigor and longevity as well.

Corn grown on one farm for a series of years without the introduction of new seeds, deteriorates. The same is true of other farm crops. Now if such beneficial results accrue to both the animate and inanimate creations (where experiments have been carried on), who shall say that these highly organized insects, bees, that perform such an important part in developing plant-life by cross-fertilization, are not amenable to the same general law of nature, that seems to govern the reproduction of plant-life itself? Or if both

the higher and lower forms of life are benefitted by crossing, why not the intermediate?

It may be that this matter has been proved, substantiating the theory expressed; if it has, I have never heard of it. I can conceive how difficult it would be to fully and satisfactorily verify either theory in the present state of the art. If fertilization in confinement ever comes to be an established fact, we could proceed upon an intelligent basis to demonstrate the facts. Or, if we could take a single colony and isolate it 15 or 20 miles from all other bees, and limit their increase to 2 or 3 colonies, so that near relatives would be compelled to mate, a few years might throw light on the subject. But, few such places exist, and if they did, bees multiply with such rapidity that only a short time would elapse before the relation would be so distant that the probable harm would be reduced to a minimum. Perhaps that is what was meant by the answer given to the question. If so, our notions may not be so antagonistic as I at first thought.

But I believe in new blood. It seems to me that the history of modern bee-culture proves the desirability of infusing vigor into the apiary, by the introduction of distant and unrelated queens. I would not trust altogether to nature's methods, and compel the queen to fly to a neighboring apiary.

EUGENE SECOR.

Forest City, Iowa.

## QUERIES AND REPLEIS.

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.

### Queen-excluding Honey-Boards.

QUERY 222.—Which is the best, a queen-excluding honey-board perforated with holes, or one with slots? 2—Do bees store honey as fast and as readily with such board as without. 3—Do they exclude the queen and pollen effectually? 4—What per cent. of your hives do you use such boards on?

G.M. DOOLITTLE, BOBODINO, N.Y.—I—Use perforated zinc. 2—Yes. 3—Queen, yes; have little or no effect on the pollen.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARBNGO, ILL. 1—Probably slots. 2—I think it might hinder a little. 3—I

think they do the queen; I don't know about pollen. 4—Two.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY.—1—With slots. 2—Just as fast and as readily according to my experience. 3—They exclude the queen and to a certain extent the pollen. 4—Seventy-five per cent.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND.—I don't use excluders. Have had little trouble with brood in the upper stories, and never had a comb or section spoiled by pollen being stored in them.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN.—1—I don't know. 2—I don't know I never used any. 3—I should think they would. 4—None, but I will try some in the honey season.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—1—I have never used any except with elongated holes. 2—Hardly, I think. 3—They exclude the queen quite generally, but not necessarily the pollen. 4—On all prime swarms.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE.—1—I prefer Dr. Tinker's wood zinc honey board with two rows of slotted perforations, to any I have seen. 2—I can discover no difference. 3—The queen is excluded, and if there is a double bee space there will be but little pollen put in sections. 4—Just a few in experimenting.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—1—I prefer slots to holes. 2—I can see no difference with or without a honey board. 3—If made right they will exclude the queen and will scrape off some pollen. 4—About fifty per cent., but we are now making enough to go on nearly all.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—1—One with holes. 2—Yes. 3—Yes. 4—All of them that are used for comb honey. I shall try them hereafter for extracted as well, though I have not needed the excluding fixture much for extracted honey.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—1—I don't see that it would make any difference; I use the cheaper one. 2—They do with myself. 3—Queen excluding honey boards exclude the queen but not always the pollen, although I think less pollen is stored above when they are used.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—1—I presume you mean which are the round holes or the oblong the better. I prefer the latter. 2—Perhaps not quite so readily, that is, in starting, but just as fast after once started. Yes, for all

practical purposes; I have never had but two fertile queens go through the perforated zinc. 4—On most of them.

