

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

VOL. IV, NO. 11

1888

JUNE 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
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Langstroth on the HoneyBee (cib).....	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

Books for Bee-Keepers.

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

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

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

BEE-KEEPERS' LIBRARY.

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

- "A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller Price, 75c.
- A. B. C. in BEE CULTURE by A. I Root. Price, cloth; \$1.25 paper, \$1.00.
- QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth, \$1.50.
- BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price in cloth, \$1.50
- PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY, by W Z Hutchin-son. Paper, price, 25c.
- THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langs troth. 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, ric. by mail; 10c. otherwise.
- A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A I. Root, in paper 30c.
- 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 add 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 1.25 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	9.00	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight inches.....	15.00	25.00	40.00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

TO CONTRIBUTORS

Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited. Beginners will find our Query Department of much value. All questions will be answered by thorough practical men. Questions solicited.

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Bee-keepers, Haldimand.....	212
Oxford.....	213
Bees Hibernating at Gravenhurst.....	211
Cheshire's Bees and Bee-keeping.....	207
Editorial.....	205
Experiments.....	209
Increase, how to prevent.....	205, 206
Report showing consumption of stores.....	210
Report showing Bees consume as much in bee-house as out doors.....	211

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.
 5-8 mos. Address JNO. NEBEL & Son, High Hill, Mo.

100 COLONIES OF BEES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For Bee Supplies or anything that I can use. Beeswax wanted. Dealer in all kinds of Bee Supplies.
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
 CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

Tested, ready in March. Untested, by April 1st. Contracts taken with dealers for the delivery of a certain number of queens per week, at special figures.

FOUR - FRAME NUCLEUS,

with pure Italian queen, containing 3 pounds of bees when secured—in April and May, \$4.00; after, 25 cts. less. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed on all queens and nuclei.
 Early Bees from the south shipped to Canada without loss.
 For more particulars, send for Tenth Annn 1 Catalogue.

P. L. VIALLO.

BAYOU GOULA, IBERVILLE PARISH, LA.

—THE—

-POULTRY MONTHLY-

is the best journal of its kind

INTERESTING & INSTRUCTING.

ITS PAGES ARE GRANDLY ILLUSTRATED
 each month with cuts of the various birds and is also full of good reading matter and is

FREE FROM PERSONALITIES.

Send 10c. for Sample Copy or \$1.00 for a year's subscription. Address

CHAS. BONNICK,
 TORONTO.

COMB * FOUNDATION !

At hard pan prices.

WILL. ELLIS,
 ST. DAVIDS, ONT.

My 20th Annual Price List of Italian, Cyprian and Holy Land Bees. 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.

COLONIES

Of pure Italian Bees in L. Heddon hives \$
 or shipping boxes..... 3 00
 Tested queens..... 1 25
 Untested "..... 75

C. WEEKS,
 CLIFTON, TENN.

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.

BEES FOR SALE !

I will sell about 50 colonies of bees at the following rates :

24 and under..... \$7 50
 25 and over 7 00

They are in Jones' S.W. and Combination hives. FOR DELIVERY IN MAY at Beeton or Alliston R.R. station.

SAMUEL BRAY, Beeton, P.O.

THE BEE-KEEPERS'

REVIEW.

For May is now out. Having regained the time lost during his illness, the editor will hereafter take pride in getting out the **REVIEW** promptly on the 10th of each month. The special topic of the present issue is "Hiving Bees." The review of Mr. Cheslire's work, which was begun in the March number, is finished in the present issue. We have a surplus of numbers containing this review, and so long as they last, three numbers will be sent free to all who apply. Price of the **REVIEW** is 50 cents a year.

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 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
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 **specialty** 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.

100 colonies Italian bees for sale at \$4.50 per colony, in eight frame hive, Simplicity frame. Address **J. A. FOSTER,** Tilbury Centre, Ont.

2 QUEENS FOR \$1.—Will send by return mail two hybrid or mismatched queens, or one pure tested queen for \$1. Address **G. A. DEADMAN,** Druggist and Apiarist, Brussels, 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.

6 TESTED Italian queens at \$1.50 each and six mismatched Italian queens at 35c. each. All raised last summer. Ready to ship June 10th. **I. LANGSTROTH,** Seaforth P.O., Ont.

JERSEY COW.—Will sell cow with or without a bull calf from Fuller's "Canada's John." The cow is registered in A.J.C.C. and calved May 13th. Was served May 28th by my registered bull "Prince of Maple Lane." A fine cow and calf. Will sell cheap. Address **G. A. DEADMAN,** Druggist and Apiarist, Brussels, Ont.

QUEENS FOR SALE.—Tested Italian and Heddon Strain Queens, also a few Hybrids. Price 60c., \$1 and \$2 each, according to kind. CAN SHIP AT ONCE. **G. A. DEADMAN,** Druggist, Brussels, Ont.

'Practical Hints to Bee-keepers'

Sent free. Address

American Apiculturist.

Wenham, Mass, U.S.

10 PER CENT. OFF.

On Sections, from prices given in price list. We make four grades of Foundation—heavy brood, light brood, thin and extra thin for sections. Send for free price list and samples. Special prices to dealers.

M. H. HUNT,

NEAR DETROIT.

BELL BRANCH

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have moved to Shelburne, and have purchased a very large factory. It is the largest factory in which bee supplies are manufactured in Canada. Our dry-kiln cannot be surpassed. We are ready for a rush; Sections away down. The best manufactured Foundation in Canada will soon be ready to ship. Send for Price List before purchasing elsewhere.

S. P. HODGSON & CO.,

Shelburne, P.O., Ont.

NEARLY 30 TONS OF

DADANT'S FOUNDATION**SOLD IN 1887.**

IT IS KEPT FOR SALE BY MESSRS.

T. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.
C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.
JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.
F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.
CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.
CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.
E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.
ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.
J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.
J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
Dr. G. L. TINKER, New Philadelphia, O.
D. A. FULLER, Cherry Valley, Ills.
JOS. 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. GOULD & Co., Brantford, Ont.

and numbers of other dealers. Write for **SAMPLES FREE** and Price List of Bee Supplies. **We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.** Everyone who buys it is pleased with it.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

200 POUNDS OF BEES!

At \$1.00 a pound. Italian queens, \$1.00 each. Circular free.

S. C. PERRY,
PORTLAND, IONIA Co. MICH.



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

VOL. IV. No. 11

BEETON, ONT., JUNE 6, 1888.

WHOLE No. 167

EDITORIAL

FROM the *Record* (British) we learn that an apiary is soon to be started on Mount Carmel by the brothers Baldensperger, who already have an apiary near Jaffa. The order for hives, etc., has been placed with an English maker, and a pupil is being trained by the same party, who has a large apiary, to go out in charge. "This," says the *Record*, "is the outcome of a movement for planting modern industries in Palestine, in anticipation of the return of the Jews to their own country, an event all Christians devoutly believe and hope for, as pregnant with good to all the earth, and one that is politically as probable as anything likely to happen at no distant date." It may be interesting to the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to know that the Baldenspergers referred to are the sons of the English school teacher in the ancient city of Jerusalem, and that the eldest, by name Philip, received his training as an apiarist in the bee-yard established by our Mr. Jones, at Beyrout. In the workshop of Mr. Baldensperger, sr., under the shadow of the Tower of David, Mr. Jones constructed the first movable frame hive made in the Holy Land or Syria.

