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VOL. IV, NO. 18

1888

JULY 25

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.

D. A. JONES, Pres.

F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec.-Treas.

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

BEEETON, 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 3 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.

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Headquarters in the West for Pure Italian

BEES & QUEENS.

Two-frame nucleus, untested queen, in May, \$2.50; June, \$2.25; after, \$2.00; 3-frame, in May, \$3.50; June, \$3.00; after, \$2.50. With TESTED queen, add 50c. more. Bees, per lb., in May, 90c.; June, 75c.; after, 60 cts. Untested queens, in May, \$1.00; after, 75c.; six, \$4.00. Tested, in May, \$1.50; after, \$1.25. Write for circular of Bees, Queens, Sections, Foundation, etc. 5-3 mos. Address JNO. NEBEL & Son, High Hill, Mo.

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TIME, LABOR AND MONEY
SAVED BY USING THE

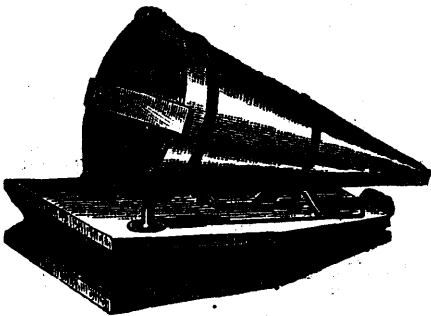
Perfect Fruit Preservative.

Fermentation absolutely prevented. Simple, Reliable, Harmless. PRICE 25 CENTS per box. Sold by Grocers, or supplied by

BOOTH BROS.,

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

CLARK'S COLD 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:

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

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

COMB FOUNDATION!

At hard pan prices.

WILL ELLIS,
ST. DAVIDS, ONT.

My 20th Annual Price List of Italian, Cyprian Queens and Nuclei Colonies (a specialty); also Supplies—will be sent to all who send their names and addresses.

H. H. BROWN,
LIGHT STREET, Columbia Co., Pa.



ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS. Two or three Frame Nuclei or Full Colonies at lowest price. Every Queen bred from Imported stock and guaranteed second to none. Address

E. HEAL,
LINDEN APIARY,
ST. THOMAS, 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-

Having purchased one of the best machines I am ready to receive wax to manufacture or buy. Pure Italian bees, queens and comb foundation for sale. Agent for the D. A. Jones Co. supplies. Can ship by C.P. Ry or H. & N.W.R., (now G.T.) and by Dominion or American Express.

H. COUSE.

Cheltenham, Ont., April 5th, 1888.

"FEEDING BACK."

There was probably never before gathered together so much reliable information upon the above subject as is to be found in the

THE BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW.

For July. If you have, or expect to have, unfinished sections, read this number. If you have failed to make a success of "feeding-back," its perusal may show you where you made your mistake. The August issue will be a "Fair No."

Price of the REVIEW is 50 cents a year. Sample free. Back numbers can be furnished.

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.

BEE-KEEPERS' PRINTING.

We make a speciality 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
Envelopes, 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.

40 Hybrid and Mismatched Queens for 35c. each or three for \$1; also 10 Black Queens price 25c. each. R. E. SMITH, Tilbury Centre.

WILL exchange one new Stanley Reversible Honey Extractor, with four frames, suited for L. or Simplicity frames, for comb or extracted honey or wax.—R. E. SMITH, Box 72, Tilbury Centre, 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.

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

UNTESTED Italian Queens, daughters or granddaughters of that choice queen purchased from G. M. Doolittle, which was selected out of 600. The above will be reared chiefly from natural swarming cells. Price \$1 each. G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist and Apiarist, Brussels, Ont.

SECTIONS! SECTIONS!

At low prices, and sample free. Send card for sample. Received first prize for

COMB FOUNDATION!

Toronto Exhibition, 1887. Brood and Section Foundation by return express. All kinds of Bee-keepers' supplies,

S. P. HODGSON & CO.,
Shelburne, P.O., Ont.



Italian Queens!

Untested, May, \$1.25; June—\$1.00; July, 90 cts. Send for 16, page ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST of Bees, Queens, Chaff Hives, Barnes Foot-power Saws, Langdon Miter-Boxes, and Apiarian Supplies. Address

WILLIAM E. GOULD,
Fremont, Newaygo Co.
5-3 mos Michigan.

E. L. GOULD & CO., BRANTFORD, ONT.

All kinds of Bee-keepers' Supplies. Sole dealers in Canada of Dadant's Comb Foundation.

CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER!

Monthly: June, July and August (3 months) for 10c
Send for Price List, free. Queens for Sale.

NEARLY 30 TONS OF

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

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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. VIALLO, Bayou Goula, La.
B. J. MILLER & CO., Nappanee, Ind.
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J. A. ROBERTS, Edgar, Neb.
OLIVER FORSTER Mt. Vernon, Iowa,
GEORGE E. HILTON, Fremont, Mich.
J. M. CLARK & CO., 1409 15th St., Denver, Col.
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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.

BEE-KEEPERS!

SAVE money by printing your name and address on your labels, cards, etc., yourself. Your name on Rubber Stamp, 25c. Name and address, 35c. Any number of lines at 25c for first, and 10c for each extra line. If ink and pads are wanted with stamp, add 10c to these prices. Club amounting to \$1.25 sent for \$1. If you send sample of any name printed, to give us an idea of the size and shape you want we can suit you.

Gem Rubber Stamp Co.,
MALAKOFF, ONT.



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

Vol. IV. No. 18

BEETON, ONT, JULY 25, 1888.

WHOLE No. 174

EDITORIAL.

THE President of the O.B.K.A. writes to the effect that Mr. Howard, who was furnishing queens to the members of the O.B.K.A., has mailed out 145 queens at time of expiration of contract and asking a little more time for the balance. This time, we believe, was readily granted by the President, and we think that, under the circumstances, Mr. Howard has done wonders.

