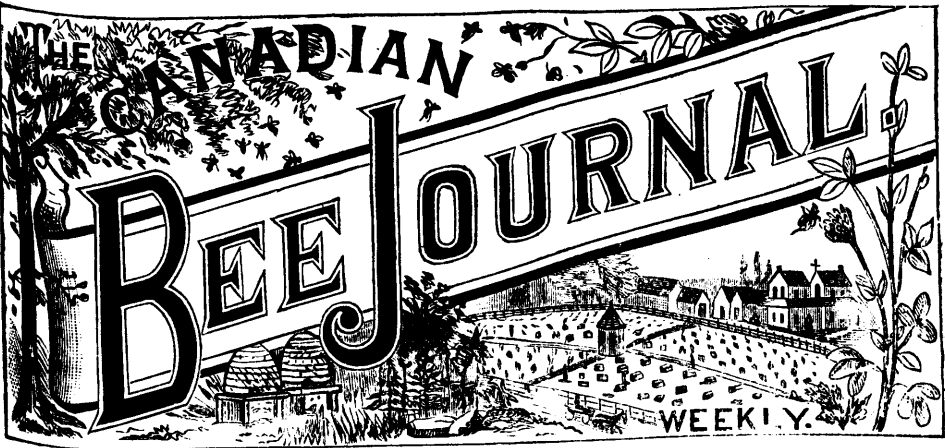


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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. I. BEETON, ONTARIO, APRIL 15TH, 1885. No. 3

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,
 PUBLISHED BY
 D. A. JONES & CO., BEETON,
 WEEKLY - \$1 PER YEAR.

POSTAGE—Free in Canada and the U. S. ten cents per year extra to all countries in the Postal Union.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To any one sending us \$5.00 in cash, with the names of five subscribers, we will send for one year, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE.
 To any one sending us \$3.00 in cash, with the names of three subscribers, we will send for six months, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE, or for one year by sending 40 cents additional.
 To any one sending us \$2.00 in cash, with the names of two subscribers, we will send for three months, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE, or for one year by sending 60 cents additional.

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 is twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One inch.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
Two inches.....	4.50	7.50	12.00
Three inches.....	6.00	10.00	16.00
Four inches.....	8.00	13.50	20.00
Six inches.....	10.00	15.00	24.00
Eight inches.....	12.50	20.00	30.00

TERMS.—STRICTLY CASH.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Advertisements	46
A New Winter Feeder	34
A Very Good Report	40
A Whole Year for \$1	44
Bee Pictures	44
Bees Nearly All Dead	40
Beeswax	44
Bee-Keeping With Fanning	42
Bee-Keeping in Muskoka	30
Caroliolians, Coals in Cellar, &c	41
Complimentary	45
Conventions	46
Clubbing Rates	33
Fall Preparations	38
Foundation in Sections	39
Kind Words	45
Labels	44
Listowel Bee-Keepers' Association	43
My Experience in Bee-Keeping	37
Mention this Journal	44
Present Subscribers	44
Perforated Metal	44
Queries and Replies	36
Questions and Answers	44
Sample Copies	45
Size and Shape of Sections	40
Starvation	41
Subscribers' Reports	40
Shipping Crates	41
Win tiring	38

CLUBBING RATES.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," bi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " " " " " weekly.....	2.65
" " " " " " monthly.....	1.40
" " " " " " " " monthly.....	1.75
" " " " " " " " monthly.....	1.75
" " " " " " " " weekly.....	1.75
" " " " " " " " monthly.....	1.75

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We will always be glad to forward sample copies to those desiring such.
 Advertisements for insertion in the JOURNAL must reach this office the Saturday previous to the week in which they are intended for insertion.

The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

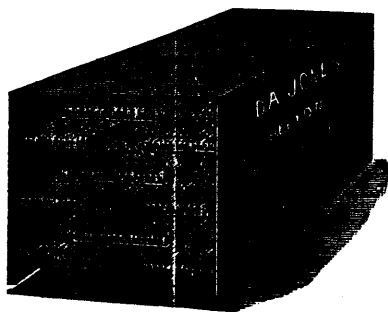
A NEW WINTER FEEDER.

THE wintering of bees is the all absorbing topic with those in northern latitudes. It seems as if the ingenuity of our best bee-keepers is sometimes baffled; just as we expect we have arrived at perfection, or have solved the wintering problem, something crops out which appears to necessitate our going over the ground again. Many theories have been advanced, many plans devised, years of effort have been spent, conventions have been held at which this subject has been discussed, and yet to-day innumerable bee-keepers require further knowledge, or a system by which they may be enabled to combat the frigid god. While the "Winter Problem" does not trouble our friends in the south very much, yet in some localities where they have hot seasons lasting for many months, without any bee-pasturage, large quantities of stores are consumed, and when liquid food is fed, unless great care is taken, robbing is the result. If this device, which we here illustrate, will surmount all the difficulties of Wintering for our friends in the north, and help our southern friends over their difficulties, we shall feel doubly repaid for the amount of study and thought we have given this perplexing problem. Since the issue of the first bee journal, which is now over 20 years ago, we find that numbers of articles have been annually written, and various plans suggested, vying with each other as to which should succeed, many fully believing that they had at last succeeded in overcoming the difficulty. All the bee-papers of the present day are striving to solve the problem, and the result is that much light has been thrown on the subject, and considerable

progress made. There are still many and varied opinions expressed. One of the latest theories advanced is that pollen is the cause, or the mainspring, of our winter losses. Others maintain that it arises from cold, dampness, and confinement. We have yet to see a case of dry dysentery. If pollen is the cause of our trouble, or if it be uncapped stores, sour honey, honey-dew, or in other words bad stores, this system will probably overcome these difficulties at least.

To find a name for the subject of this illustration has been a great task, but after consideration we have named it

THE WINTERING OR SUGAR FEEDER.