The Provincial Exhibition will be held this year at Kingston, September 10th to 15th. We will give the prize list for honey, etc., in next issue.

HOW TO PREVENT INCREASE.

THIS is the subject that is attracting considerable attention, and all information is being eagerly sought after. There are a great many bee-keepers who have all the increase they require and would prefer a larger crop of honey with less increase. At seasons of the year when the weather is suitable, with a moderate flow of honey, more especially if the honey is thin that is being gathered, and about enough to stimulate breeding and swarming, bees sometimes get the swarming fever, and swarm they will, after they get thoroughly started, apparently in spite of all efforts to prevent them. There are various modes practised by different bee-keepers, all with more or less success according to locality, season, etc. Yet, what does in one locality is often the reverse of the practice most desirable in another. This makes all the difference, or frequently much of it with the various managements of different bee-keepers; for instance a bee-keeper in the southern or middle States or southern Canada might give special instructions for a certain kind of management which would prevent increase in his locality, while further south or further north this would not be suitable; another point is the variation in the honey season. Some have one continuous flow while others have several flows of longer or shorter duration. Some have a long dry space in mid-summer, and no honey in to be gathered, while

others at the same time are reaping a rich harvest in comb and extracted honey. Therefore, if we told those to extract the honey from their colonies or remove the sections at that particular time when their bees were starving for the want of stores, such instructions would appear ridiculous to those living in a locality where no honey was coming in and *vice versa*; therefore, judgment must be exercised in all matters of this kind, and all things being satisfactory, the season, flora, weather and everything that tends to affect the management in any way should be carefully taken into consideration. We shall speak of our own locality, and while speaking of one of our methods of preventing increase we are not sure that we will not have a better one before the season closes, as this is a subject we have been experimenting on considerably for years. Last year we gave it a very thorough test and we are satisfied on one point, and that is in order to keep down increase, it is absolutely necessary to give the bees room from time to time; that the colony may not be overcrowded, they must have all the space that they can possibly occupy; that the queen should be kept in the small brood-chamber; that perforated metal should be used to prevent her from occupying any more room than you desire she should; (that is as soon as the honey harvest commences she should have less room to occupy for egg laying than she had previously.) This curtailing of the laying of the queen assists in keeping down the swarming fever. Where section honey is taken in the earlier part of the seasons, the supers should be raised as fast as they are occupied, and others placed under them until there are as many supers as it is possible for the bees to occupy. About once a week it is well to look over those which you suspect liable to commence queen cells and prepare for swarming and remove any such cells, giving them a little more room by putting on a super. This will assist in keeping down the swarming fever. If extracted honey is being taken there may be from two to six supers with combs placed on according to strength of the colony, but those should not always be placed on at once. According as a colony increases a super may be added in from three to six days,

and in each case by raising the one next to the brood-chamber. Putting on the one with combs or frames filled with foundation next to the brood chamber causes them to commence work in it sooner. In this way very large crops of extracted honey may be taken, but the hives should be kept cool. We do not care to set ours more than four inches from the ground. The honey should be extracted as fast as ripened and if the swarm issues it may be returned, two or three of the brood combs taken out of the brood chamber and put up in one of the upper hives where the brood will hatch. Put two or three empty combs in their place, thus giving the colony more room, will usually cause them to remain. We had many colonies last year occupying over 10,000 cubic inches of room. After the honey season began to close and there was very little honey coming in, we tried an experiment to see if it would give them the swarming fever or if they would build queen cells, by taking off the top supers and crowding them down. This proved just what we anticipated. In taking off the supers where comb honey was being gathered, where any signs of queen cells appeared, removing one or two supers and crowding the bees down, caused them to start queen cells at once. In one instance, by removing all the supers containing sections and crowding them down, we thought they were nicely settled in the hive, but the next day they made preparations to swarm, in fact, one of these immense colonies, we found was just the place to raise a lot of good queens. One occupying say 10,000 cubic inches crowded down to 5,000 would build a large number of fine queen cells, and we were able to end the swarming impulse, when such did not exist previously to the crowding. We once were acquainted with a party who prepared a special place for bees in a building. Each place was about three feet square or over 40,000 cubic inches. Although he had a number of these places all along the side of a building and each one contained bees, and were very strong, each working out on a spout of their own, they were so arranged that the rays of the sun did not strike on them. The hives always kept moderately cool in summer and fairly warm

in winter. Some of these apartments were filled with comb and honey, others were not filled at all, but there was no swarming for years. If our memory serves us rightly we think there never was more than about one swarm issued, unless some did so unknown to the owner, but we scarcely think that would be likely. We have known other instances where the apartments were not quite so large and the bees swarmed after filling them. Now the points seem to us to be giving them room at the proper time, not allowing them to become overcrowded, but only continuing to keep them in a prosperous condition adding room in proportion to the strength and increase of the colony. Better give them too much room in the honey season than too little when the surplus has to be taken by the extractor. Another point is if the supers are allowed to become capped over or nearly before the honey is extracted, they are also liable to swarm, but as soon as one is capped it may be extracted and set away and another put in its place. Some might argue that this required a large stock of combs, but these combs are a good investment and at any time when desired they can be used for increase. Just here comes a point that has something to do in the matter. After the queen is being crowded up and given less room for egg-laying, the increase enables every worker to do his best towards gathering the crop. Now this excessive work wears out the lives of the old bees much faster and they die much sooner than they would if they had their hives filled with honey and had only to lay out on the hive to rest themselves. Thus it will be seen the brooding space is only large enough to keep up with the mortality of the hive and the rapid increase in the colony does not appear on account of the extra comb given them. Then in a short time the mortality becomes as great or greater than the increase, and this, we think, is a point that has much to do with keeping down the swarming fever. Should the honey crop be an average one, at the end of the season the colony is not so strong in bees as they were at the commencement. This system of keeping down the production of bees, and of having a large number of young bees hatching after the honey harvest is

over, is one that should be practised at least in this section, as it saves a large amount of honey that would otherwise be consumed in brood-rearing, which as we have said heretofore, is quite unprofitable at this particular season.

CHESHIRE'S BEE AND BEE-KEEPING.

CHAPTER 9--THE PRODUCTION OF HONEY.

THIS chapter deals with supers and sections, section crates, brace combs, extracting, foundations, etc. The advantages of supering or top-storing are first dwelt upon. The author does not care much for side-storing. The system of top-storing is, however, and we think rightly, in the most general use, though we have, as well as G. M. Doolittle and others, obtained just as much and as nice honey from the body of the hive, using the perforated metal division board.

In using sections, the author recommends the use of a little glue. He claims that the time occupied in gluing is not an objection, because of the fact that much more time is required in handling the unglued than the glued sections. Speaking of open-sided sections, he says:—"This important improvement originated in America, and must be generally adopted." He further says:—"These facilities make unnecessary the unsightly openings (pop-holes) between the section and the comb, the latter, as a rule, in consequence, being made to fill the section, to which it is evenly attached in every part. The reduction of the width of the side has another advantage—it gives the wax worker opportunity of here finishing the attachment cell, because she can stand in a position which permits of modelling the cell wall from both its sides." We coincide in what has been said of the four bee-way sections. The principles upon which honey-extractors are constructed are gone into thoroughly, and caution is given that nothing in the shape of galvanized iron be allowed to come into contact with the honey while being extracted or stored. The Bingham honey knife is chosen as the favorite article for uncapping, though other methods are given. Horker's uncapping arrangement is described. It is an ingenious

contrivance, but is not one which is likely to meet with a very large sale. The objection urged by the author against the use of old combs for surplus honey is that honey from such will contain "multitudes of tiny particles more or less damaging to the color; and should these be associated with many distributed pollen grains, perfect brightness will never be obtained."