The queens which Mr. Howard was to furnish to members of the O.B.K.A., which were due to us, came along before the date of expiry of his contract for filling orders. The queens which we received were nice, large, healthy-looking queens with which we are pleased. We have letters from several of our subscribers, who are also members of the O.B.K.A., who speak in praise of the queens which they received. We hope that Mr. Howard has been able to furnish all the queens as satisfactorily as our own. We are well satisfied that he has not made much profit out of his contract, and that he has carried it out to the letter.

The following paragraph we clip from the *Rural Canadian* with reference to the season:—Thus far the honey yield for the season has been far below the average for this time of year. The

month of June is the best of all the months of the year, for in it the sage bloom is at its best. This season the sage bloom was about closed out on the 20th of June in most places in Southern California, and the sumac bloom opened with quite a flow of honey, at once attracting most of the bees. Those who have secured a good quality of either comb or extracted honey from sage ought to hold for a good price, as the quantity is limited.

OUR OWN APIARY.

DO MARTINS EAT BEES.

SOME years since our home bee yard was the best of all that we had in which to rear and fertilize queens, but for the last two or three years it has been getting gradually poorer until the present, when we have, as reported in late numbers of the *BEE JOURNAL*, lost probably 75 per cent. of the queens, which went out to mate. We were unable until a day or two ago to get any satisfactory reason for the loss. The foreman of the apiary had almost given up the rearing of queens here for a bad job and was giving his attention to the outside yards where from 75 to 80 per cent. of the queens were fertilized. Yesterday we were putting up a lot of queens and our attention was drawn to the fact that quite a number of martins were flying about the yard. The sky was cloudy and the bees could be seen

distinctly for some distance flying about in the air. In watching them we noticed a martin catching one on the wing. The thought suddenly flashed through our mind that perhaps this was where our queens had been going. Further observation proved conclusively that the martins were at any rate making away with a great number of bees. Going to the house we procured our gun and brought down one of the martins which was flying around. On dissecting it we found the gizzard crowded almost to bursting with bees. We shot three more and found the same results. To-day six more were brought down, and we have proven quite conclusively to our own minds that we have been losing our queens through the presence of these birds. In most instances we found nothing but bees in the gizzard; in one, however, we found a bug and in another a piece of grasshopper. They have been apparently feeding on our bees for the past two or three years and we have until now been without knowledge of the fact. We have not been able to recover any of the queens which have been lost, though we suppose they would be but very little use now. Every day large numbers of queens fly out, and we are pretty sure that we will, some of these fine days, catch the martins in the act of "doing up" some of our queens! These birds resemble much in their size, shape, general appearance and flight a bird which we found very destructive in the Island of Cyprus. In certain seasons of the year they came from the south in great numbers and we lost many queens at our apiary at Larnaca. We should like to have information on this point from others.

QUEENS BY MAIL.

A WASHINGTON despatch published in the daily papers is as follows:—"The Canadian Post-office Department having assented to a proposition of our department to admit to mails exchanged between the States and Canada, packages of queen bees and their attendant bees, when so put up as to prevent injury to those handling the mail, while at the same time allowing easy verification of the

contents, Nicholas M. Bell, superintendent of foreign mails, has issued an order that packages of bees will hereafter be entitled to transmission by mail to Canada, provided they conform to the conditions prescribed for them in the domestic mails of this country, and similar packages received in mails from Canada should be promptly forwarded to their destination and delivered to the addresses indicated." This settles the matter in dispute and no more uneasiness need be felt in forwarding bees either to or from the United States. During the time that this correspondence between the Governments has been in progress quite a number of queens have been mailed and none of them have been molested, though we cannot say so authoritatively, still we think that the postal authorities have instructed their postmasters at the lines to allow such to pass until a definite decision was arrived at. This we now have and it should be satisfactory to every bee-keeper.

THE SEASON THUS FAR.

WITH a view to ascertaining the honey yield thus far and the prospects for the fall flow we sent out postal cards to representative bee-keepers in almost all the counties in the Province. Up to date we have received replies from counties and the reports are anything but cheering. The whole matter condensed may be summed up by saying that the probable average yield per colony throughout the whole province will not be five pounds, the total increase not more than five per cent. The prospects for the fall flow are exceedingly poor and the probability is that feeding will have to be resorted to rather strong. It has been charged that publishers of bee-journals refrain from giving discouraging reports in their journals, fearing that someone may be kept out of the honey business by so doing, and especially is this the case where the bee journal publishers are also supply dealers. We have not given the names of our contributors as we did not mention when sending out the postal cards that the replies were for publication. It does not make any difference, however, whether we have the names or not,

every report presented we can vouch for as correct :

ADDINGTON.

SELBY.—About ten to fifteen pounds surplus per colony. About twenty per cent. of colonies swarmed. No prospects at present at all for fall honey, as the drouth still continues.

CARLETON.

FITZROY HARBOR.—Briefly one pound from all my bees. Commenced with 30 hives. Can speak for no one else. Do not expect any fall flow, and expect the coming winter to have to do what I have never had to do before, although I have kept bees from 1865—feed.

ELGIN.

ST. THOMAS.—There is but little honey in the district. I have not taken any yet. All the surplus the bees have got is still in the supers. There has been but little swarming and no show for a fall flow, as we do not have much of a fall flow any year.

FRONTENAC.

WILLIAMSVILLE.—Number of pounds taken thus far this year is nothing. Prospects for the fall flow, ditto. Number of swarms one, artificial two. Everything is burnt to a crisp for want of rain.