As will be seen by the diagram it is very simply constructed, being made like an ordinary box, of any size. The inside measurements of the one here represented are supposed to be 6 inches wide, 7 or 8 inches high, and 12 inches in length; the ends are of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lumber, while the sides of the feeder may be of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and the sides of the box $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch narrower than the ends, thus allowing the ends to rest across the frames, whilst the sides being $\frac{3}{8}$ inch higher permit the bees to pass through from the outside over the top of frames in under the feeder. You will also observe that the end of the feeder has been removed in order to show the grooved shelves. We may here mention that there is no bottom except the shelves in feeder; when completed it consists of two sides, two ends and cover or lid. From this end view can be seen three

shelves upon each side, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, 12 inches in length by about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, also three centre shelves about three inches wide, and of the same thickness and length. These shelves are all grooved similar to the "Simplicity Feeder," about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, leaving one-sixteenth of an inch of solid wood between each groove, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch of solid wood under the grooves. The shelves should be made to fit loosely, and are fitted in from the top, and rest upon small brackets or rests fastened upon each end of the box. In filling this feeder it should be placed on a board with the two bottom side shelves in position, the board being raised up even with bottom of shelves. As soon as food is filled up to brackets of first centre shelf, place in bottom centre shelf, fill up with food again to brackets of the middle side shelves, then place the two middle side shelves on brackets; continue filling to middle centre bracket, then place middle centre shelf in, and so in this way until the feeder is filled to the top, when the lid may be placed on it. It becomes air tight at the top, as the lid lies on the soft food and may be tightened down by a small hook at each of the four corners, or by other fastenings. The food used in these feeders may be made exactly the same as that made by Mr. Frank Benton, or the I. R. Good Candy. The peculiar construction of this feeder holds the food in position over the bees, and it not only holds it in position but the grooved shelves prevent the food from running should it be too soft, and in fact it may be made much softer and more moist, by the use of these grooved shelves. The reader will easily see that instead of the moisture settling, as it usually does, to the bottom, causing the sugar to become soft and run off the boards, the grooves catch all the excess of moisture, and prevent that running down of the food

which would otherwise exist. Nearly double the amount of moisture can be used by this arrangement, and should it be any more moist than ordinary, no difficulty will arise therefrom. All the danger of daubing the bees with the food is obviated, as they cluster under the food, and are protected by the shelves as they pass up between them. There is more or less moisture in all the grooves in the shelves to assist them in using their food should it at any time become too dry. The bees clustering naturally get the full benefit of their heat, and none need be wasted. Accordingly as they eat out their food from below, or their cluster becomes smaller, they are enabled from the space thus made to cluster more naturally and compactly. The circuitous route in which the food will have to move to get down, passing over all these shelves in succession, renders daubing impossible. These feeders may be made on the same or a similar principle, of any size and to hold any desired quantity. The one here described, will hold about 25 lbs. of food; racks or supports could be placed under it for the bees to cluster upon, and no combs used for wintering. Wintering bees without combs may not be quite so good as with them, but a few empty combs, well spread apart for bees to cluster on, immediately under the feeder, would be all that is necessary. At any time, winter or summer, these feeders filled, or partially filled, could be placed on the frames. Any one having as many feeders as they have colonies need never allow their bees to starve, providing they can procure the "Good Candy" or in other words, sugar and honey combined, to fill them. If this is adopted by many bee-keepers, doubtless some manufacturer will start making winter food for bees, when it may be purchased by the barrel, in the same way as sugar. Fill your feeders, place them over your colonies, protecting them

properly and rest assured that they will not die from eating too much pollen. How nicely bees could be fed by these in warm climates during the long hot season when there is no honey flow! They could be filled indoors, carried out and set on without causing any excitement among the bees. These feeders may be made very cheaply in large quantities, or may be cut out and shipped in the "flat," similar to hives in the "flat," and being light the freight would be a very small consideration. Should they prove to be a good way to winter colonies that are diseased with foul brood no one need be surprised, as the consumption of sugar stores for some time would prevent the probability of their carrying the disease when given brood combs or foundation in spring. There are other points in connection with this subject, which we wish to mention, but as this article is already too long, we will defer further remarks until some future issue.

BEE-KEEPING IN MUSKOKA.

EARLY every reader, into whose hands the new CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will come, has probably heard of the district of Muskoka. Of its rocks, its swamps, pine groves, grazing capacity, buckwheat and rye, and I expect some of them, when they see the heading of this article, will smile and say: "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" Well, I shall show them, in a few lines, what honey resources we have, and how bee-keeping is conducted here, as far as it has come under my observation. As in every newly settled district the axe of the chopper has not had sufficient time to destroy all the valuable honey producing forest trees. Vast tracts of them are yet left which furnish abundant bee-pasturage, and in that line we can compare very favorably with other localities. We have here the willow, poplar, soft and hard maple, elm, basswood, ironwood, wild cherry, sumach, etc., which are all excellent honey producers. The higher, or rocky portions, which the forest fires have run over, are literally strewn with berry bushes, which bloom all summer, and not a small amount of honey is gathered from them. Small flowers too, such as dandelion, mullein, aster and golden rod are here in abund-