The "Raitt honey press," a utensil specially made to extract heather honey from the comb, is described, but as such a utensil is of no practical use in this country we forego the description.

We had hoped to have finished the review of the entire book in this issue, but the writer has been called from home, and it will therefore not be completed till another issue. Indeed, but scant justice has been given this very interesting chapter.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

HOW TO PREVENT INCREASE.

MY four years' experience in trying to prevent increase and take comb honey: Some five years ago I found myself with too many colonies; having been successful in wintering and doubling my stock each year as was my custom I was getting more colonies than I could attend to. Having seen something in the journals that Mr. Heddon had said at some convention about preventing increase I wrote him about it. He said he had no plan that would work every time but told me of a plan that some one had tried. It was to hive the first swarm you had in the day in a new hive, the second in the hive where the first came from and so on the day through. When swarming season came I went at it but found it about as Mr. H. had said about three would swarm off the next day or two when one would stay. The next season I worked a plan of my own: I hived all the new swarms in new hive, the first six days after they commenced swarming, setting the new swarm on the old stand, and setting the old hive by the side of the new swarm, turning the entrance one-fourth around and marking date on the hive. Two days later I would turn the entrance of old hive half way back and two days later face it around the same as the new hive, and right by the side of it. Three days later I go and shake the bees all off the combs of these hives in with the new swarm that came out seven days before. I set these hives up in my bee house just as they are, combs, brood and

honey and use them to hive new swarms on that day, breaking off queen cells when I shake off bees, setting the new swarm on the old stand the same as in the commencement. A great many young bees will have hatched in the seven days and but little honey gathered as the bees are young, the workers going with the new swarm when set on old stand. This plan has worked very well not more than one swarm in twenty will swarm off these combs there being plenty of room for the queen and young bees hatching all the time. I change the comb honey supers from the old to the new swarm as soon as set on stand bees and all. There is no danger of queens leaving this brood nest to go in sections to store pollen when they have plenty of room below. If I do not use all the hives I have shook off the same day, I lay a piece of thin cotton over a strong colony and set them on top of it and use them the next day. By this plan I get an increase of about thirty or forty colonies each season and I usually sell about that number. Last season I tried a different plan with a few swarms and it gave me some of most beautiful comb honey I ever saw, but I am not quite certain as to whether I will continue it extensively or not. I hived the new swarm in a new hive filled with dummies except four frames with starters, put on queen excluding, set new swarm on old stand. If sections with starters or foundation I set on one super at once. Sections with comb should not be put on for two or three days as they would be too handy to store pollen in. I set these old hives away on a new stand and let them prepare themselves for winter which they did very nicely and came out in the best possible shape this spring. I got all the honey from the new swarm on the old stand and it was all or nearly so in the sections. They would not average over one pound each in the brood nest. As soon as the honey season was over I destroyed the bees and put the combs on other hives for brood to hatch out. I am not recommending this plan as I have not fully tried it yet. There are two good points, the sections are cleaner than when bees run over old combs, and the old hive is usually in good shape for winter.

MARTIN EMIGH-

Holbrook, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

HOW TO PREVENT INCREASE.

HOW to control swarming, is a question in which the small bee-keeper is not much interested. Such are usually as anxious for increase as they are to procure honey. Neither is it a question of much importance to

the professional, for he is already acquainted with the various methods employed to prevent the "fever" and to subdue it when raging. Nearly every bee-keeper desires more or less increase every year to fill the blanks caused by starvation, robbing and other causes, and most bee-keepers will have some increase whether they desire it or not. Various methods are recommended for keeping increase by swarming within the desired limits. All the writers of books on bee-keeping have more or less to say on the subject. The plans recommended by those writers will prove measurably successful if carried out. Root, in his A. B. C. recommends a liberal use of the extractor. He says, "Now, if their honey is taken away and more room given them before they begin to feel cramped for room they will seldom get this swarming fever. This room may be given by taking out combs filled with sealed honey and substituting empty combs or frames of foundation, or it may be done by extracting the honey. The latter plan I believe is most effectual." Mr. Cowan, in his *British Bee-keepers' Guide*, gives somewhat similar directions for the prevention of swarming. He says, "Those who desire a harvest of honey and not increase of stocks, should endeavor to prevent bees swarming. This is frequently very difficult to do, because when bees have once got the swarming fever every device of the bee-keeper will not check it. If, however, steps are taken in time, swarming can generally be prevented by giving room in the hive and supers a little in advance of the requirements of the colony. Keeping the hive cool and giving plenty of ventilation assists in checking swarming." These, together with the clipping of the queens' wings, are the methods recommended by most recognized authorities on the subject. I have never practised the latter plan but believe it is attended with success, when followed by practical and intelligent apiarists. Some such plan is necessary to keep his working forces together when the bee-keeper runs his apiary for comb honey, but if he adopts the tiering up system and runs his bees for extracted honey, a judicious use of the extractor will generally keep swarming within reasonable limits. The old plan of extracting from the brood chamber has had its day. It has always puzzled me why some of our prominent bee-keepers stuck to it. If a swarm when hived be placed upon the stand formerly occupied by the parent hive and the latter removed to a little distance, the bees afield at the time of swarming will join the swarm on their return thus weakening the parent hive to such a degree that a second swarm will rarely issue. This is a safe and simple method of controlling

swarming and a wise and profitable practice to follow. The above are some of the ways by which swarming may be controlled. I know of no plan by which it can be entirely prevented.

R. MCKNIGHT.

Owen Sound.

EXPERIMENTS.

MR. C. H. DIBBERN, of Milan, Ill., gives these graphic descriptions in the *Plowman* of some of his experiments in "the days of yore."

While I am writing of experiments, I will say that my ideas have not always proved so successful. Many years ago, when I used surplus boxes holding 20 lbs., without bottoms, I was greatly puzzled as to how I should take them off without getting stung. I did not then understand the best use to make of smoke, and a good smoker was unknown. Often I would pry off the box and then try to blow smoke on the bees from a roll of rags, but often just at the critical time the fire would go out, and the bees would make it so hot for me that I was glad to let them alone, honey and all.

Finally an idea struck me that if I would take two sheets of tin I could slip it under the box double, and then divide between the sheets, and remove the box of honey by holding on the tin bottom to keep the bees in and leave the other sheet on the hive to keep those in the hive down. This worked very well, till I tried to lift the box off, when the tin warped, letting out a hoard of infuriated bees, which immediately commenced a tour of conquest up my shirt sleeves, causing one to beat an inglorious retreat to the house. The bees in the main hive were soon "on their ear," as well as those in the box, and it was not until dark that any of us dared to venture out of the house. Even the chickens and dogs had to "climb" when they came too near the hive. After dark I managed somehow to carry the hive to the cellar, allowing the bees to fly out through an open window afterwards. It was quite a while, however, before I could go anywhere near that colony without them "going for me," and they "bummed" around the house for a week.

Another experiment I tried about the same time was a "new method" of hiving swarms that lit high on a tall tree. I had such a tree, which was the pest of my life. Every time a swarm would issue they would go right for the top branches of that tree, and perhaps before I could secure them three or four swarms would cluster in the same branch. It took some time to climb the tree, saw off limb, and let down the bees, and it was usually hot and tiresome work.