WESTBROOK.—Have given up hope of getting any surplus this season. Have not had one rain here since the snow went off excepting the tails of two or three showers. The oldest settlers have never seen a drouth like the present one. There are no signs of rain. We have hot scorching suns, dry winds, with cold nights. Hay is hardly worth cutting. Root crops are all drying up. 75 first swarms in June. The other colonies that were prepared to swarm destroyed their queen cells and killed their drones. Plenty of buckwheat was sown but none of it came up. This is the off year for linden, as nearly all of my surplus was from that source last year. The prospect is that much sugar will have to be fed.

GREY.

SHELBORNE.—There is no honey in this section of the country. There will be no honey to ship out. Each bee man may get enough to give himself a feed.

OWEN SOUND.—No rain for six weeks. Flowers scorched up. Average yield at present time cannot be quoted. Some places nothing. Some places ten pounds or so. Average increase below ten per cent. Future prospects like bee-keeper's spirits—gloomy.

MASSIE.—I have taken five pounds from about forty colonies. Have had three swarms. Expect no more honey this season. Basswood just

out. Expect to have to feed my bees to bring them through the winter.

HALDIMAND.

CAYUGA.—Have not heard of any surplus being taken yet. White and alsike clover are both complete failures, having been killed out. Swarming is very limited. One bee-keeper having 100 colonies has had but five swarms. Another with fifty colonies has had none. My five colonies have given two swarms. Linden is just in bloom and bees are working well now.

HURON.

BRUSSELS.—The honey crop threatens to be a failure.

SEAFORTH.—It has been the driest season ever known to the oldest inhabitants. I started with 13 colonies and increased to 19 artificially. Have 93 pounds of honey. I am afraid I can get no more. None of those I have spoken to have extracted any yet and do not expect to. Fall honey always was a myth here, neither thistle nor golden rod giving any.

LAMBTON.

PETROLEA.—The clover is an entire failure in this locality, the white clover having nearly all been killed off by the drouth of last season. There is a good deal of alsike in this locality, but has yielded no honey this season. From 26 colonies I have had but two swarms and I have taken only 100 pounds of honey. I look for a yield from basswood and fall bloom, though I fear the season is too dry for either.

SARNIA.—I have not got a pound of surplus honey this year, and I have yet to hear of any being taken in this district. Lots of clover but nothing more in it than would keep the bees going in the brood chamber. I have only had two swarms as yet. I cannot say what the fall flow will be, but will report later on. Clover is almost gone and basswood is just coming in. Last year was a poor year, but this present season beats the record. If it does not brighten up I know of more than one bee yard that will be for sale.

LANARK.

ALMONTE.—Poorest season we have ever had. All that I have met report no honey. Fall prospects are that we must feed our colonies or reduce our stocks. Increase two to ten per cent. Barely enough honey coming in to keep the new colonies moving.

LEEDS.

BROCKVILLE.—I have reports from four bee-keepers who have altogether 275 colonies. There have been but few swarms and very little honey;

poor lookout for fall flow. Clover a total failure in this district. If we do not have rain shortly many a hive will go into winter quarters short of stores. Have had but one shower in this district since last April.

NORFOLK.

SIMCOE.—There has not been a pound of honey taken. The bees are doing better now; will fill their hives from linden, which we will not be able to extract owing to the uncertainty of the fall flow, although the prospects are good. I presume you are not all troubled at Beeton with lame back from carrying the comb bucket to the extracting room.

ONTARIO.

OSHAWA.—The bees have not done much; the season has been too dry. Alsike clover was a complete failure in this section. My stocks are full of bees. I have had no swarms at home but have had some in my out apiary. I came through the winter with 110 stocks. From the way things look I do not think I will have over 1000 pounds of comb honey. I do not work for extracted honey at all. All the bees in this section have done badly. No swarms to speak of, and honey is going to be very scarce.

OXFORD.

HOLBROOK.—My bees have not stored one pound. Had 15 swarms and put them back. Basswood will be out in four days; expect a little then. The fall flow must be very light in this section, as we have but few fall flowers.

PEEL.

STREETSVILLE.—Have not taken one pound per colony to date. Basswood is in bloom but not yielding. Thistle is yielding to supply immediate wants only. Our prospects are the worst we have ever had as we have no fall pasture.

PERTH.

STRATFORD.—We have had very little surplus from clover, and linden will not be opened until the last of this week. Have no crop to report as yet. Have had twenty swarms, beginning season with twenty-eight colonies. If we do not have rain soon there will be no fall flow here.

SIMCOE.

BETON.—Light rains last week started the bees on the basswood and the copious rains of Saturday and Sunday (22nd) made things fairly boom. Thistle is now yielding splendidly. From present indications our fall yield will be good.

WELLAND.

ST. DAVIDS.—Poorest crop since I began bee-keeping. No prospects for fall flow. Raining

beautifully now. You request report about two weeks too early.

WELLINGTON.

MOUNT FOREST.—Average six and a half pounds per colony. No swarms. Prospects bad unless we get rain. Very little yield from clover. Honey here worth 15 cents. No trouble to sell.

HOLLIN.—Up to this date I have not taken a single ounce of honey, and I am of the opinion that my bees have no more than would be sufficient to winter them. On the first of June I had 41 colonies in grand condition. I sold eight colonies and three first swarms, and have at this date 43 colonies in the best possible condition to take a grand honey flow if it were to be got. All my bees are in two-story hives, but I find, with this room, they are so strong that they sometimes steal a march on me and swarm. My hive is one inch shallower and one-quarter of an inch wider, but the same length as the Jones hive. Though basswood bloom is just coming in yet prospects are not good from that source as compared with other seasons. What fall flow we may have, if we can have lots of rain, we are yet unable to decide. As far as I have heard the reports from this neighborhood will be much the same as my own. To give you an idea of what clover yielded I may say there are several fields of Alsike clover and ordinary clover within a half mile of my place. I think they got nearly as much from maple and fruit bloom as from clover.