ance. Alsike and other clovers are cultivated by the settlers and last, but not least, we have the Canadian thistle, which seems to follow the agriculturist wherever he goes. These are our main honey resources. From the time the bees once gather enough honey for brood rearing, there is an almost continuous flow till frost nips the flowers, and bee-keepers here can well dispense with feeding their bees during the summer. The only drawback here is the short season. Early frosts cut the crop short, but as far as my experience goes, an intelligent bee-keeper may safely count on 100 lbs. surplus per colony. I had in 1883, the first year of my bee-keeping, 100 lbs., and in 1884 160 lbs. surplus per colony, spring count. It will therefore be seen that the district of Muskoka is not altogether bare of honey resources; all it needs is more intelligent bee-keepers. Up to the time when I started bee-keeping, I had not known a single person who kept even one colony. There were, however, some wild bees here, and occasionally a beetrace would be found by settlers in the process of clearing. These wild bees must have come from the land whence the good negroes came, for in color they resemble the latter most accurately. During last summer I got acquainted with a person who kept a couple of colonies of those blacks in the old fashioned box-hives, which moved from place to place, as he would find employment. Sometimes he would use an odd kind of a sleigh, (jumper), sometimes he would use a half wagon. Finally, when they were moved the fifth time in the one season, the half-wagon capsized. Two of the colonies remained whole, or nearly so, the rest were squashed. What honey could be picked up was saved by the owner, and the bees left to their fate. Of course what honey was picked up at the time of the wreck was all the surplus the man had. The two remaining colonies are now in the hands of another party on shares, who has adopted the Jones' hive, and subscribed for THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, so, no doubt, he will have better success. Another friend, some 20 miles distant, bought one colony of bees in a box hive, in spring 1883, got one swarm, but not an ounce of surplus honey. In spring 1884 he ordered some Jones' hives. They were sent to him, with lids fastened to half stories with small tin strips; he left them so. When swarms issued they were put in the Jones hives, but the bees did not care much about the movable frames. They commenced to build from the lid down, (there were no quilts in the hives), and thus transformed the movable frame hives into immovable ones. Again no surplus, and in order to get some honey our friend had to butcher one colony. But

either he was not an expert in the art of butchering, or from some other cause, the most of the butchered bees came to life again. Finding their home gone they entered the other hives, robbing was started, and by the middle of October two colonies had died for want of stores, caused by robbing. The foregoing examples will show that bee-keeping in this most northern part of Ontario is yet in a very rude state, and that it was high time, to have a cheap and instructive BEE JOURNAL, which is destined to lead all those friends into a more rational way of bee-keeping, and consequently to more profit.

E. SCHULTZ.

Lethbridge, March 23rd, 1885.

When on several visits to Muskoka we noticed the valuable honey resources of the country and felt sure that some gentleman ere long would spread the good news to others; we know of no better person to do so than yourself and trust that in future you will send us reports of your operations from time to time. The dwarf maple that we saw in some places there, would alone yield a fair crop of honey. Although the honey season is not as long in Muskoka as it is farther south, yet we believe quite as much honey can be gathered, there being a continuous flow. We trust that your success may never be less than it has been.

MY EXPERIENCE IN BEE-KEEPING.

FOR the benefit of those who are thinking of giving Bee Keeping a trial I shall endeavor to tell my story. I had in the winter of 81-82, five colonies of bees in the cellar, in box hives, and happening to see an article in some of the newspapers in reference to Mr. D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Ont., being en route from the far distant countries of the east with one hundred and forty colonies of bees, I at once communicated with that gentleman. In reply he sent me his circular and kindly advised me to obtain a copy of "Cook's Manual of the Apiary." After a short perusal of this work I obtained a supply of hives, foundation, &c., and when spring opened I transferred my five colonies to the new hives. That season increased the number to 13 by natural swarming, and I obtained eighty lbs. of honey. Here let me say that I use the Jones' hive and consider it the best in the market today. These thirteen colonies I placed in the

cellar in poor condition, being short of stores. They, nevertheless, came through the long winter without the loss of a colony, but were scarcely better than nuclei, when placed upon their summer stands in the spring of 1883. I lost one colony by spring dwindling, and the remaining 12 dwindled to a mere handful each, but they came up nicely on the white clover and when the basswood opened they gave me 720 lbs. of extracted honey, and increased by division to nineteen colonies. During this season I Italianised about half my colonies from queens obtained from Mr. Jones. These nineteen colonies went into the cellar in fairly good condition, but one died during the winter from dysentery. It was during the season just mentioned that I had my experience with a laying worker. After making two or three unsuccessful attempts to introduce a queen I brushed the bees all off the combs in front of the hive; after the lapse of a few hours I repeated the operation and succeeded in ridding the hive of the drone producer and introduced an Italian queen, but only in time for the colony to "build up" for the winter as the honey season was now pretty well advanced. The spring of 1884 found me with eighteen colonies from which I obtained 1,275 pounds of honey, and increased partly by division, and partly by natural swarming, to 35. One colony, was sold leaving me thirty four now in winter quarters to all appearance doing well, except three or four which are spotting their hives considerably. Beekeeping has not been all sunshine with me. I have seen times when I would have sold out very cheaply, but, fortunately, I failed to find a buyer, and I would say to those who are not willing to give the subject a great deal of study and not a little hard work, in my humble opinion you had better direct your attention to some other and perhaps easier profession.

M. B. HOLMES,

DELTA, ONT., March, 1885.

Your success shows what may be done by tact and perseverance. No person can be successful in any business unless he gives it the necessary attention. From your past record, I have no hesitation in saying that you have a bright future before you in apiculture. I have received many similar letters during the past few years. One cause of your success is that you did not increase too rapidly. The corner stone of success in apiculture is strong colonies at all times.

WINTERING.

YOUR paper came to hand in due time with the answer to my letter. I here return thanks for your kindness and will pay you a cash valuation for the use of your invention in wintering, and look forward with pleasure to knowing a sure way of wintering bees after all the mishaps I have had. I also think of the thousands of beekeepers to whom it will be the much sought for knowledge and will remove the rock on which so many hopes have been wrecked. It would seem by Mr. Doolittle's tests on the temperature of bees in chaff hives, (published in "Gleanings" Mar. 18,) that the bees on the outside of the clusters are not so warm by nearly 20° as the inside ones. This would make it seem that spreading the combs and letting more bees cluster together is the right thing, and why not have all the bees in one cluster so that fewer would drop down from the cold. This has always seemed to me to be the right principle if the bees are to stand their long confinement. But this is all theory. You have got down to the hard pan of actual tests, and by long and actual practice have by your success proved your case before the world of beekeepers and those interested in the little braves.