Finally the idea struck me that by getting a light pole some 20 feet long, and nailing on a hook and a muslin bag, I could secure the most of these swarms by giving the branch on which they might hang a sharp rap with the end of the pole, and catching the bees in my sack, then gently let them down, and shake them into my hives.

How strange I had not thought of that before! Now I fondly imagined that all my trouble, on this point at least, was at an end. A trial of my great invention, however, soon shattered my hopes, when I found that the first rap on the limb with my swarm-catcher landed a half-dozen bees inside of my shirt collar, and oh! how hot they felt!

The climax was reached, however, when the weight of the bees brought down the whole affair with a crash, and killing many bees. This made them furious, and the way they "went for me" compelled me to seek shelter in a neighboring shed. Even there they tried to get through knot holes to get at me. It was a long time before I got that colony settled in a hive.

It is needless to say that I have ever since regarded any pole arrangement with suspicion. At any rate a great coolness soon settled over that invention, and I have never since been seen going around the apiary with a long pole with a bag at the end.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

Report Showing Consumption of Stores.

DESCRPTION of bee-cellar might not be place. Twenty-two feet below the level of Yonge street is the bee-cellar, floor coming out on the level on east side with dead air space 8x40 ft. and 7 ft. high, built of brick. Cellar 26x40 ft., divided into three compartments. No. 1 contains furnace, No. 2 and 3 are bee-cellars; temperature 45° without the aid of furnace; with the aid of furnace sometimes rose as high as 70°, never allowed it to stand long at that figure; have four air shafts from two feet above ground level running down centre of stone wall coming out two feet above cellar floor, composed of four inch glazed tile, two in north wall, one in south and one in east. Have a seven inch pipe running eight inches above cellar floor and run into warm flue with damper in it. When the furnace is in operation the pure air is drawn down these shafts, heated in the furnace and distributed to all points of cellar. Being an advocate of wintering in a high temperature and being aware of the fact that the bees were to be on short allowance I thought a little extra heat would make up the

difference so resolved to put a furnace in the cellar; had also a coal stove on floor above so that bees enjoyed much the same temperature as our household. Have no hesitation in saying that by a high temperature the consumption of stores is less. No damp hives, mouldy combs or sour, uncapped honey which results often in diarrhoea among bees. Had only one swarm last season upper stories as usual giving ease and comfort to the bee-keeper. Average production last year 75 lbs. per colony extracted, a very low average.

BEES IN CELLAR FROM NOVEMBER 15TH, 1887, TO APRIL 15TH, 1888.

No.	Lbs. put in	Lbs. taken out	Condition	No. of frames	Consumption	Remarks
1 44	404	404	Good	5	34	Packed in sawdust
2 46	404	404	Extra Good	5	54	"
3 48	414	414	"	5	64	"
4 42	32	32	"	9	10	Queenless Jan. 6, intr. queen same date.
5 38	354	354	Fair	5	24	Packed in sawdust
6 37	324	324	"	5	44	"
7 52	39	39	Extra Good	12	13	Extra strong in bees
8 50	38	38	"	11	11	"
9 46	34	34	"	11	12	"
10 46	38	38	"	11	8	Queenless Jan. 3, intr. queen same date.
11 43	404	404	Weak	5	21	Packed in sawdust
12 92	77	77	"	18	15	* Extra strong when put in.
13 37	31	31	Good	5	6	Extremely quiet all winter
14 49	404	404	Extra Good	12	8	"
15 39	34	34	Good	5	5	Packed in sawdust
16 37	314	314	"	5	53	"
17 36	28	28	"	10	8	Extra strong in bees.
18 26	204	204	"	5	54	In nuclei box.
19 39	32	32	"	13	7	"
20 36	294	294	"	10	62	Shallow frames 11x11 1/2
21 42	34	34	"	10	8	"
22 36	244	244	"	10	11 1/2	Strong in bees.
23 37	28	28	"	10	9	"
24 35	26	26	"	10	9	"
25 39	39 1/2	39 1/2	"	10	8 1/2	"
26 36	30	30	"	7	6	"
27 43	33 1/2	33 1/2	"	10	9	"
28 36	26	26	"	10	10	"
29 36	30	30	No good	10	6	Have doubled them up
30 35	26	26	Fair	10	8	"
31 33	28	28	"	5	5	"
32 34	27	27	No good	8	7	* Have doubled them up.
33 34	24	24	Good	10	10	* Short of stores and plenty of bees.
34 35	29	29	"	10	6	"
35 43	28	28	"	10	14	* Extra strong in bees
36 42	30	30	Good	10	12	"
37 35	26	26	"	10	9	"
38 28	25	25	Fair	5	3	Packed in sawdust
39 34	29	29	"	5	5	"
40 35	29 1/2	29 1/2	"	6	5 1/2	"
41 43	32	32	Extra Good	10	10	Strong in bees.
42 24	20	20	Good	4	4	Swarmed out on April 18th leaving an abundance of good sealed stores. The cause I attribute to excitement.

REFERENCES— ? Shallow frames 11x11 1/2, Straw hive.

Could describe every hive in the cellar; visited them every night and morning and made notes as to their conditions and actions having the hives so placed that they could be examined

individually. Lost two queens out of No. 4 and No. 16 on the 6th and 3rd of January. Temperature high enough to admit of their dragging out their dead all winter. Found queens dragged out on lighting board, both five years old marked. Broke up two nuclei and introduced two queens at those dates successfully. Swept up and weighed twenty-seven lbs. of dead bees off cellar floor. Admitted every one interested in bee-culture to have a peep at the bees in their dark dormitory. Some say keep them quiet; now, here we have great traffic on Yonge street, cars pass and repass every five minutes making a continual vibration. Laid a floor right above bees making it a double floor using a sledge to drive the flooring with, it never seemed to disturb them in the least. Put into cellar fifty-two colonies and took out forty-seven. Broke up three nuclei, two for myself and one for Mr. Dibb whose bees became queenless in the month of March. This is a report of cellar No. 2, you may hear from me again in regard to cellar No. 3. Observe, I only weighed forty-two colonies when taking out, the reason was it wasted time and I was anxious to get them all out it being a fine day. They all wintered nicely. Have commenced putting on upper stories, two being ready for extracting, will commence tomorrow. Saw first drones flying on May 22nd, had a swarm on the 24th I hope the last of the season. Put foundation into an upper story last week and was surprised to find the whole drawn out and several pounds of honey deposited to-day May 28th, just four days ago since the foundation was put in. Never saw more blossoms in ten years.

OBSERVATIONS.—Sugar maple, sycamore, (equal to basswood or rather linden) dandelion, willow, currents and small fruits, plums, pears, cherries, early apples and horse chestnuts have all come together. Let us get ready for the harvest.

JOHN MCARTHUR.

Toronto, May 28th, 1888.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

A Report Which Shows that Bees Consumed as Much Stores in Bee-house as out doors.

THE winter being at last over I send you my report. Last fall on the 18th of November I put twenty-three colonies in my small bee-house. All came out strong except one which starved. Eight I wintered out of doors packed in sawdust. All came through in splendid condition. Two I put into the cellar under the kitchen; both came out strong. The temperature of cellar was below freezing for some time, and seldom above 35° the greater

part of the winter. The bee-house temperature ranged from 42° to 48°, but was only as high as 48° for a short time. I do not think the colonies wintered outside consumed any more stores than those inside.