YORK.

TORONTO.—I would say about 27 pounds would be the average thus far from 30 hives, principally from fruit bloom. 35 to extract yet and all from upper storeys. Expect a fair yield. Three swarms thus far.

The National Bee-keepers' Union.

WE have received from the general manager, Thomas G. Newman, of Chicago, the third annual report of the above Association for the year ending June 30th, 1888. In his introductory remarks the manager says: "That so far the Union has been successful in every case that it has undertaken in defence of the position of bee-keepers; no decision has yet been obtained inimical to the pursuit of bee-keeping." Speaking of the membership he says that it has not increased as much as was expected, but he hopes it will for the future. Speaking of the cases which have come before the notice of the Association, the report goes on

to say: "After giving due consideration to the detailed facts in each case, they have been advised as to the best course to pursue, and in many cases law suits have been averted by the conciliatory measures advised by the Union. In other cases where the bees were *really* an injury to the neighbors by being too close to the line where sweaty horses were driven almost constantly, the bees have been removed by the advice of the general manager, and thus all trouble has been averted. In other cases persons have been advised and the wisdom of some is seen in the amicable relations now existing where trouble had been brewing."

The mention has been made in the columns of the C.B.J. from time to time of the results in the case of the California raisin growers, and the Rich suit against bee-keepers. In the latter case the question is now up, and will be heard during the coming fall, the Union having engaged lawyers and guaranteed the expenses of the new trial. In the Clark case at Arkadelphia, no decision has yet been arrived at, but the case will come up shortly, and funds are needed by the Union to carry on the suit. Of the 300,000 bee-keepers in the United States less than 300 have joined the Association. This is not a very creditable thing for bee-keepers as a whole, and unless there is a great increase in the membership, the case at present before the courts will have to be allowed to go by default and this will not be a good thing. The membership is \$1. The following is the financial statement for the past year:

FROM JULY 1, 1887 TO JUNE 30, 1888.

Balance as per last report.....	\$224.25
From 97 members at \$1.00 each.....	97.00
From 194 members at \$1.25 each.....	242.50
	\$563.75
Paid S. W. Rich's suit.....	\$100.00
Paid Z. A. Clark's suit.....	125.00
Printing, stamps, stationery..	80.48
	\$305.48

Balance on hand July 1, 1888..... \$258.27

All those who remit \$1 have the privilege of voting for the officers for the ensuing year. A voting blank will be sent to them by the general manager on application for same.

ECHIU M VULGARE.

THIS plant is more ordinarily known as blue weed, and is quite common in many parts of Ontario. In the Southern States it is called the Canadian thistle. It has little or no resemblance to our thistle, but nevertheless has received that name. *Viper's Bugloss* is another name it is known by. The plant is from one to three feet high and has several stems. In spring the root leaves spring up close to the ground and they are covered with small tubercles. Soon a centre stem arises and as development advances others appear, all bearing, during June to August, a great number of beautiful large flowers. Both leaves and stem are rough to



ECHIU M VULGARE (BLUEWEED).

handle, especially the latter. Being a biennial it cannot withstand thorough cultivation, but it takes its stand along the roadsides, fence-corners and neglected spots. Its seed often blows long distances on the snow crust and collects around stone heaps and in fence-corners. The following remedy, if adopted, will overcome it. In some seasons, the

plant which has been described above yields considerable honey, and the seed was sold to bee-keepers. Since it was found, however, to be a pest, the sale has been discontinued and the efforts of the farmers now seem to be to get rid of it as fast as possible.

1. When it is in bloom take some convenient tool and cut it a few inches below the surface. If cut at the surface (a plan followed by some pathmasters) its growth will be aggravated, and where only one stem was, several will appear.

2. Summer fallowing readily gets rid of it, if the ploughing is done carefully and the large top roots well turned over. It seeds in the second year, and consequently if prevented, the plant must soon be extirpated.

3. Plants in the fence - corners can be easily pulled up when the ground is soft. In stony pastures it is sometimes very bad; in such cases pulling and spudding must be resorted to.

Lithospermum arvense (Pigeon weed, Red-root, Gromwell). This weed is considered a great nuisance in some parts of the Province. Where fall wheat is largely grown, if it gets a foothold it is likely to spread. It succeeds best where it gets a start in the fall, consequently we find, where spring crops are principally grown, this weed is comparatively scarce. It is about one foot high, roughish stem, small white flowers, and a very red root; the seeds are hard and stone-like, and will last for years before they lose their germinating power. Thorough cultivation must be followed where the weed is common, and if no fall wheat is sown the plant will soon disappear. Many resort to pulling it, but this entails much labor, and if not carefully done, many plants are left to supply seed, which will, as soon as a return of fall cultivation suitable to give them a start is made, appear again.

We have to thank the publishers of the *Canadian Live Stock Journal*, of Hamilton, for the loan of the engraving presented herewith. The description of the plant is taken from an article in the above Journal written by Prof. J. Hoyes Panton, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

Are we Deteriorating in Our Management of Bees.

THE bees of Burr-Oak Apiary seem to have gone "clean daft" this year. Unsealed brood, clean, cool, brand new hives, scented with peppermint or salt water, and everything, all cosy and home-like, has no more effect upon them than it would upon a fence post.

They are determined to go the woods and to the woods they go, in spite of the boss (?) or anything else.

Have had two or three swarms go directly from the hive to the woods, without even stopping to bid us "good-bye."

I have had five good first swarms go to the woods since July 1st, and "more to hear from." It almost makes me decide to commence clipping wings. Besides this bad luck, the bees have not gathered an ounce more honey than they had last year at this time. It looks like a worse year than last, if possible.

Still the fall flow is yet to be heard from, and by keeping our colonies strong in brood we may be able to partly make up for the present deficiency.