ONSVILLE E. PRAY.

Greenland, N. H.

You are right about the bees clustering in one bunch where it would be more natural. We have never lost a colony of bees yet, even though they were only very small ones when they could cluster in one bunch. I have wintered small nuclei on combs only a few inches in length well filled with stores. When the bees would hang in a little cluster like a ball on the lower side of the combs, they apparently consumed much less honey and there would be very few dead on the bottom board. There is no charge for the invention which is illustrated in this JOURNAL but while some people may be very successful with one method, others may not. Should this system of wintering prove of great service in future to you and others, we shall all be the gainers. We are glad to know that you take *Gleanings in Bee Culture* as it is well worth the dollar you pay for it. Every bee-keeper who wishes to be suc-

cessful should take several bee papers; there are many printed and all are worth much more than the prices asked for them.

FALL PREPARATIONS.

THE first number of JOURNAL to hand and like it very much, but I think it would be improved if it had a heavier cover. In looking over the first number there is a deal about spring dwindling, but winter dwindling is the trouble in this section, and a large percentage of the bees that were left out doors are dead; those wintered in cellars will come out better. The great cause of the loss is that we had a very dry fall and therefore had no fall honey and the bees stopped breeding too early, and went into winter quarters with nearly all old bees, and with such a cold winter as we have had they could not stand it; if they had gone into winter quarters with young bees they would have come out all right. If fall feeding had been attended to in time, the evil would have been remedied and hundreds of fine colonies saved. I put my bees into the cellar Nov. 17, 1884—106 colonies, and they are there yet. I will give them a cleansing flight as soon as there is a day warm enough to put them out. I think Dr. Miller's "hobby or baby" is a very good one, and I think if the Editor of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL would set the example by placing the number of colonies put away last fall after his name it would give the "baby" a boom; also the number when placed on their summer stands.

D. P. CAMPBELL.

Parkhill, Ont., April 6th.

We are very sorry, Friend Campbell, to hear that so many bees have died in your locality. It seems to be the general complaint. From all quarters we hear of great mortality, where they have not been properly cared for, and in some instances where the owners did their best, great losses have occurred. Several times during the last thirty years severe winters have decimated whole apiaries; thousands of apiaries have been swept away, not leaving a single colony, yet during this very severe season we hear tell of many wintering with perfect success in the same locality as are the unfortunate ones. Those who study the cause of the losses this year may profit by it. It is not usual to put a cover on weekly journals, it adds much to the expense, and we believe we are already producing the cheapest week-

ly journal printed. Let us hear from you when you give your bees flight, but do not allow them to spring dwindle from want of proper protection.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear each week, Queries and Replies; the former may be propounded by any subscriber, and will be replied to by prominent bee-keepers, throughout Canada and the United States who can answer from experience, as well as by the Editor. This Department will be reserved for the more important questions, others will be answered in another place. We hope to make this one of the most interesting departments of the JOURNAL.

FOUNDATION IN SECTIONS.

QUERY, No. 6.—Should sections be filled with comb, foundation, or starters of foundation or comb, or with any of these? What advantage do you claim for the use of foundation in sections, over its non use?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.: I fill the section full of foundation and no combs are used in body of hive. If combs are used below then I use a starter of comb.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGONWORKS, O.: Should fill sections with foundation. The advantages are, a saving of honey and labor of the bees, and straighter combs than without full sheets.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.: With comb foundation or comb. One advantage, even surface filled closer to wood.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.: Sections should be filled with foundation, even starters of foundation or comb would be much better than empty sections. The advantage of full sections of foundation would be found in much larger honey crop and more evenly filled sections.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.: Fill the sections with new white comb if you have it. If not fill them with comb foundation. The bees will start to store honey in them several days sooner if they are thus filled.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.: This space is too small to express my views fully in regard to foundation in sections. I am opposed to filling sections with foundation, but use a starter. Prefer foundation to comb. With a starter the bees begin at the centre of the section and not on the edge, as they often do without anything in the section.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.: If you can get section foundation of a good quality, by all means fill the sections with it, attaching it to top and bottom of section but not to sides. If your foundation is poor in quality the less of it you put in your sections the better, that is, if you make the marketable quality of your section honey a prime consideration. As to the advantage of using section foundation it is obvious enough. The bees will not only go to work more readily in sections with foundation, but will give you much more honey in a given time with than without it.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.: I think this question admits but of one answer. No bee-keeper who runs his apiary for comb honey, and expects to succeed, will neglect to use wax starters either in the form of natural comb or foundation comb. If the latter is used than the quality and character of the article employed ought to be determined by the object sought to be obtained. If no separators are used a large proportion of the sections, when filled, will be so "bulged" as to make them unsafe and unprofitable to ship to market, unless they are filled with heavy foundation; but when this is done the high quality of the honey will be lessened by a heavy septum of crude beeswax. The consumer will be certain to growl over the unpleasant operation of picking from between his teeth the beeswax that is certain to find its way there, and denounce the man who sold him such stuff for pure honey. I tried this method one year and that will do me for the rest of my life. The less foundation of any kind put into the sections the higher the quality of the comb honey and the more keenly it will be appreciated by the consumer, hence the man who aims to secure a reputation for a specially nice article of comb honey will be careful to use as small a starter and as light in the body as will enable him to secure a fairly full crop, but the latter practice is not admissible where separators are not used.

BY THE EDITOR: Section foundation can now be made of such a suitable quality and thickness that full sheets may be used. It assists much in doing away with the necessity of separators and much more comb honey can be secured, by some at least, and the sections appear to be filled out more evenly, the comb being attached better all around, which is a decided advantage in ship-

ping, but where the sections are reversed this difficulty is overcome.

SIZE AND SHAPE OF SECTIONS.

QUERY, No. 7.—What size and shape of section for comb honey would you use, providing your surplus arrangements would take any size, or if your hive and fixtures could be so arranged without extra expense to produce comb honey any size or thickness of section?