My bees have taken care of themselves this spring as thanks to being in such good condition they did not need any attention which was fortunate as owing to my mother's serious and protracted illness I had no time to attend to them except once to put some candy over the frames of a few hives that seemed rather light. That is all the feeding I have done. The cold weather lasted so long I was expecting to have to feed some colonies, but the last two or three days have been fine and warm. Hard maple, yellow willows and dandelions have been yielding honey freely. I think if you could hear the busy hum in my bee yard it would please you as it does me.

HENRIETTA F. BULLER.

Campbellford, Ont., May 25th, 1888.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

Bees Hibernating in Gravenhurst.

EVER since you started your valuable paper I have never missed a seat in your experience meetings in which I have been instructed, amused and delighted—but so far the most reliable mode of wintering is still an unsolved problem. Some succeed best in warm cellar at 40 to 50° above zero, while others are most successful at 40° below. Some succeed at about freezing point, while others suffer great loss at the same degree. During the great fire in Gravenhurst, I lost all my bees but three colonies which were rescued by some kind persons while the tar and paint was boiling out of the knots in the lumber of the hives, of course the greater part of the bees had flown out and were immediately burned, (this was on the 23rd Sept.) The hives were thrown down in a vacant lot and left there for all of two months, the passing boy and the inquisitive man generally lifting the covers to see if there was anything in the boxes, and on being notified there was some life, dropped the cover and retreated. In this way they were served till, out of shame and mercy, I collected all that was left of my little pets, and on examination of the hives at the end of November, I saw the queens were all right but very few bees and less stores. The weather being fine for the season, I succeeded, in about three days, in pouring down at the back ends of each hive 7 or 8 pounds of thick syrup of best sugar. The snow was now on the ground and the weather being cold I could not feed any more. As there was not a cellar to be had

wherein to store my bees and not being considered worth bothering with, I placed a large dry goods box on its side, resting it on 3 ft. of 2 x 4 inch scantling and pushed it up to within 6 ins. of a close board fence. I then shoved the three hives of bees in this, placing the cushions on closely covered with the top board and all pressed down snugly. The entrance was completely opened. When the hives were in the box there was a 6 inch air space all round. The cover was closely nailed, no air or ventilation holes left. This box was then packed between it and another covering with 6 inches of rough straw, old paper and such refuse as I could find, then the whole roofed over with some boards. This was about the 10th of December. The snow soon fell and drifted and covered the whole affair out of sight and out of sound till the 10th of April when my yard became flooded with water. I then thought it best to dig out the bees to note their condition before they would be drowned. After breaking up the ice and snow, I hauled out the colonies on to the bank of dirt, but none too soon, as the water had begun to flood. When the water was poured out of one of the hives and the cover removed, to my great surprise, the first hive was found in the best condition, the colony had greatly increased in numbers and the brood-nest was full of larvæ in every stage, and with some stores left. The others were found in the same best condition. I never had better colonies in the spring and I never put away as poor. Here the thermometer on several occasions struck 40° below and I am satisfied bees can be wintered on small stores in this way anywhere. Bro. Clark need not be ashamed of his hibernation theory. Of course I had read the McFadden theory, and worse, I had read the story of the "Frozen Pirate," but I did not believe either of them, but I do believe in hibernation and that is it the proper thing. Bees don't want to be kept on the rampage all the winter while nature ordered that they should sleep.

I. P. COCKBURN.

Gravenhurst, Muskoka.

We are pleased to have your report friend Cockburn, and we are glad to know that even three colonies are left you. Your whole experience has been of rather an unusual nature, and is in direct contradiction of the ideas we have of late been advancing relative to putting bees up in shape and putting them into their winter quarters early. It seems that, after all, it's hard to tell. That greenhouse which we wrote up about a year ago, went along with everything

else at the fire, which we were very sorry to learn. Our friends will remember the description of the way in which Mr. C. puts up plants for sending by mail.

From the Cayuga Advocate.

HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS.

THE Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association met at Nelles' Corners on Monday, May 28th, at 1 p.m., the president, Mr. James Armstrong, in the chair. The following members were present:—W. Kindree, E. Kindree, H. Smith, O. Farmers, E. Gee, F. Mehlenbacher, Israel Overholt, George Snider, George Werner, W. Best, F. Rose, R. Coverdale, Fred. Harrison, James Caldwell, Eli Grobb, H. Ackland and the secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The president addressed the meeting in reference to affiliation with the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, and explained the advantages to be derived therefrom. It was necessary that there should be at least five members from each local association, and a subscription of \$5, in order to become affiliated, and in return each member would receive an Italian queen, and the local association would receive a grant of \$35.

After the matter had been thoroughly discussed, it was

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. W. Kindree, that the Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association be affiliated with the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, and that the secretary be instructed to forward the necessary fee of \$5. Carried.

THE BEST WAY TO HIVE NATURAL SWARMS.

Mr. Smith placed an old newspaper in front of the hive, and when the bees were nicely clustered in the swarming box he shook a few on the platform, and they soon ran in.

Mr. Armstrong described his plan of using a swarming box, which he held so that the swarm could easily cluster in it, when he took it to the hive and shook a few bees down on to the platform in front, and the whole swarm soon ran in with joyful haste.

Mr. W. Kindree's plan was the same as described by Mr. Armstrong, and he thought the swarming box was worth its weight in gold for practical use to every bee-keeper.

Messrs. Mehlenbacher, Rose, Coverdale and Overholt gave their plans, which were in the main the same as given above.

HOW TO TRANSFER BEES.

Mr. W. Kindree described his method of transferring from a box hive, which was by taking a

side off the hive and cutting out the combs, which he fastened into frames by means of sticks on each side, tied on top and bottom so as to hold them in place until the bees fastened them all right, when he took the sticks off.

Mr. Armstrong's plan was much the same as Mr. Kindree's, but he used a peculiarly shaped tool for taking the side off the hive.

WHICH IS BEST, TO FILL THE SECTIONS, OR USE STARTERS ?

Mr. W. Kindree had not had much experience with full sections. He usually put in a starter, but he thought the bees made straighter and nicer comb honey when the sections were filled with foundation.

Mr. Armstrong was in favor of filling the sections with thin foundations. If the lower storey was full of combs he used starters in the sections, but if there were only starters below he filled the sections with foundation.

Messrs. Overholt and Rose had used only starters.

REPORT OF LOSSES.

	Fall '87.	Spring '88.
James Armstrong,	112	100
Wm. Kindree,	49	43
Elijah Kindree,	17	11
Henry Smith,	6	0
Owen Fathers,	25	18
Israel Overholt,	8	5
F. Mehlenbacher,	50	34
Fphraim Gee,	5	5
Abraham Gee,	2	2
James Caldwell,	64	54
Frank Rose,	91	84
George Snider,	7	6
Fred. Harriston,	36	31
Robert Coverdale,	34	26
George Werner,	8	6
Eli Grobb,	4	2
Wm. B. Best,	30	28
Henry Ackland,	34	33
Nicholas Fess	6	1
E. C. Campbell	6	5
	592	494

Moved by Mr. Rose, seconded by Mr. Overholt, that this Association give \$8 to the Cayuga and Jarvis shows, and \$4 to the Rainham show, on condition that they give twice as much in prizes for honey and apiarian supplies, and that the local members of the association be authorized to wait upon the directors of the above agricultural societies. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Fathers, that the next meeting of the association be held at Fisherville on Saturday, 29th September. Carried.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

OXFORD BEE-KEEPERS.