I am not discouraged, and if I were, it would take considerable more than three bad years to make me give up bee-keeping!

I notice that this craze for going to the woods is not alone confined to this locality. It seems to be quite universal, and the heretofore sure cure of unsealed brood will not hold them—at least in my apiary.

We now come up against the question: Why are they so suddenly and universally determined to go where they can rule their own harem? Is there something wrong in "Jonathan's" management? Or is it instinct?—telling them that we are going to have another bee-killing winter, or some other equally as bad catastrophe. We all know that insects and animals have a far more acute instinct than the human family has. Can it not be possible that we, in our age of improvements (and patent bee hives), are wandering away from Nature's fold to our own great disadvantage. Can we not learn more from Nature's way of management?

We should not be so anxious to try every new invention that comes up, until it has been proven (by more than one person) a success, for by so doing we compell our bees to put up with some thing which eight times out of ten is the product of some light-headed crank, who desires a little notoriety at the expense of his bee-keeping brethren, and whose principle is generally entirely against nature's way and consequently in the end not only a great discouragement to the bees, but a drawback which perhaps the whole season would not counteract.

I do not desire it to be understood that I am prejudiced against all patents and inventions, for I am not. If anybody esteems and honors Father Langstroth, the late Major Van Hruschka, or any of our other inventors who have worked hard and earnestly to benefit their

fellow beings and who have been the means of lightening our labor and giving us many articles of great merit, it is I—I reverently bend my knee to them all.

But we Americans are prone to go beyond the limits of reason in our almost insatiable enthusiasm. We are too hasty in adopting new things. We should take our bees into consultation, we should compare the new way with nature's way, the great standard of all things, and make haste slowly.

W. M. BARNUM.

Angelica, N. Y., July 16, 1888.

We have never been troubled with bees going to the woods in the way in which you speak, and do not know why they should do so, unless it was on account of the very hot weather and unsuitable hives. On very hot days we have sometimes felt certain the bees would go away if we had not shaded them. It is not a bad plan, if it is very hot, to pour a couple of pails of cold water on the ground around the hive, and a little on the lid, making it cool all around the hive. It seems to please the bees and they will remain quiet and busy capping their combs and drawing out foundation much quicker than they otherwise would. When swarms seem not inclined to stop, we have placed brush over the top and about the hives, and by sprinkling well with the cold water, after having saturated the ground around them we have found they had no desire to go away.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

SUPERSEDING OLD QUEENS.

IN bee culture, as in any other business, the rule of common sense should be constantly applied. It is all well enough to say that Nature works in accordance with her own laws, but if we are to follow them blindly in all instances our reasoning powers might as well not have been given us. We can only assure success to ourselves by first ascertaining the law, and then working in harmony therewith. If our progenitors in the past had not adopted this rule, where would we stand now as scientists. Franklin by his experiments proved the fact that electricity could be harnessed and controlled; Morse applied the power to the telegraph, and now we have those wondrous results that bring all the countries of the world in almost instantaneous communication with each other. Apply this principle to bee-culture: first the hollow tin, then the sugar box, then

the box with surplus apartments, and then the frame hive of to-day—is not all this the mere application of common sense, to harmonious action with Nature's law? So with superseding queens.

We know that queens wear out, that as they grow old they become less productive; why should we drop our common sense in the matter of changing such for young and vigorous ones, and leave the matter to the blind instinct of the colony? If a reason can be given that is of value, I wish to know it; but till I can be positively assured that reason is not an advance upon instinct, that man was given power over the lower orders of creation in order that he might subserve to his own interests, I must believe that we can better control the vigor and consequent value of our bees by changing our queens when they show signs of failing powers than by leaving the matter in the hands of the bees themselves. That our bees do supersede played out queens is a fact well proven, but in my own experience I have had such superseding done where there were no drones flying, and as a consequence the new queen could not become fecundated. This fact of itself is sufficient to cast a doubt upon the advisability of allowing nature to operate fully and entirely, and when the further matter of convenience to the bee-keeper is taken into consideration, I think few if any will say that we should allow the bees "full swing" in the matter.

J. E. POND.

North Attleboro', Mass., July 16, 1888.

Well said, Bro. Pond. There is no doubt that much loss is sustained by allowing too old queens to remain in the hives. Queens should never be allowed to remain after two years old, unless a few specially fine ones to breed from. We find that they usually fail in the spring, just when we most want them, and they are frequently superseded at a time when they should be laying about three thousand eggs a day, and when our colonies should be in the strongest possible condition to gather the honey crop. If they are superseded after the honey harvest it is not quite such a serious loss, yet if they are both superseded before and after the harvest, it is a double loss, because the queen raised will not be as perfect and valuable as if raised under the swarming impulse in the height of the honey season, when all conditions are favorable

for the production of the finest queens. With all the bees we could possibly crowd into a hive and all the artificial means that could be obtained, irrespective of expense and trouble this season, we found it impossible to produce queens as fine in appearance as when the weather was more favorable, as it now is. We have noticed this before, and we prefer to stock our apiary with queens bred in the most favorable season. Neither do we consider it profitable for the purchaser or the seller to deal in queens to any great extent out of the season.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

A REPORT FROM LAMBTON CO.