W. M. BARNUM, ANGELICA, N. Y.—1—If I were under the necessity of using a honey-board, I should prefer slots, by all means. 2—I think not. 3—They are quite effectual in excluding queen, but pollen, not always. 4—For the last two seasons I have used none, and unless I greatly change my mind, shall continue in this line; they are undoubtedly a *magnum bonum* to some of our bee-keepers, and certainly as an invention should be appreciated and welcomed, but to me they are a useless necessity.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG.—1—If you mean round holes I have never tried them. I believe the slots are best. 2—My bees store honey right along, passing through the perforations without any perceivable difference. 3—I have never had a single queen to pass from the brood nest through the zinc excluder I use. Bees can carry pollen through the perforations, but they do not often do it; they are not likely to carry pollen where the queen does not go.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Have never tried one with holes and don't think I will very soon. 2—Could not say positively but I think there would not be much difference. 3—Never had a queen pass through as far as I know. If side storing is the plan of working, there will often be a little pollen next the brood nest; have had it a little at the side, don't remember having any put above. 4—All that are run for comb honey and a few of the others, am going to fit every hive up with perforated metal as soon as I can.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—1—Never tried round holes. 2—I think they do with the ordinary slotted honey-board. 3—Not always. Last fall in making a certain change it became necessary to shake the bees with the queen on dry empty combs and to place the combs containing brood and honey above with a view to have the brood mature and to have the honey carried below. In a few days my son found that some eight or nine of the queens had gone through the honey-boards and were above. He became so convinced that the remaining ten or twelve would do the same that he placed the brood-combs along side. I only knew one queen to go through the zinc before that and she was a scrawney one.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—1—The slots are the best. 2—Yes, no difference can be de-

tected. At first I was fearful regarding it, but after testing it with more than a hundred queen excluding honey boards, besides over a hundred colonies without, in the same apiary, I settled it to my satisfaction forever that not a drop of honey is lost by the use of the queen excluders. 3—They exclude the queen practically, effectually, and as for pollen we have no trouble with it being placed above in the surplus department either with or without a queen excluding honey-board. I might also add that we have no trouble with the queen going above without the queen excluders; but if the querist thinks that to exclude the brood and pollen from the receptacles are the only advantages gained by the use of the queen excluding honey-board extended experiments with it will convince him to the contrary. There are many other advantages too numerous to mention in this department. 4—I use queen excluding honey-boards entirely, except where I am making experiments.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS.—With my plan of producing comb honey I have never used a queen excluding honey-board, so I cannot speak from experience. I am at a loss to know with six per cent. of the queens entering the sections, whether it will pay me to use them. I do not consider it all loss when a queen does enter, as only a portion of the sections in each are damaged, and then only a part of such sections which she may occupy. Then perhaps while she is fussing around with these the bees make more headway below and consequently there is less feeding to do in the fall, or more to extract as the case may be. I would say, however, that as soon as one depends upon another to remove the sections just so soon must it pay to have queen excluding honey boards on every hive, as there is a danger of the queen not finding her way out where the sections are removed, and so possibly, cause the loss of the colony.

#### Dividing in Fall.

QUERY 223.—Can I divide my bees before moving if I have a good location with fall flowers? I never move them until after basswood ceases to yield so will they build up strong enough for winter?

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—It depends altogether on how good.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY.—I have had no experience in locations having a good yield of fall honey.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY.—Do not divide your



bees so late in the season. "Fall flowers" are too uncertain.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—You can do so, but I would not recommend it. Usually they would not be strong enough for winter.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—It might answer, but I would prefer to let them do the necessary dividing by swarming before basswood.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Not knowing your locality, I cannot give to you a satisfactory answer, but in my locality you could.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND.—That depends on your yield from fall flowers. In ordinary localities it is not wise to divide after basswood blooms unless you are prepared to feed largely.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Very likely yes. And quite likely no. I should not fear to try it here. I could unite in fall if I wished to. I have done just this several times.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—We could here, and do it successfully too. Of course much depends on how it is done, and what material you have to aid the bees with, how good the season is, etc.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—If as you say, there are plenty of fall flowers I see no objection to the plan you propose. Bees in this locality will do finely if they swarm after the basswood harvest.