MINUTES of the spring session of the Oxford Bee-Keepers' Association, held in the town hall, Woodstock, the 19th of May, 1888:

The president took the chair at 2 p.m., and after the usual order of opening the following business and topics for discussion were taken up: A motion was brought before the meeting and carried unanimously, that this Association apply to the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association for affiliation. The grant that we receive from the O.B.K.A. is to be applied to prizes, providing it is supplemented by the county agricultural society at the county show for apiarian exhibits. Wm. Goodyer, J. B. Hall and the president a committee to confer with the agricultural authorities and prepare a prize list.

Wm. Whealey and J. S. Munro were appointed delegates to the O. B. K. annual meeting at Owen Sound next January. It was decided to pay half their expenses out of the Association funds.

It was decided unanimously that our next meeting be held on third Tuesday in December, commencing at 9 a.m., and that we have but one day's meeting, members to be specially notified by printed card.

Topic No. 1, wintering without bottom boards. Messrs. Goodyer and J. B. Hall had wintered a number the past winter without bottom boards, but they would require more experience before being able to give any definite advantages over other methods. Mr. Schell said that he understood that bees were more uneasy without bottom boards than with them. It was thought they would require a higher temperature in winter quarters.

No. 2. Humidity of atmosphere in winter repositories was casually discussed by D. Duncan and others without giving anything new or of much value to bee men.

No. 3. What should be done with a colony covering three L frames with brood in order to have them in prime condition for the white-clover flow? "Do nothing with them," by a dozen voices.

No. 4. One of the members had purchased a large number of combs and found them partially filled with granulated honey. How could it be gotten out? "Give them to strong colonies," was the general reply.

No. 5. In feeding colonies up for winter, what per cent. was lost in weight? Experience by many present proved that about 40 per cent. in weight was lost.

No. 6. Heddon hive. J. B. Hall had wintered five colonies in single (half), six in double,

and one in treble stories. He lost none. Bees had wintered well in them. Mr. Gemmil had good success with Heddon hives; had some difficulty with thumb screws. He found no difficulty with pollen deposits in sections.

No. 7. Wintering with a space below bees. Many found it worked well, especially in keeping combs clear of dead bees.

The meeting then adjourned.

From conversation among members of the Association I found that bees had wintered well, somewhat above the average. The prospects for a good crop were very favorable, and bee-keepers, generally, were hopeful. Foul brood was still doing its deadly work in certain localities. Perhaps a word respecting my own apiary, just here, would be of benefit to some. Last summer I destroyed every colony in which I found foul brood, and in the final fix-up for winter, in September, I considered myself clear of it. In my locality bees got a little late fall feed and reared considerable brood, and bees were stored, apparently in prime condition. To-day, 28th May, I am out 70 per cent., and every remaining colony more or less affected. I have commenced putting them on foundation, submitting all hives, frames, quilts, etc., to two or three hours' steaming under 20 to 30 lbs. pressure at the factory. If it shows up in July there will be a cremation campaign in the Lorne Apiary. With all the good methods of dealing with this terrible disease, I will never undertake to fight it in a single apiary again. Supposing I were crowned with success, it will not compensate, by a great deal, for the musing, labor, anxiety, care, hopes ("blasted," of course), and the fear that at any moment it may break out. I am satisfied cremation or its equivalent is most satisfactory, all things considered.

J. E. FRITH.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

MY SPRING REPOt.

J. BRETHAUER.—I lost two out of three colonies. The one I have yet is strong; the other two starved out. But I think there is one more river to cross. I am not going to give up yet. Question—Fruit trees sprinkled with Paris green, is that injurious to bees or does it not make any difference?

H. COUSE.—For about two weeks previous to the 14th the weather here had been cold and backward for the bees, but since they have been going ahead fast, and considerable honey has been gathered from golden willow, hard maple, and dandelion, some strong colonies having gathered about twenty pounds. Hard maple

seems to have yielded well. Previous to this the soft maple and elm yielded well when the weather was suitable.

Chelsenham, May 29th, 1888.

MANITOBA WANTS BEES.

Birtle, Man., Observer.—In the vicinity of streams and in sheltered places where the woods are near, bees will do well in Manitoba notwithstanding the severity of the winter. Damp is most destructive to the combs and the dry air of this country seems to suit the constitution of the little honey makers. Last fall when visiting Southern Manitoba we had the pleasure of seeing some well filled bee hives in the garden of Mr. R. Preston, and we learn that the bees have passed the winter in perfect safety, and notwithstanding the late spring are now hard at work in the blossoms of the willow along the creek. There is little doubt that thousands of pounds of excellent honey are every season lost in this country for want of bees to gather the sweets. In the valley of the Assiniboine, the valley of the Bird Tail, or any place where there are woods and water bees will prosper if taken care of. Some white clover and buckwheat might also be sown for their use in the proper season.

E. SCHULTZ:—After a long spell of cold and windy weather I opened my bees to-day to ascertain their condition. I was afraid I would find them in a very bad plight (weather not permitting to overhaul them since they were put out, April 27th (but to my surprise I never saw a lovelier sight at this time of the year since I have kept bees, (1881). Every comb they had was full of brood from top to bottom and the hives overflowing with bees. Without exaggeration they availed themselves of every cell possible. Every drone cell was filled and queen cells drawn out in most of the hives. Here the advice comes true, not to tinker too much with bees in the spring. If they have stores enough leave them alone. All I could do and all I did do was to close the entrance to one bee space at night and open them during the day according to weather. I am sure if there is any honey in the flowers they will gather it, but what shall I do to keep them from swarming? I do not want more colonies. I am not in a position like Professor Cook's brother, who has two sons, one to take charge of the farm, the other of the apiary, and, therefore, thinks that farming and bee-keeping agree very well together, but I am alone. I thought of putting on an upper story, (half hive) some have twelve combs already and will swarm before clover bloom, which I would like to prevent if the addition of another story would not leave the hive too cold.

KILWORTHY, May 21st, 1888.

A second story when the lower one is filled with brood would not leave the hive cold as greater care could be taken to prevent the escape of heat. A folded newspaper on top of each quilt would serve the purpose. It is astonishing how much heat a few thicknesses of paper will retain. With such powerful colonies, friend Schultz, you ought to be able to retain the reputation of Muskoka

as a honey district. We would advise you to put on a third story, but use a queen excluding honey board when the colonies get very strong. We had some such colonies last season, though it took much more honey to winter them. Like you we were astonished at their strength and condition this spring. No doubt you will have to use a third or perhaps a fourth story on some of them in the height of the season, should the honey flow be good.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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

PUBLISHERS.

D. A. JONES,
Editor
and President.

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

BEETON, ONTARIO, JUNE 6, 1888.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Perfect Fruit Preservative," appearing in our advertising columns. This preparation when used according to directions does away with the old time drudgery of roasting over a fire during preserving time, the fruits remain perfectly fresh, and makes preserving a sure thing. Fruit juices, wines, cider, etc., retain their flavor and are kept free from alcohol, fermentation being entirely prevented. Sold by grocers or supplied by us.

In ordering nails we must request our customers to add 10 per cent. to the prices as found in our catalogue, to meet the increase which has been made by manufacturers. In another column will be found the revised price list of wire nails and cut nails. This advance is the result of another of the combines which are at the present time agitating the members of Parliament now assembled at Ottawa. A bill is to be introduced which will do away with such combinations, so that it is possible before long we may be able to quote nails at our former prices.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX Beeton, June 6, 1888

We pay 35c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c
 over 50 lbs.48c
 Section " in sheets per pound.....55c
 Section Foundation cut to ft 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2, per lb. 60c
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for
 Frames but only three to ten inches deep...48c

FRUIT PRESERVED WITHOUT HEAT!