I CANNOT give you any report as to how many pounds will be taken, but up to date nine has been. Spring opened dry and cold. I wintered 60 out of 62 colonies, but as they went into winter with old bees, and we had cold dry weather after setting out, they suffered much; nine dwindled down and I had to double up to 40 colonies, up to date 38 are good. As it was so dry and cold in April, May, and part of June, there was no honey fruit bloom. I never saw a better bloom of Dandelion, but very dry and no honey. White clover showed up well, but no blossom, and until about ten days ago has had no honey, but it is coming in in good shape now. The bees seemed to take advantage of it and the prospects for a long flow are good, as we have had showers frequently. Basswood is also on now and the odor in my yard is something great and somewhat encouraging, and the prospect, I think, for a good yield yet. I have twelve young colonies and may have twelve more before this reaches you, although late ones they are very large, and seem heavier than former years. They all seem to come off between half-past eleven and a quarter past twelve exactly and are very quiet and no trouble. I am working on the tiering up system as I have no time to extract. I have over 1000 pound sections on and they have commenced to work in about one-third of them; I examined them to day. As to how many colonies are in this locality I cannot say, but I only know of three others that work their bees to any extent. Some have two or three, some ten or fifteen, but a good many lost, nearly all within a radius of ten miles; including my own, there are about 200. Only a very few who keep them know anything about them. This is a very good locality and if any honey offers we are sure of our share. As to any honey being marketed from this place, there will be none, as

what is got is "trucked" off in the stores at what can be got for it. I have had a ready market at 15 and 20 cents for all I had last season and could have sold more. You must excuse this report, as I have written it on a board in the bee yard, between times. This fall I will send another. I should like to have a good talk with some old bee men, as I think they are far behind with some of their ideas, but I may be wrong, as I am only young at the trade but have found out some new things that may be of use to me some time or other.

J. V. BATRAM.

Brigden, Ont July 28, 1888.

We are pleased to learn that the honey flow is starting, and the prospects are improving in some localities. Reports have been very discouraging from many places, in fact, in our own apiaries no honey has been taken up to date, but they are now commencing to work on the bass-wood, and with the light showers we have had and the favorable weather for the past few days, we are in hopes of having a yield. Never mind waiting to have a talk with any of your old bee friends. If you have got something that is new, or something that you imagine is valuable, give it to us, written on a board or in any other way. We shall be pleased to have it at your earliest convenience.

BEEES IN MINORCA.

I HAD this spring a very singular occurrence to one of my hives. The bees were already beginning to work in the sections a very little, the hive was not a strong hive, though a fair average one, and had gone through the winter admirably. It was the commencement of the honey flow (about the middle of April) and, of course, the hives were humming. Gradually I began to notice a want of activity at the entrance of said hive, a lack of that vim so conspicuous in a well-governed colony. "Something is the matter with No. 8," I remarked to my son, "we must look it over." On the following day we examined it, finding the sections entirely abandoned, and the frames below giving every sign of the hive having lost its queen. The combs had that untidy look about them, caused by the undue prominence of the scattered drone-cells in every direction, they (especially the edges) were plentifully adorned with queen cells, some of them of that bluish appearance and color, indicating that they

simply enclosed an immature drone, and the population had dwindled.

Suspecting that some of the said queen-cells contained immature drones, we opened several of them, and the results proved our suspicions correct. We kept on tearing them open, when we were surprised to find in one of them a live queen about to hatch. Then another! What to do? We concluded to cut out all the queen and would-be queen cells but two, and "let her slide." The hive is now again presided over by a young queen, the population has increased, all seems to be well, but the shock to its nervous system, caused by such a double visitation of calamities, has weakened her resources; I have not extracted a pound of surplus honey from it.

I tried "doubling" on five of my best hives, but our spring was so late and variable, that it could not well be effected till near the commencement of the honey flow. The hives with second year queens, relieved of their brood combs, did wonders. I never saw hives work better, but the young bees hatched in great numbers when the season was nearly over and too late for usefulness. Our honey-flow is too short, and we are almost every year troubled with drouth, which shortens it still more. Our queens, too, I think, are too fecund, filling again with brood the combs which should have served for surplus honey; so that during the honey flow the best honey was stored on the brood combs (some twenty of them) and used in feeding so many mouths.

If we try again next year, I think it would be good policy to use a honey-board over the first brood-storey? I see this very generally advocated in the American press.

The Archduke of Austria, Louis Salvador, who has resided over twenty years on the neighboring island of Mallorca, has been spending a few months among us, and was so charmed with my home apiary that he determined to put one up on that island, where he is a very large landed proprietor. My youngest son has just returned from a tour of inspection with him.—B.B.J.

F. C. ANDREU.

HANDLING BEES AFTER DARK.

UPON the incorrect practice of handling bees after dark, the *Forest and Farm* says it is practiced to quite an extent by persons who do not understand bees properly. This is the time when farmers and old-fashioned bee-keepers go to their hives to take honey. They think they are perfectly safe at night as the bees cannot see to attack them. In the middle of the day, when

the bees are flying thickly, they would think it almost suicide to approach the bees for the purpose of handling them.

In conclusion, our contemporary adds: In our experience it is just the reverse, and if ever bees sting with a vengeance it is after dark. A bee crawling upon your flesh in the dark will insert its sting almost without exception, and when disturbed in the dark will run all over the hive, crawl upon the ground and upon your person, so that it is very pleasant to handle them. Smoke does not appear to have the same effect on them at night as it has in the daytime. In the heat of the day, when the air is full of them on the wing, is the best time to work with them. You will receive less stings, do your work much better, and do less damage to the bees.