W. M. BARNUM, ANGELICA, N.Y.—Yes; but why divide your bees; why not allow at least one natural swarm, you will thus get more honey and more value. Natural swarming has not yet been improved upon.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, Ky.—In my locality it would be a failure four times out of five to divide my bees that late in the season, unless I was willing to feed as much as the increase was worth.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN.—The chances are that you would not make it a success, as the risks are too great. Divide your bees in the swarming season, and build all colonies up good and strong before the basswood season closes.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—Certainly you can if you wish to, and know how. A good

location means plenty of honey, but fall flowers, although plenty in this locality, frequently fail to yield nectar. You must judge of your own locality.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS.—If you wish increase there would be no risk in dividing full colonies if each half is given a laying queen. I have no doubt but that each part would build up strong for winter and make as good, if not better, colonies the next year than if not so divided. I would not give much though for the surplus honey you would get.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Would not like to divide so late in the season, sometimes a colony will gather a full winter supply after the first of August. This, however, is in very exceptional cases in this locality. If the querist's locality and the average length of his honey flow were known, the answers could be given more definitely.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass.—You can divide your bees before moving as well as after, but whether it would be advisable or not, depends upon so many possibilities not stated, that I cannot say. I divide bees any time when I think they can build up, but I always use the nucleus system, described by myself several years ago.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

Judge W. H. Andrews says in Am. B. J.: "Ninety-five per cent. of all the bees in North America, kept by professionals and their neighbors, are just mongrels."

WM. W. S.—I find the JOURNAL very useful and enclose renewal of my subscription. In the fall of 1887 I placed 29 colonies in the cellar, brought 11 through in a very poor state; increased to 14; took about 50 pounds of extracted honey. Packed the 14 stocks in chaff; last fall three of them seemed to be diseased; they come out and get lost in the snow. Would like to know what is the cause of the disease, also if anything can be done for them.

Ronson, Feb. 19th, 1889.

### EARLY POLLEN GATHERING IN ENGLAND.

Bees were carrying in pollen in my apiary on the 5th December, 19th January, and 17th February. On the 5th December I saw swallows—three (*Hirundo urbana*)—flying; Markham gives an instance of their appearance on Dec. 8th; wall-flowers, and colored primroses, were in bloom. On the 19th January, wall-flowers, primroses and snowdrops in bloom; and on the 17th February, together with the before mentioned flowers, I saw a few catkins of the willow in the surrounding copses.—W. B. WEBSTER, in B.B.J.

The following contains a "thinker" for the small honey producer who is in search of a home market. It is taken from report of the Vermont B.-K.'s Association. "Mrs. E. S. Brainerd, of Orwell, read an essay on "Marketing of Honey by small producers," explaining her own method, which had proved successful. It was, in brief, to deal direct with consumers, and to furnish the best, thus keeping the old and obtaining new customers. She now had more orders for honey than she could fill.—*Bee Hive.*

**JOHN CLINE.**—I will give a statement of my season's work in apiculture: I wintered 25 stands in a dry cellar come out very light on account of the previous dry summer. I increased to 40 stands, have taken off 500 pounds of comb honey for which I realised 20 cts. per pound, home market. The fore part of the season was very poor for bees but the fall was good. I have been keeping bees for fifty-five years and I never have had bees in any better condition on Nov. 20th, than I found them at that time when putting them in the cellar.

#### AUSTRALIAN NOTES.

**JOHN CAREY.**—This is our spring; it has been the worst season for flowers I have known. Usually the bees would be swarming at their best, and although I have 160 hives, no appearance of anything like a swarm, no honey coming in and cannot look at them for fear of robbing; in fact they have taken to it and have to keep a watch on the hives that are attached. We have had a very dry time, but rain came freely last week. Plenty of time yet for honey; a good three months before me in the new year. Last season had about 10 tons of extracted; obtained four pence per pound with cost of tins added.

Killarney, New South Wales, Dec. 6th 1888.