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

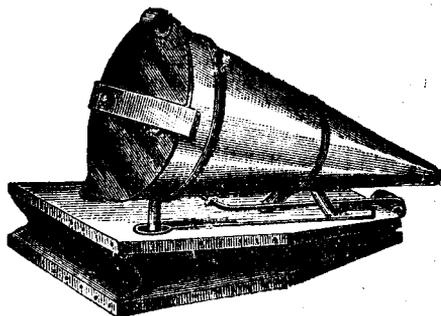
BOOTHE BROS.,

Props., TORONTO.

Or
The D. A. JONES CO. Ltd.,

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. 70c.
 6 at one time, each 45c.

With goods. By mail.
THE D. A. JONES CO. Ltd., Beeton, Ont.

ELLISON'S EARLY ITALIAN QUEENS!

	April.	May.
1 Untested Queen.....	\$ 1 15	\$ 1 00
3 " Queens	3 00	2 50
1 Tested Queen.....	2 50	2 00
3 " Queens.....	6 00	4 50

Many of the above will be reared in the height of the swarming season and all will be nearly, if not quite as good as the best swarming queens. In every case safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. ELLISON.
 Stateburg, Sumter Co., Sth. Carolina.

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 allow-

ance 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
½	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., Ld.
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.

PRICES OF WIRE NAILS.

Length of Nails.	No. in Pound	Size Wire	Price of 1 Pound	Price of 10 lbs.
¾ & ½ inch	7200	21	22	2 00
¾ inch...	5000	20	17	1 60
¾ inch ...	3880	10	17	1 60
1 inch...	2069	18	12	1 05
1½ inch...	1247	17	11	1 00
1½ inch...	761	16	10	90
2 inch...	350	14	9	80
2½ inch...	214	13	9	75
3 inch...	137	12	8	70

PRICES OF BOX OR HIVE NAILS.

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., Ld.



Italian Queens!

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

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

PURE-ITALIAN BEES FOR-SALE!

Full colony in A. I. Root's Simp. hive \$6.00. Two-frame nuclei \$3.00. Three-frame \$3.50. Each nucleus and full colony to contain a tested queen and plenty of bees and brood, all on wired L. frames, combs drawn from Idm. Hives new, everything first-class. To be shipped in June. Safe arrival guaranteed. I shall do by all as I would be done by. Address

N. A. KNAPP,
ROCHESTER, LORAIN Co., O

BEEES ITALIAN BEES and Queens, 3 frames nuclei, full colonies at the very lowest rates and safe delivery guaranteed. Send for catalogue to E. T. Flanagan, Belleville, Ill.

-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. R'y or H. & N.W.R., (now G.T.) and by Dominion or American Express.

H. COUSE.

Cheltenham, Ont., April 5th, 1888.

BEE\$! BEE\$!! BEE\$!!!

40 colonies bees for sale. These bees are in fine condition with lots of honey. Two-storey hives with eight racks in each story \$8.00 per colony. Single story hives with 12 racks \$7.00 per colony cash, or P.O. order to accompany order. Ad-daess W. H. SANFORD.

Tottenham, Ont.

Reference Bank of Hamilton, Tottenham.

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.

Italian Queens, Queens.

Also bees by the lb., and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies at rock bottom prices send for price list of 1888 now out.

E. E. SMITH,

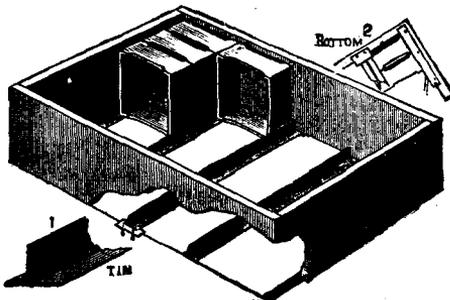
BOX 72, TILBURY CENTRE, ONT.

Formerly Smith & Jackson.

COMB FOUNDATION.

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.

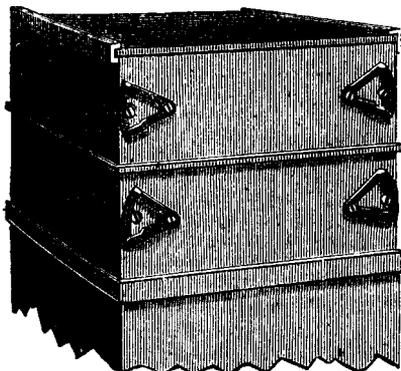


For this I super or any other bee-keepers' supplies send to J. & R. H. MYERS, Illustrated catalogue free. Box 94, STRATFORD.

OUR NEW Reversible Honey - Board

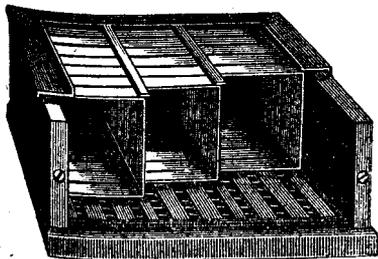
—AND—
SUPER REVERSER.

This is the invention about which so much has been said in the bee journals during the past winter, and we are satisfied it will meet



THIS CUT SHOWS THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE SUPERS.

with the approbation it merits. We have tested it thoroughly in our own apiaries, and have had it in operations in the apiaries of three other able, practical and successful bee-keepers.



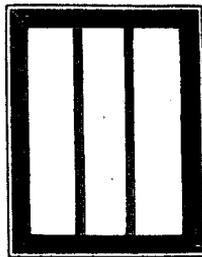
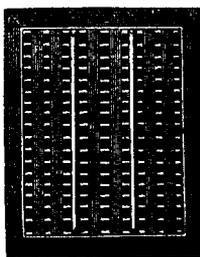
IN THIS ENGRAVING THE SECTIONS ARE SHOWN AS RESTING ON THE HONEY-BOARD WITH THE REVERSER COVERING THE JOINTS OF THE SECTIONS.

We claim for it:

1. That section honey can be produced with less expense and with less handling than with other hives.
2. The great simplicity of the whole arrangement which adapts itself to the requirements of the merest novice as well as to the skilled apiarist.
3. It can be adapted to any hive in present use at very small cost.
4. The cost of wide frames, section cases, skeleton crates, rests, etc., is done away with.

5. The hive and supers are rain proof and wind proof.

6. The trouble of having the sections propoised together is done away with entirely.



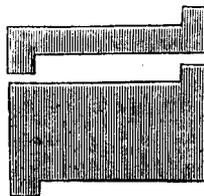
SHOWING REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND REVERSER.

7. A most perfect and exactly correct bee-space is maintained at all times.

8. There is no shrinking and swelling of wide frames or section arrangements, there being none.

9. The sections may be reversed or interchanged, either by the whole crate or individually, with the utmost simplicity.

10. Separators can be used with this style of super just as readily as with any other.



CROSS SECTIONS OF SIDES OF REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND REVERSER.

11. The sections are brought just as close to the brood chamber as it is possible to get them in the tiering up system, and a quarter more sections can be put in every super.