We have tried handling bees after night but never had very good success, and we do not wish to try any more, especially if there were as many holes in our clothes, where bees could get in, as there were on this particular occasion. Of course, there was not that flying about overhead that there is in daylight, but give us that a thousand times over in preference to have them crawling all over, going into one ear and trying to go through and out at the other, going up one's nose; in fact, when one was telling that the bees were on him it was necessary to keep your teeth closed or they would be in your mouth. There may be a knack of handling bees after night. We have never practised it enough to get into the way of it and do not recommend anybody to adopt it in preference to daylight manipulation. We recollect once cutting a bee tree on a farm about five miles from home and when we asked the farmer if we might cut it he readily consented but his wife spoke up and said she must have a share of the honey. In fact she said she wanted all of it and that we might have the bees; as it was in the fall of the year we did not consider that we were getting the best of the bargain. For fear that we would not give her all the honey she insisted on going along with us to see the tree cut down. She came with us bringing pails to hold the honey, saying that we might do as we chose with the bees, but she would see that she secured all the honey. In accordance with the agreement we went with a number of our boys to cut the tree, knowing full well what we lost in

honey we would gain in amusement. The big elm soon fell and in falling fell against another tree, split at the large crotch where the bees went in, and much of the bees and honey were laid bare by the opening, some of it running out on the ground. As soon as the tree was down we ran up with torches and pails. Of course she came to see that she got justice, but she had not stayed there more than a moment before she ascertained that there were bees all about the ground. Her anxiety to secure all the honey was soon forgotten in her determination to get away and get some of the bees off her that were stinging. In fact we may say that some of the most active movements we ever observed a lady making were about this time, and from the rustling in the leaves and bushes at a distance we imagined that there were a good many bees in that vicinity. She was quite satisfied to allow us to put the honey in pails without her presence. After we had completed the job as best we could she wanted to know how it was we managed without being stung. Of course, we informed her that we prepared ourselves so bees could not crawl under our clothing. We always found that we could cut bee trees more successfully in daylight than after night and we think the reason most of them are cut after night is to prevent others from knowing that it is done. When they are cut in the daylight, as soon as the tree falls, most of the bees fly back to where the tree stood and fly about in the air, not bothering a person very much. We consider it a much more pleasant experience to operate with bees in daylight.

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.

Advantages of Queen-Excluding Zinc Separators.

QUERY No. 204.—Would there be any advantage in using queen-excluding zinc for separators, if so, where has it been tried?

G. M. DOOLITTLE.—It has been tried, but is

not of enough more benefit to pay the extra cost.

H. D. CUTTING.—I don't know where the advantage would come in, counting cost.

DR. C. C. MILLER.—I think they might be better than tin, but hardly better than plain wood.

ALLEN PRINGLE.—I should think the advantage would come far short of making up for the extra expense. Never tried it.

DR. DUNCAN.—I used it last season and found it answer a good purpose. The bees finished the sections very nicely.

PROF. COOK.—Mr. Betsinger has tried something like this. He likes it and likes to sell it as he has patented such a device.

O. G. RUSSELL.—I think there would be an advantage in using them, as it would give the bees a better chance to pass from one part of the super to the other.

J. F. DUNN.—I do not think it would be any advantage. I prefer a plain sheet of tin for separator. J. Heddon and many others have experimented with perforated tin in which, if I am not mistaken the holes were about three-eighths of an inch in circumference. Heddon discarded them years ago, I believe. I should think zinc would kink too easily. Perhaps the best thing of this kind is Betsinger's wire cloth separator.

Is There any Use for Propolis?

QUERY No. 205.—Has anyone ever been able to make any use of propolis, and if so, how was it prepared and for what purpose?

ALLEN PRINGLE.—Don't know.

H. D. CUTTING.—I don't know.

PROF. COOK.—I do not know of any such.

DR. DUNCAN.—I never used any, so I don't know.

J. F. DUNN.—I have never heard of any experiments in that line.

DR. C. C. MILLER.—I have roasted the bees-wax out of it and used the propolis for kindling.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.—Have heard of its being made into salve, but think only a small use is made of it for this purpose.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

THE HALLAMSHIRE LAW.

C. BOYD.—I introduced my "Association" queen successfully by the "Hallamshire law." Examined it on the 14th inst., four days after introduced, found plenty of eggs and everything lovely.

Petrolia, July 14, 1888.

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.

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	8½	\$ 6 25
1	8½	6 45
4	9½	6 75
5	9½	6 95
4	9½	7 15
3	10	7 35
3	10½	7 55
2	10½	7 75
1	11½	8 45

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd.
 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 10 lbs.
1 & ¼ inch	7200	21	2 00
¾ inch...	5000	20	1 60
¾ inch...	3880	10	1 60
1 inch...	2669	12	1 05
1 ¼ inch...	1247	17	1 00
1 ½ inch...	761	16	90
2 inch...	350	14	80
2 ½ inch...	214	13	75
3 inch...	137	12	70

PRICES OF BOX OR HIVE NAILS.

	Per lb.	Per 10 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
1 ½ inch.....	7	65	6 00
2 inch.....	6½	60	5 50
2 ½ inch.....	6	55	5 25
3 inch.....	6	55	5 25

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TESTED ITALIAN QUEENS.

Before June 15th, \$1.50 each, after, \$1.00 each; untested, 75 cents each. Six for \$4.00. Bees for sale by the pound. Nuclei or full colonies. For prices, write for what you want.

I. R. GOOD.

NAPPANEE IND.

ELLISON'S

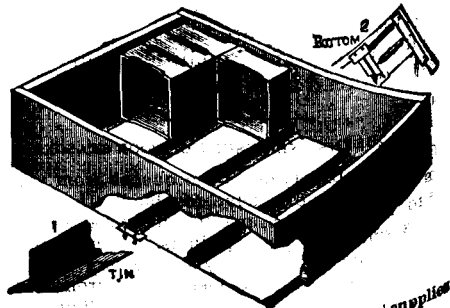
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FOR REMAINDER OF SEASON OF 1888.