C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.: Nothing larger than pound; perhaps nothing smaller.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.: $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches, if with separators; $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{8}$, if without separators.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.: Would prefer $4 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ as it makes a fine appearing section, holding about fifteen ounces when used without separators.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA: I think I should prefer the $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 7-8 section if separators are used, and same only $1\frac{3}{8}$ wide if used without separators. The only reason for this preference is that a majority of our markets seem to prefer this size to any other.

JOHN BYRD, BRADFORD, IOWA: I would use a section box $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ 15-16 with separators, and the same section $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide without separators. These two widths when nicely filled weigh about the same—one pound. It is economical to use as wide a section as will do. The difference in the cost of 100 racks each of wide and narrow sections filled with foundation is quite an item. These sections bear shipment best, sell most readily and are of a standard size which are kept in stock and can be had at any time from dealers without delay. I think a box of other shape weighing one pound, or less, would sell nearly as well.

BY THE EDITOR:—We prefer sections $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high but not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, as bees fill sections more readily when they are slightly narrower than high. We intend giving the various sized sections a thorough test the coming season; we shall use about 20,000 varying in size and thickness and shall report results. At present we prefer to use them not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, as we find that narrower ones fill out far nicer than the broader ones and there is much less liability of there being empty corners and cells around the edge.

SUBSCRIBERS' REPORTS.

S. T. PETTITT, BELMONT: 44° with wind and clouds, is the best we have had yet, so you see our bees have not had a good fly since December.

The Bruce *Herald* of last Thursday has the following: We hear that Mr. Pickard, has had the misfortune to lose his whole stock of bees, comprising sixty hives. It is stated that the severe winter proved too much for them. A bee-keeper in Hanover, hearing of Mr. Pickard's misfortune, examined his stock of eleven hives and found seven of them dead.

MORE BEES DEAD.

E. JULIET, PETROLIA: There are a large number of bees dead in this district this winter. My bees are wintering very well, thanks to your timely warning last fall.

BEES NEARLY ALL DEAD.

RICHARD, MANNING, SCHOMBERG, ONT.: Enclosed find my subscription to the BEE JOURNAL. My bees are nearly all dead, so I must take the JOURNAL to learn how to keep them alive another winter.

P. W. JONES, AMHERST, N. H.: Your BEE JOURNAL has arrived. I started into the winter with fifteen swarms of black and grade Italian bees; the last one has died or the bees disappeared to-day. I thought I would start up again last spring after losing 38 swarms, and see if I could not do something in the bee-line. I built a beehouse, packed my bees in shavings for a space of 6 inches, but they died with lots of honey. So I shall do no more at it at present. Nearly every one has lost more or less. If I ever conclude to try again I will let you hear from me.

A VERY GOOD REPORT.

LINCOLN CLIFF, ALTONA, ONT.: No doubt most of the readers of the JOURNAL take great pleasure in perusing the reports from our brothers in all parts of this Canada of ours, so I take the liberty of giving you a few notes on my luck. Last spring I started with 16 swarms of Italian bees; increased during May and June to 47 swarms; put bees into clamps about 1st December. Extracted about 1400 lbs. from them. They were all in good condition when put into winter quarters, and as far as I can tell are in a good and strong condition this spring. A few have died of dysentery. I wish you the best of success in your new enterprise. It is a Journal that Canada was in need of.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

SHIPPING CRATES.

D. L. WILSON, NEWMARKET, ONT.: Would you kindly answer through the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL the following: How many sections should a crate contain to sell most readily *by the crate*? and would you advise more than one size; if so, what sizes?

We find section crates of various sizes sell well, while some want a small crate holding 4 or 6 sections, others will take a crate holding 12 or 24 sections. We think if you make your crates to hold six, twelve and twenty-four sections, you should be able to accommodate the most fastidious purchaser.

Of what kind of lumber should they be made and how thick should it be?

They should be made of white spruce, basswood or pine. The nicer the crates are made the more readily is the honey sold. The lumber should not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for the sides, top, and bottom and not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for the ends. The lighter they are made the better so long as they are sufficiently strong. The distance they are to be shipped has of course to be taken into consideration.

STARVATION.

W. E. MORRISON, ALVINSTON, ONT.:—I am very much pleased that we are to have a BEE JOURNAL, as I have been taking the WORLD entirely for the Bee Department, and I intend to ask a great many questions through it. Please answer the following:—

I had five hives in a clamp, packed in dry chaff and examined them to-day. I found that two were dead with lots of honey in their hives, while the others were all right though there were quite a few dead bees on the bottom board. They were quite dry and seemed to have been frozen to death or smothered, The hives were raised about half an inch off bottom board. Do you think they could have been frozen as it has been a very cold winter with few if any warm days.

Probably your bees had not been packed sufficiently to prevent the frost from entering the hive, and if the cluster was small, or rather the bees

weak in number, they would become so cold that they could not move about for their stores, in that condition they would starve although having plenty of honey in the hive. Sometimes bees are disturbed late in the fall; becoming disorganized they break the cluster and do not seem to cluster naturally or closely enough to protect themselves, especially from such a severe winter as the past.

What had I better do with the combs? They are nice and straight and have quite a lot of honey in them. Will it do to give them to a new swarm with the honey in them as I have no extractor?

Yes. Save your combs by all means. Take them out of the hives, remove all the bees from them, which may be done by a small pair of pliers or pin, hang them in a dry place about one or two inches apart, leave them until spring when they may be set in other colonies. The honey will be good for brood rearing. Worker combs should never be destroyed if they are in good condition.

Do you sell bees by the pound?

We have not yet commenced to sell bees by the pound.

CARNIOLIANS, COALS IN CELLAR, &c.