**J. BULL.**—Here is my report for the year: In the fall of 1887 I put 18 colonies in cellar; after feeding considerable sugar, and fearing they would not have enough to winter, I fed candy over top of frames. On taking them from cellar in spring I found four colonies dead, having starved, and the candy righ over them left. Four other colonies were so weak that I doubled them up with others; in fact they all seemed weak, only one good colony among them; I sold one leaving nine spring count; increased to 13; took about 150 lbs. extracted and 30 lbs. comb honey; put them into cellar Oct. 29th with plenty of honey to winter without feeding. They appear to be doing well; very few dead bees on cellar floor. I pack loose chaff behind division board and over top of frames. Temperature 40 to 45.

#### BEEES BREEDING.

**ALVIN J. BALL.**—The season past was very poor in this section. We got just enough to winter on—no increase—and my bees are wintering well so far. What month do the bees usually begin to breed, and will it set them breeding if I feed them in the cellar abundantly, or would it be better to watch until they are set out.

If your bees have food enough it is much better to wait until they are set

out in the spring before commencing to stimulate by feeding. We have not found good results from stimulating them in winter quarters. Bees sometimes breed when in winter quarters from the time they are put in until they die or are set out. This is the exception and not the rule, as they do not usually commence breeding until from two to four weeks previous to setting out, and that very slightly; many colonies not breeding until after being put on summer stands.

#### FEEDING—HOW MUCH AT A TIME.

About how much should be fed at a time?

We do not recommend stimulative feeding indoors. After a purifying flight, and the weather is warm enough to permit, feed them all they will consume and have a little to store. By this means they can be stimulated to breeding more rapidly.

#### FALL BREEDING—WHEN STOPPED.

About when do bees stop breeding in the fall? Sebee, Me., Feb. 25, 1889.

It depends entirely on season and locality. We have known them to stop in August and again to continue until October and November.

#### Circulars Received.

N. A. KNAPP, Rochester, Lorain Co., Ohio.—Four pages—pure Italian bees and queens and Poland china pigs.

A. D. COOK, Rock City, Duchess Co., N. Y.—Garden seeds—special introduction box of seeds. Twenty kinds for 60 cts.

J. A. SIMMERS, Toronto, Ont.—Garden flower and field seeds and roots. A beautiful catalogue fully up with the times.

#### CONVENTION NOTICES.

##### WELLAND CO. BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the above association will be held in the town hall, Niagara Falls South, on Friday, March 8th, 1889. Morning session from 10.30 to 12 o'clock. Afternoon session from 2 o'clock to 4.30. At the last meeting of this society it was unanimously decided to invite bee-keepers of the surrounding counties to join us in re-forming the association into a district organization. We earnestly hope that you will be present and induce all your friends to do the same. Let us have a grand rally.—J. F. DUNN, Sec.-Treas.

##### NORFOLK BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Norfolk Bee-keepers' Association will be held in Simcoe on March 13. Rev. W. F. Clarke is expected to be there to deliver an address. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We are now prepared to take any quantity of wax in exchange for supplies. When shipping place your name on the package and advise us when sent.

### SPECIAL BOOK NOTICE.

We have a number of books which have been superseded by more recent editions, which we will sell at very low prices. In some instances they may be a trifle worn or abraded. We have:

	REGULAR PRICE.	OUR PRICE.
1 British Bee-keepers' Guide Book, T. W. Cowan, edition 1886—good as new.....	50	35
1 Bee-keepers' Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1882.....	1 25	50
6 Bee-keepers' Guide, Prof. A. J. Cook, edition 1884.....	1 25	85
1 A.B.C., A. I. Root, edition 1883—a good deal worn.....	1 25	50
1 A.B.C., A. I. Root, edition 1883—good as new.....	1 25	75
1 A.B.C., A. I. Root, edition 1886.....	1 25	75

First come, first served. Now, don't all speak at once.

### DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Best white comb in one pound sections 16 and 18 cts. Supply not large but equal to the demand. Beeswax 22 and 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, near Detroit.

## GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

## Farm, Garden AND Household.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS WILL BE SUPPLIED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. ANY ONE OR MORE OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST-PAID DIRECT TO ANY OF OUR READERS ON RECEIPT OF THE REGULAR PRICE, WHICH IS NAMED AGAINST EACH BOOK.

### FARM AND GARDEN.

Allan's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
Beal's Grasses of North America.....	2 50
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth	75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-Growing.....	1 00

Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50
Farming for Profit.....	8 75
Fences, Gates and Bridges.....	1 00
Fuller's Practical Forestry.....	1 50
Gregory on Cabbages.....	30
Gregory on Onion Raising.....	30
Harris' Gardening for Young and Old	1 25
Henderson's Gardening for Pleasure...	2 00
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....	2 00
Johnson's How Crops Feed.....	2 00
Johnson's How Crops Grow.....	2 00
Johnson's How to Plant..... Paper...	50
Long's Ornamental Gardening.....	2 00
Onions—How to raise them Profitably	20
Our Farm of Four Acres..... Paper...	30
Quinn's Money in the Garden.....	1 50
Silos and Ensilage.....	50
Starr's Farm Echoes.....	1 00
Stewart's irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard.....	1 50
Ten Acres Enough.....	1 00
The Soil of the Farm.....	1 00
Thomas's Farm Implements and Machinery.....	1 50
Treat's Injurious Insects of the Farm and Garden.....	2 00
Waring's draining for Profit and Health	1 50
Waring's Elements of Agriculture.....	1 00
Weld's and Others' A.B.C. of Agriculture.....	50

### FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Bailey's Field notes on Apple culture	75
Elliott's Hand Book for Fruit Growers Paper, 60c..... Cloth...	1 00
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....	1 50
Fuller's Illus. Strawberry Culturist...	25
Fuller's The Propagation of Plants....	1 50
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist, new ed.	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture New ed.....	1 5
Henderson's Practical Floriculture....	1 50
Husmann's American Grape Growing & Wine Making.....	1 50
Parsons on the Rose.....	1 00
Saunders' Insects Injurious to Fruits.	3 00
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden.	1 25

### HORSES, RIDING, ETC.

Anderson's The Galop.....	1 00
Armatage's Horse Owner and Stable-man's Companion.....	1 50
Battersby's The Bridle Bits. Valuable	1 00
Chawnet's Diseases of the Horse.....	1 25
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book. 8vo.....	2 50
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor. 12mo.	1 50
Day's The Race Horse in Training...	6 25
Dr Hays' Percheron Horse. Revised and Enlarged.....	1 00
Heatley's Every man his own Veterinarian.....	2 50
Herbert's Hints to Horse Keepers.....	1 75
Howden's How to buy and sell a Horse	1 00
Jenning's Horse Training Made Easy.	1 00
Jennings on the horse and his diseases	1 25

Law's Farmers' Veterinary Adviser... 3 00  
 Manning's The Illus. Stock Doctor... 5 00  
 Rarey and Knowlson's Complete Horse Tamer..... 50  
 Riding and Driving..... 20  
 Saddle Horse, The; Complete Guide to Riding and Training..... 1 00

**CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.**

Armsby's Manual of Cattle Feeding... 2 50  
 Cattle, The Varieties, Breeding and Management ..... 75  
 Clok's Diseases of Sheep.....Paper... 75  
 Coburn's Swine Husbandry. New ed. 1 75  
 Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. 12mo 1 50  
 Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. 8 vo. 2 50  
 Guenon on Milch Cows. New ed ..... 1 00  
 Jennings on Sheep, Swine & Poultry. 1 25  
 Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey Cow. Keeping One Cow. New edition..... 1 00  
 Martin's Hog Raising and Pork Making ..... 40  
 Miles' Stock Breeding... ..... 1 50  
 Powers' The American Merino for Wool and Mutton. A practical and valuable work..... 1 50  
 Stewart's The Dairyman's Manual.... 2 00