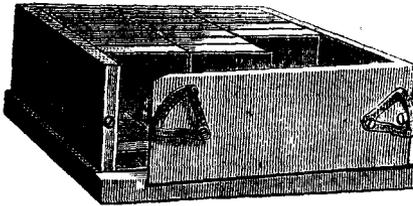
12. There being less weight and bulk the shipping charges will be much less than ordinary.

The prices of these honey-boards and reversers, for the different styles of hives, are given under their proper headings. We keep on hand a stock suitable for the "Jones," "Combination" and "Langstroth" hives. In ordering for any other style of hive, be particular to give the exact inside and outside measurement of the hive, so the honey-boards may be made to fit properly.

SPECIAL PORTABLE SUPERS.

Almost any super will suit this new arrangement, and we give in the price list the prices of the honey boards and reversers separately. We make a special "portable" super which is put together with a very light hive clamp, which answers its purpose capitally. When the sections are ready to take off, all that you need to do is to unfasten one corner (see cut following), and lift off the whole super. We make

them for the Combination Hive only, except to order.



SHOWING PORTABLE SUPER WITH SIDE THROWN OPEN SO SECTIONS MAY BE REMOVED.

The price in flat includes the clamps and screws necessary to put them together.

Portable Supers each.....	made up in flat	\$ 25	\$ 22
" " 10 and under, each		22	20
" " over 10 and up to 25		20	18
" " 25.....		19	17

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

THE COMBINATION HIVE

We believe that for all general purposes this hive is the best and cheapest in the market today. It combines all the good qualities of the most expensive hives offered, and the simplicity wanted by the novice or beginner in bee-keeping; its cheapness alone being one great characteristic.

The inside dimensions of the hive are: Length, 10 3/4 in.; width, 13 3/4 in.; depth, 12 1/2 in. The frames are 10 3/4 x 12 1/2 in. In other words, the frames are of the same dimensions as in the "Jones single walled hive" but are turned over on the side. There are those who object to using a hive with so deep a frame as the ordinary Jones hive for comb honey, while the frame turned on its side meets their views; the supers are worked by the use of skeleton crates or \perp rests, and either 3 1/2 x 4 1/4 or 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 sections may be used, unless, of course, you desire the new reversible honey-board and reverser, prices of which are given farther on, when neither skeleton crates or \perp rests are needed.

COMPLETE HIVE FOR EXTRACTED HONEY

Will consist as follows: 1 Brood Chamber, (including cover, bottom and frames) 75c.; 1 Second Story, (including frames) 65c.

Total (ready for use) say.....	\$1 35
3 and up to 5.....	1 20
Over 5 and up to 10.....	1 10
Over 10 and up to 25.....	1 00

Add 15 per cent. to these prices for one coat paint; and 25 per cent. for two coats.

The prices of the above complete hives in the flat, will be:—

Over 3 and up to 5.....	\$1 00
" 5 " " 10.....	90
" 10 " " 25.....	85
" 25 " " 50.....	82
" 50 " " 100.....	78
" 100.....	75
Brood chambers alone, in flat, each...	55
Second stories, alone, in flat.....	45

COMPLETE HIVE FOR COMB HONEY

Consists as follows: Brood chamber (including cover, bottom-board and frames) 70c. two supers made up, each 15c. (30c) say.. \$1 00
 Over 3 and up to 5 each..... 95
 " 5 " 10 each..... 90
 " 10 " 25 each..... 87
 " 25 " 50 each..... 85

Add for one coat paint 1 1/2 per cent; two coats 25 per cent.

Prices in the flat—include brood chamber, as above, and two supers—and are as follows:

Over 3 and up to 5 each.....	\$ 75
" 5 " 10 each.....	70
" 10 " 25 each.....	65
" 25 " 50 each.....	63
" 50 " 100 each.....	60
" 100.....	58

Supers, in flat, each..... 12
 " " per 10, each..... 10

Strips of sheet iron for bottoms of supers or section cases are included.

We do not include the \perp rests or skeleton crates, in prices of the comb honey hives. We prefer leaving the choice with the customer. If you use \perp rests you will require to buy 3 1/2 x 4 1/4 sections; if skeleton crates, 4 1/4 x 4 1/4.

We make up sample surplus cases complete with sections in any of the above ways at 45c. each.

The prices of ordinary queen-excluding honey-boards of metal and wood to fit this hive are as follows:—

	MADE UP.	IN FLAT-
Price, each.....	\$ 25	
" per 10.....	2 35	\$ 2 10
" " 25.....	5 50	4 75
" " 100.....	20 00	17 00

Prices for New Reversible Honey-board to suit the Combination Hive

WITHOUT PERFORATED METAL.

	Made up.	In flat.
Honey-boards, each.....	25	22
" 10 and under.....	22	20
" over 10 and up to 25.....	20	18
" over 25.....	19	17

QUEEN-EXCLUDING BOARD WITH METAL.

	Made up.	In flat.
Honey-boards, each.....	30	25
" 10 and under.....	28	23
" over 10 and up to 25.....	27	22
" over 25.....	25	20

REVERSERS.

	Made up.	In flat.
Reversers, each.....	15	13
" 10 and under.....	14	12
" over 10 and up to 25.....	13	11
" over 25.....	12	10

The super arranged as above holds 24 sections 3 1/2 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/4.

Where separators are wanted add 10 cents to the price per super.

PORTABLE SUPERS.

For the prices of these see page 5. We only stock these to fit the Combination Hive.

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

D. A. JONES, Pres.

T. H. MACPHERSON, Sec.-Treas.

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

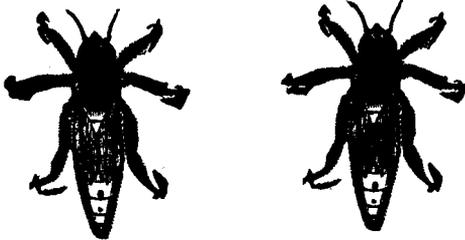
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Apiarian Supplies

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	Carolinian 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.

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all sizes of the **Simplicity Hive**. The **Falcon 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.

W. T. FALCONER.

Bee-Keepers Guide

—OR—

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 40 costly illustrations were added to the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee-Keeping.

Price, per copy, \$1.25. Liberal discount made to dealers and to clubs.

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

BEE SWAX WANTED

Will pay 30 cents in cash or 33 cents in trade for any quantity of pure Beeswax.

Can be had on Foundation for sale, to suit any size frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Cambridgeville station C.P.R. If by mail to
ABNER PICKET,
Nassagawaya P.O., Ont.

Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies.

250 ENVELOPES

—AND—

250 NOTE HEADS

FOR \$1.

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

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL OFFICE,

BEETON ONT.

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

QUEBEC.—Beautiful fdn., cut to fit frames, 48c. for brood and 58c. for sections. Wax made up, 10 and 20c. Sections, No. 1 dovetailed or one piece \$5 per M. Yellow ITALIAN bees in 10-frame hive, \$8. HYBRID bees. SMOKERS \$1. If you are in want of anything let me hear from you. F. W. JONES, Bedford, Que.

BEEES FOR SALE CHEAP.

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

Address

LEWIS JONES,

DEXTER P.O. ONT.

THE CANADIAN

POULTRY REVIEW

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

Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Fraternity.

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

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

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**, with a descriptive Price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, 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 plainly.

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

BEEES AND HONEY.

TO ALL that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for our Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apiarian 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 beehives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. &

JOHN BARNES 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21

SECTIONS FOR THE MILLION.

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

Our prices are as follows:—

1600	\$ 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, ONT