1 untested queen	75
3 " " "	2 00
1 tested " "	1 50
3 " " "	4 00

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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 Awls, brad, three assorted without handles.....	\$ 75	\$ 1 00
1 Blotting paper, 10 sheets note size.....	40	88
3 Bag for school books.....	45	1 05
2 Brush, round, for paint, paste or varnish.....	40	95
1 Chisel handle.....	45	1 10
8 Crayons, colored drawing.....	45	1 00
1 Eraser combined ink and pencil	45	
1 Letter openers, nickle plated, very handy.....	40	
1 Memo books, 32 pages, stiff cover.....	40	90
1 Note paper, 1 quire, extra quality, ruled or plain.....	40	80
2 Pad 100 sheets scribbling paper	45	
1 Pass books 3 "Railroad" 16 p. paper cover.....	45	1 00
1 Pass books, 2 Steamboat 32 p p.	45	1 00
1 Penholders 2, cherry, swell....	40	
1 Ruler, hardwood, flat, graduated to $\frac{1}{8}$, bevelled.....	45	1 05
1 Ruler, for school children, three for 5c.....		
2 Scribbling books, 200 pages....	40	90
Tacks, cut, 2 papers 1, 2 or 3 oz.	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	
1 Pencil, automatic indelible....	75	1 75
6 1 doz. Lead Pencils, No. 852, very good.....		
1 Time books for week or month.	75	

10 CENT GOODS.

2 Bill files, harp-shape.....	\$ 90	2 10
2 Book of 50 blank receipts with stub.....	85	2 00
2 Book of 50 blank notes.....	85	2 00
2 Brush, flat, for paint, paste or varnish.....	80	1 90
2 Butter spades 9c. each.....	80	1 90
2 Boxwood pocket 1 foot rule....	90	2 10
Chisel, firmer $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	90	

Postage.

	Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
2 Clips for holding letters, etc...	90	2 00
Due bills, 100 in book with stub	85	1 80
2 Envelopes, 3 packages, white, good, business.....	95	
2 Files, 3 cornered, 5 inch.....	90	2 10
3 Lead pencils, 1 doz. plain cedar Faber's 581.....	90	
2 Lead pencils 3 red and blue....	90	
2 Note heads, pads of 100 sheets..	90	
Paint brush, No. 7.....		
2 Pocket note book, 3x5 in., 125 pages, stiff cover with band grand value.....	90	
1 Rubber bands, five, large.....	80	
1 Ruler, brass edged, flat, hardwood, bevelled, graduated to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.....	95	2 25
4 School bag, medium size.....	90	2 10
Tacks, cut, 3 packages, 4 oz.....	90	

13 CENT ARTICLES.

2 Belt punches, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5	1 25	\$ 3 00
File, 6 inches long, flat.....	1 25	2 90
" 5 " " round.....	1 25	2 90
Shce knives, 4 inch blade.....	1 20	2 75

15 CENT ARTICLES.

Chisel, firmer, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ in.....	1 45	
Dextrine, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkge. for pasting		
Glue, 1 lb. ordinary.....	1 30	
Hammer, iron, adze eye.....	1 45	
3 Lead pencils, 1 doz., good quality, Faber's 971.....		
5 Note paper, 5 quires, 3 lbs., extra value.....	1 40	3 35
Paint brush, No. 5.....		
6 Rubber bands in gross boxes. For queen nursery.....	1 30	
4 Rule, 2 foot, a splendid line....	1 40	3 40
Screw driver, 5 inch, round bit, hardwood handle.....	1 40	
2 Statement heads in pads of 100	1 20	
Tack hammers, magnetic.....	1 40	3 30
12 Papeterie, 24 sheets fine note paper and 24 square envelopes in neat box.....	1 40	3 35

18 CENT ARTICLES.

Bit, best make, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$	1 65	4 00
Glue, LePage's liquid, with brush	1 65	
Oilers, automatic.....	1 60	

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	
3 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	
3 Lead pencils, 1 doz. Faber's H, H. B., B. or B. B.....	2 30	
Paint brush No 1.....		
Rule, 2 foot, boxwood.....	2 30	
Tape Lines, "Universal" 3 ft.....	2 30	

30 CENT ARTICLES.

3 Bills payable and receivable....	2 85	6 90
Bits, best make, 10/16, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$	2 85	6 90
250 Envelopes, Ladies', square.		
5 Foolscap, 2 quires, extra quality	2 80	
4 " legal, in pads of 100 sheets.....	2 75	6 00
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	
" " Blacks'one 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.

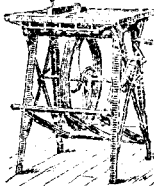
	Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
Ledger " " " "	4 25	
Minute " " " "	4 25	
Complete set, Cash, Day and Ledger, \$1.25.....		
200 page Day Book, canvas cover good paper, exceptionally low		
Carpenter's brace, pat. grip, 8 in	4 85	12 00
Envelopes, good, business size, 250 in box.....	4 00	
250 Envelopes, Ladies' 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.

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

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 25

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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 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 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping		
by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 15

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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

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- QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth, \$1.50.
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- PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY, by W Z Hutchison. Paper, price, 25c.
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- 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, \$1.45.
- 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 soc.
- 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 \$2.00, with name and address, per 1000, 3.25; per 500, \$1.00, with name and address, per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 100, \$1.00.

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Barnes' Foot Power Machinery!

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

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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

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We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 35 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

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	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
One inch.....	\$4.0	\$6.00	\$10.00
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Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited.

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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.

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

Are unsurpassed for Quality and fine Workmanship. A specialty made of all sizes of the **Simpli-city Hive**. The **Falcon Chaff 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.

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STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
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250 ENV LOPES

—AND—

250 NOTE HEADS

FOR

\$1.

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

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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

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I manufacture the best, or as good as the best foundation in Canada. Comb foundation for sale to suit almost any sized frame or section. Pure bees wax worked on shares or for cash. Samples with prices on application. No circulars. All freight to Ridgeway station, if by mail to **Henry B. Parker, MORPETH, ONT.**

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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 'o none.

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

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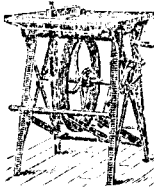
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1000	\$ 4 50
3000	13 00
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