**DOGS, ETC.**

Dog, The; Its Varieties and Management. Boards... ..... 50  
 Dogs of Great Britain, America and other countries..... 2 00  
 Floyd's Hints on Dog breaking ..... 50  
 Stables' Our Friend The Dog..... 3 00

**POULTRY AND BEES.**

Burnham's New Poultry Book..... 1 50  
 Cooper's Game Fowls..... 5 00  
 Felch's Poultry Culture..... 1 50  
 Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, etc.....Boards... 50  
 Profits in Poultry and their Profitable Management..... 1 00  
 A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller..... 75  
 A.B.C. in Bee Culture by A. I. Root. cloth, \$1.25, paper..... 00  
 Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, 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..... 25  
 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..... 25  
 Success in Bee Culture, paper cover... 50  
 Cook's Bee-Keepers' Guide in cloth... 1 25  
 Foul Brood, its Management and Cure by D. A. Jones. price by mail..... 11  
 A. B. C. in Carp Culture, by A. I. Root, in paper..... 50  
 Queens, And How to Introduce Them 10  
 Bee-Houses And How to Build Them 15  
 Wintering, And Preparations Therefor 15

Bee-Keepers' Dictionary, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping..... 25  
 Standard of Excellence in Poultry... 1 00  
 Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised... 50  
 Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper... 1 50  
 Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper..... 2 00

**ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING.**

Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses..... 1 50  
 Barn Plans and Out-Buildings..... 1 50  
 Camp's How Can I Learn Architecture 50  
 Cummings' Architectural Details..... 6 00  
 Elliott's Hand-Book of Practical Landscape Gardening..... 1 50  
 Harney's Barns, Out-Buildings and Fences ..... 4 00  
 Homes for Home Builders..... 1 50  
 Interiors and Interior Details..... 7 50  
 Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion ..... 1 50  
 Reed's Cottage Houses..... 1 25  
 Reed's Dwellings for Village and Country..... 2 50  
 Reed's House Plans for Everybody..... 1 50  
 Scott's Beautiful Homes..... 2 50  
 Woodward's Suburban and Country Houses..... 1 00

**ANGLING, FISHING, ETC.**

Hamilton's Fly Fishing for Salmon and Trout..... 1 75  
 Harris' Scientific Angler—Foster..... 1 50  
 Orvis Fishing with the Fly..... 2 50  
 Roosevelt's Game Fish of the North... 2 00  
 Roosevelt's Surperior Fishing..... 2 00  
 Roosevelt & Green's Fish Hatching and Fish Catching..... 1 50

**FIELD SPORTS AND NATURAL HISTORY.**

American Bird Fancier..... 50  
 Bailey's Our Own Birds..... 1 50  
 Canary Birds. New and Revised Ed. Paper, 50c.; cloth..... 75

**HUNTING, SHOOTING, ETC.**

Amateur Trapper and Trap Makers' Guide, pa., 50c.; boards..... 75  
 Batty's Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration..... 1 50  
 Bumstead's Shooting on the Wing..... 1 50  
 Murphy's American Game Bird Shooting..... 2 00  
 Practical Hints on Rifle practice with Military Arms..... 25  
 Smith's Law of Field Sports..... 1 00  
 Thrasher's Hunter and Trapper..... 75

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Clingman's Tobacco Remedy..... 25  
 Common Shells of the Sea Shore..... 50  
 Household Conveniences..... 1 50  
 How to Make Candy..... 50  
 Scribner's Lumber and Log Book..... 35  
 Any of the above clubbed with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL at 75 cents extra.

# CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## PREMIUM OFFER.

We feel that the system of offering inducements to NEW subscribers to the exclusion of the OLD, is unfair so that the offer which we make below will include everybody who remits us \$1.00 to pay for CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL one year in advance.