A. BECHTEL, SAUGEEN, ONT.: I am very glad that we are to have a CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, which will be better suited to our climate than the American Journals. What do you think of the Carniolian queens for our climate? Mr. Benton speaks very highly of them. I would like some quieter bees than mine. They seem to be getting run out, and if I don't get them improved, I will soon have none at all. My bees are wintering very poorly. Those I left on their summer stands in double-walled hives, are all frozen to death, and those in the cellar are dying fast with dysentery. The cellar proved too cold for such a hard winter. I tried for awhile to keep up the temperature by carrying down coals in a pot, but I believe I did more harm than good sometimes, as the coals would smoke and make the bees hum. I have moved away and left my bees in the cellar, and yesterday I went to look at them. The thermometer stood a little below 32°, which is too low. Here we have not had a day warm enough to fly since they went into winter quarters.

We are well pleased with the Carniol-

ians and believe a cross between Carniolians and Holylands makes a most profitable and valuable bee. We crossed a large number of those races last year on our islands in the Georgian Bay and all our experiments went to prove that such crosses would be very valuable. The Carniolians are very quiet bees and less liable to sting than any other. In fact many object to them on account of their being so quiet.

A cold cellar is a splendid place to kill bees or give them dysentery, for various reasons, one of which is the moisture condensing by reason of the cold on all portions of the combs which are not covered by the bees, and the atmosphere in the cellar being damper when the moisture thus becomes condensed. This gradually prepares the honey in the best possible shape for giving bees dysentery. When you have to resort to artificial heat for keeping up the temperature of a bee-repository it is necessary to exercise great care. If gas pipes, or tin pipes could be placed from a large kettle or reservoir on the stove, so that the hot water would pass down through cellar and return to be heated again, it might keep up a more even temperature. Some practice placing lamps inside of stoves, closed up to prevent the light from shining, and set the stove on the cellar floor; others invert tin boilers over the lamps, then place rugs round the edge to hide the light; by these means a much more even temperature can be kept up than with coals, from which the injurious effect of charcoal gas is sometimes quite marked if the operation is kept up very long.

I would write to the new BEE JOURNAL sometimes if I was a better writer, but I am such a poor hand to put a thing in right shape that people would not be able to understand what I mean.

If you will send your articles to the BEE JOURNAL we will see that they are "fixed up" in right shape before they appear, though we do not think that they

will require much "fixing." The experience of novices is just as valuable as from older hands. The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is designed to further the interests of beginners by every possible means and by having beginners themselves give their experience so that, if possible, assistance and advice may be given, is one of the best means towards this end.

BEE KEEPING WITH FARMING.

IN these times of seeking for new resources of profit on the farm as that of grain growing wanes, bees come in for their share of attention. Prof. Cook, of Michigan, relates how beekeeping may be profitably associated with farming.

"We often hear that only specialists should keep bees, that bee keeping is no business for a farmer or for a person with other business." The professor relates the experience of his brother, E. J. Cook, of Ossowo, who is one of the best farmers in the state, and whose crops are always among the best in the county where he lives. "A few years ago he purchased a few colonies of bees more to interest his boys than with the expectation of making money. He winters them in a good cellar and has never lost any. In 1888 his colonies reached fifty, and last year sixty. In 1888 his profits from his bees exceeded by a considerable sum those from his farm. Last year the excess was even greater.

Either of his boys, one 16, and the other 14, is capable of entirely managing the bees. The apiary has been a source of valuable thought and study to all, and the constant profits have brought no small satisfaction. Mr. Cook and his boys have spared no pains to secure instruction and never refuse needed attention to the bees. They say they had better neglect the farm." Prof. Cook further says of the profits of bee-keeping, that a good thoroughly prepared bee keeper can easily care for 100 colonies without any help. Except from the middle of May to July 1, he could care for 200 colonies, which, to do well, should be separated into two apiaries which should be at least four or five miles apart.

"Thus by hiring an assistant for two or three months during the season for storing, a good apiarist could care well for 200 colonies. In a good bee region which abounds in such honey plants as white clover, basswood, raspberries and abundant fall plants, it is not too much to expect as the year's average, fifty pounds of honey per colony and increase to double the number of colonies. This estimate is below rather than above what has been secured by our best bee-keepers."—
Western Farmer.

STOWEL BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE above Association met, according to provision of the Constitution, Friday, March 13th, at the Queen's Hotel. Mr. Robert Forrest, President, in the chair. After the minutes of the former meeting had been read and approved, the President delivered his annual address as follows:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen. — It affords me much pleasure to meet with you all again in this our third annual meeting. There have been many changes since our last—some losses and some gains. Here are many vacant chairs now that were occupied this time last year. There is one in our house, the occupant of which last year aided me very much in getting up an address on that occasion; but she can help me no more. She took quite an interest in bee culture. But, to the point; this is a bee meeting. I am sure you must all have been well pleased with our last meeting. We had a large meeting and a very interesting man to address us in the person of Mr. D. A. Jones, of Beeton. He is not only able but willing to teach us all in the science of bee-culture, and our very best thanks are due to the gentlemen who were the means of bringing him here amongst us, viz.: Charles Mitchell and our Secretary, George Brown. I expect you all know by this time the profits or the losses you have had in the past year in this our respected vocation. I hope the former has been your lot and that none of you have experienced the latter. The yield of honey per colony has not been nearly as large this year as last, neither has the price been quite as high on account of the abundance of fruit and the low price of sugar and all other sweets, but on the whole I think we have no reason to complain as all other produce has been correspondingly low. Therefore, we have no reason to lag, but let our motto be "onward." I attended the meeting of the Ontario Bee Keepers' Association last fall in Toronto, in company with your delegate, George Brown, who very forcibly laid before that body the matter of petitioning the Government to have the duty taken off beeswax. What action was taken he will be able to tell you better than I. Much was to be seen and learned there of

bee-keeping. The show of honey and apiarian supplies was very fine. As far as I know there is no foul brood in this part of the country at present, for which we should all be thankful. For the standing of your Society, financially or otherwise, we refer you to our Secretary-Treasurer, who will by his report give you all such information; after which it will be the duty of the Association to select one of their number to fill the position which I have so poorly occupied during the past year. I will conclude by thanking you all for your kind regards towards me through the past year; and hope we may have many more as pleasant years to come, together with lots of honey.