It is generally admitted that the introduction of Virgin queens into the apiary will receive a great deal more attention in the future than it has heretofore, and it is our purpose to offer a first-class Virgin Queen (value 60 cents), to everyone who remits us the sum of \$1.00 for a new or renewal subscription to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. On and after the date of this circular we will register the name of each subscriber sending us that amount, and as soon as it will be possible to rear queens in the Spring of 1889, we shall begin filling the orders in the same rotation as received. We will probably send out many hundreds, and it therefore will be well to send in your subscription at once, if you wish to receive your queen early in the season. Registered letters at our risk, American currency and stamps accepted at par. Use the enclosed envelope.

### SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR 1889.

We purpose adding to the other valuable information which will appear throughout the year, a series of papers on "Practical Bee-Keeping," by D. A. JONES, with exhaustive reviews by ALLEN PRINGLE. The papers began with the issue of Nov. 14, and will be continued right through the whole of the year 1889. Every subject pertaining to the business of bee-keeping will come in for special treatment, and nothing will be left unexplained, so far as our knowledge of the question goes. All the good things which have been tried and found to be thoroughly practical will be plainly and properly set forth in such way as will be easy of comprehension by the merest tyro in bee-keeping. Our main object is to so talk of things that the amateur may not become muddled, and give up, despairing ever to learn. And there will as well be lots of "meat" for the older bee-keeper. We hope to receive many new subscriptions, and that all renewals will be sent in promptly.

**THE D. A. JONES Co.,**

BEEETON, ONT.

P. S.—To all new subscribers we will send the back numbers from Nov. 14, to Jan. 1 free, and old subscriptions will not expire till Jan. 1. 1890.

## SUPPLY DISCOUNT NOTICE.

As is our usual custom we now offer discounts for fall and winter orders. We desire it to be understood that we do this principally to avoid the crowding in the rush at springtime. We can always fill the orders to better advantage and take more pains when we are not crowded. This of itself is a good thing for the customer, and when to this is added the discount which we allow off catalogue prices, it will be well worth trying. Up to March 1st, 1889, our discounts will be as follows:

### 7 PER CENT.

Hives, Sections, Honey Extractors, Honey Boards, Section Frames, Section Cases, Frame Nailers, Wire for Frames & Rests, Smokers, Hive Clamps, Honey Knives, Wax Extractors, Bee Tents, Comb-carrying Buckets, Comb Baskets, Bee Guards, Ripening Cans, Uncapping arrangements, Bee Veils, Queen Nurseries, Labels, Anatomical Charts.

### 3½ PER CENT.

Nails, Perforated Metal, Comb Foundation Force Pumps, Feeders, Rubber Gloves, Introducing Cages, Tins, Shipping Crates, Honey Glasses, Sealers, Dextrine, Wire Cloth, Mosquito Bar.

All other goods in our Catalogue are subject to the prices found therein. For February the Discounts will be 7 per cent. and 3½ per cent. respectively; for March 6 per cent. and 3 per cent.; No discount after April 1st. These prices of course are for cash with order. We have a big stock of almost everything on hand, and can ship at short notice. Catalogue free on application.

# BEE - KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Quality and Workmanship unsurpassed. We are prepared to furnish Bee-keepers with Supplies promptly, and with goods of uniform excellence as heretofore. Our hives all take the Simplicity Frame. The "FALCON" chaff hive and the "CHATAUQUA" Hive, with DEAD AIR SPACES are both giving universal satisfaction. We manufacture a full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies, including

## "FALCON" BRAND FOUNDATION.

We gladly furnish Estimates and solicit Correspondence. Send for Illustrated Price List for 1889, free.

**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. Co.,**  
Jamestown, N.Y. SUCCESSORS TO  
W. T. Falconer.

## Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR—

### MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

This fitted in thousands 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 \$1.00. Liberal discount to dealers and for clubs.

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

250 ENV. COPIES }  
—AND— } FOR \$1.  
250 NOTE HEADS }

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

**CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL OFFICE,**  
BEETON 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, Comb 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 plain and

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

## Honey Boxes for Sections.



These are of manilla and made to hold the 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 sections. When the comb honey labels A or B are used (as in illustration) an attractive and highly saleable package results. Price without tape handles, each 1 cent; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$9.00.

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

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

JOHN BARNES, 544 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.,

BEETON.