The old officers were re-elected, viz.: Robert Forrest, President; Charles Mitchell, First Vice-President; Arthur Douglass, Second Vice-President; George Brown, Secretary and Treasurer. Communications were read from Mr. Hesson, M.P., and Mr. D. A. Jones.

Moved by A. St. George Hawkins, seconded by James Tudhope, and unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Hesson, M.P., for the trouble he had taken in endeavoring to get beeswax placed on the free list, and hoping he will be successful in securing this boon so necessary to Canadian bee-keepers, and which would place us on equal footing with the bee-keepers of the United States.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of this resolution to Mr. Hesson.

Mr. Jones' communication related to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL; it was responded to by giving to the Secretary the names of all likely subscribers.

Moved, seconded, and resolved, that the Secretary get the invitation postal cards printed.

Moved, seconded, and resolved, that Mr. Tudhope, and the Messrs. Hawkins, be appointed a committee to have the Anatomical and Physiological Charts of the Bee, presented by Mr. D. A. Jones to this Association, framed.

Reports: Mr. Tudhope, ten dead out of twenty in bee-house with plenty of stores; Mr. Burnett put four in cellar—all alive yet. Mr. Hill, Atwood, lost ten out of twenty in bee-house from starvation; John Greaves lost three out of four; George Brown put 24 in cellar, all alive—very few dead bees—so far they

have wintered better than any previous year. All the other bee-keepers could make no report, as the majority of the bees owned by our members are wintered in double chaff hives.

Moved, seconded and resolved, that this Association hold its next meeting on Saturday May 16, at the Queen's Hotel
GEORGE BROWN, Secretary.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

D. A. JONES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, APRIL 15TH 1885.

BEESWAX.

We believe that there is no chance of having the duty removed from Beeswax, during the present session of Parliament. The matter seems to have been allowed to remain in abeyance till too late, but another year will likely see it removed.

PERFORATED METAL.

As the years go by the demand for this almost indispensable article in the apiary constantly increases. We have just sent a large shipment of several thousand feet to A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, who sells very great quantities of it in his large and rapidly increasing business.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

This department of the JOURNAL is going to be a splendid one. We are getting lots of queries for which replies are wanted, and they tend to enlighten us all very greatly. Just in this connection we want to say, that should any reader of the JOURNAL think he has as good, or perhaps a better, answer for any of the questions asked, we would like him to send it to us, and it will appear in the next issue. By this means we will be able to get *all* the knowledge possible.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS.

When we have been sending out so many sample copies of the JOURNAL, we have doubtless sent some of them to present subscribers, and some of them may wonder why we enclose a slip asking them to subscribe. Our list is very large and we have likely over-looked marking some of them in going over it. Those who are already subscribers must think nothing of it should they have received extra copies. Please give them to some friend.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

When any reader of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, sees an advertisement in its columns which causes him to buy any of the goods so advertised, we would consider it a favor, if in writing they would just mention that they saw the advertisement in the JOURNAL, and that because of having seen it they were led to communicate with the advertiser. You see what our motive is friends? We want the advertisers themselves to *know* that it has paid them to make known through the columns of the JOURNAL what they have to sell or buy.

A WHOLE YEAR FOR \$1.

It seems to be customary for many people to subscribe for any papers they intend taking about the beginning of each year, so that their subscriptions end with January of the next year. We have had one or two questions asking if \$1 paid for the JOURNAL only up to January 1st, 1886, or for the whole year, and we want to say that \$1 pays for 52 numbers, no matter what time of the year you may happen to send in your subscription. Any of those who like to have their JOURNAL commence with the beginning of the year may send 75c. to pay from April 1st to January 1st 1886.

BEE FIXTURES.

This is the 15th day of April, and, as a rule, a good many bees are set out about this time. A great many friends never care about buying much in the way of supplies until they see how the bees come out of winter quarters. This rush has commenced with us here in Beeton already, and we presume our other supply dealers are busy too. It is not advisable to wait *too long* before ordering, for then ten chances to one you may be kept waiting a long time before you get what you order, or perchance you may have to go without it altogether. Procrastination is very often the cause of much disappointment. People keep putting off from day to day what they know they will have to do sooner or later, and then when they do "wake up" they find they are "too late."

LABELS, ETC.

We are doing all kinds of printing for bee-keepers, and have issued a nice little pamphlet showing some of the designs that we are getting up. We can furnish any of the designs in catalogue, also many others not illustrated. On the second page will be found prices of all kinds of commercial printing, note-heads, bill heads, envelopes, cards, etc. No matter how small a business you may be doing it always adds to its standing to have a nicely printed note-head to

write your letters on, or a neat bill-head to make out a statement of an account for your customers. You can, by buying them in quantities of 250 to 500, get them almost as cheaply as plain paper, envelopes, etc., to say nothing of the good appearance it has before your customers. We shall be pleased to send a catalogue to any of our friends who have not already received one.

KIND WORDS.

Friend Root, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, in his issue of April 1st, gives the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL a very nice "send off" as follows:—

"We have long expected that friend Jones would be obliged to publish a bee-journal, sooner or later, but we did not quite expect it would start out to be a weekly bee-journal at the out set. So it is, however. In friend Jones's prospectus we find the following sensible remarks:— Though it may ultimately prove a source of fair recompense for the amount of labor expended; it will be some years before it does so, and you all know that it is not a pleasant prospect to look forward to, that of working for years for nothing. We do not enter the field expecting to "make money," but for the sole purpose of MAINTAINING the proud position which apiculture has attained in the Dominion of Canada, and for the purpose of the better advancing the allied interests of all engaged in the business."

We thank friend Root for his kindly notice, and assure him of our good feelings towards "Gleanings" as well as towards all other bee-papers. There should be no reason why all the bee journals, cannot live harmoniously together, and for our part it shall be so.

SAMPLE COPIES.

This week we issue another large edition of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and next week we will only send it to those who have subscribed for it, as this makes the third week that we have sent out sample copies, and most of those who have received them will by this time have decided whether or not they will become subscribers. We are extremely well satisfied with the very enthusiastic response made by so many of our friends in the way of sending us subscribers, and of the names of those who keep bees that we might send them sample copies of the JOURNAL. We hope each week to improve the "make up," etc., of the JOURNAL, as fast as we can get everything settled down in its right place. It is always a satisfaction for the reader of any paper to know just where to look for any particular item of news, when he takes hold of the paper, and we want to have it arranged, so that, should any of the JOURNAL readers be interested in any one part of the paper more than another, they may know just about where to open it up to find what they are after.

London "Advertiser": Such a work could not well have been undertaken by more competent hands, and the initial number is creditable both in appearance and the practical character of its contents.

COMPLIMENTARY.

CHAS. DADANT & SON, HAMILTON, ILL.: The paper is very nicely gotten up.

Georgetown "Herald": A description fails to do it justice. Try it.

"Bruce Herald": We prophecy for it a large and influential circulation.

"Richmond Hill Herald": We trust that it may be heartily supported, as it is worthy of it.

"Mount Forest Confederate": Contains much very valuable information.

"Colborne Express": It affords all necessary information for bee-keepers.

J. G. BINGHAM, MCGRAWVILLE, N. Y.: Received initial number of CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and like it. Wish you success.

"East Kent Plaindealer": Full of useful information on the special industry it is designed to promote.

"Elmira Advertiser": The reading matter is interesting and the information it contains is very valuable to bee-keepers.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.: The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to hand. I like the style and appearance very much. Success to the enterprise.

Guelph "Herald": Contains a large fund of information and news for those engaged in that branch of business.

Brockville "Evening Recorder": What Mr. Jones does not know about bees is hardly worth knowing. He is therefore eminently qualified to carry on such a publication.

Cayuga "Advocate": The editor, Mr. D. A. Jones, is a gentleman well qualified by long experience in the practical management of an apiary to fill that position.

Listowel "Standard": Bee-keepers of the Dominion have long felt the want of a publication of this kind, and the BEE JOURNAL promises to be a valuable aid and should meet with a generous support.

CHAS. RIDOUT, CLINTON, ONT.: Kindly send me BEE JOURNAL from commencement. I am glad you have decided to take it in hand, there is no one so competent, and it must be a success. I am sure it will have the support of all bee-keepers. I enclose subscription. Wish you success.

F. W. FULFORD, BROCKVILLE, ONT.:—Your JOURNAL on beekeeping is at hand, and I can say it is one of the best published. I shall endeavor to get subscribers for it. By your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall write my experience in beekeeping and the result of last year's honey crop and wintering of bees in this section.

We shall be pleased to have an article from you on the subjects named, which are interesting to all readers of the JOURNAL. If you can also say how those had their bees packed and prepared for winter whose colonies fared the best, it will be good.

WM. GASS, PORT HOPE, ONT.: Having received your circular to-day, I herein enclose \$1 for one year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Am glad to know we are going to have one of our own. Consider me a permanent subscriber. I read nearly all the American Bee Journals, but hope yours will supersede them all in Canada.

Your letter is very encouraging, friend Gass, like many others we are receiving daily. One point we want to mention is that we don't want to *supersede* other bee-papers in our Canadian homes, because we think that most bee-keepers are able to take *two* papers, and we only want ours to be one of the two. We didn't come into the field to "run out" other journals, only to do what we could to maintain the proud position which apiculture has attained in the Dominion of Canada, and to advance the interests of bee-keepers.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

IN THIS DIRECTORY we will keep continually standing the names, dates, and places of meetings and conventions throughout the year, together with the name of the Secretary of each Association. Secretaries will please keep us posted as to the dates set for their Conventions, that this directory may always be kept complete.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, at Toronto, during the Industrial Exhibition, between September 10 and 20, 1885. Exact dates will be given hereafter. Jacob Spence, Sec., Toronto, Ont.

NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY, at Detroit, Mich., on December 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1885. W. Z. Hutchinson, Sec., Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION, at Detroit, Mich., on December 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1885. H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

LISTOWEL BEE KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION, at Queen's Hotel, Listowel, Ont., May 16th, 1885. Geo. Brown, Sec.-Treas., Molesworth, Ont.

"KANSAS BEE-KEEPER,"

ESTABLISHED 1881.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Three months on trial for twenty-five cents. Address,
SCOVELL & POND,

3-tf. Columbus, Kansas, U.S.

ODD SIZED SECTIONS.

We have a lot of about 5,000 one-piece sections which were cut slightly too large for the cases for which they were intended, and as they are an odd size (4 1/4 x one-nine-sixteenth) we will sell them at \$5 per thousand, to any one who can use them, and will take the lot. Perhaps some of you use that size, if so, let us hear from you, and we will send a sample. They are nicely made, and are cheap at that money.

3-4. D. A. JONES,
Beeton, Ont.

Garwood's Reversible Frame Device

Will fit any frame, is simple and cheap; anyone can make it. No nails or screws required to fasten it to the frame. Send ten cents for photograph and instructions. The Device was recently turned down by Friend Root as "too much machinery; but quite ingenious." C. GARWOOD, Box 858, Baltimore, Md.

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FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

Send for our FREE "Honey Label" circular. Printing furnished promptly, and neatly done. Estimates of "circular" and other work on application.

3-tf. F. H. MACPHERSON,
Manager, Beeton, Ont.

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

Is second to none in the market. **Square Gears, Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee Hives, one-piece Sections, etc., etc.**

Circulars mailed on application. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers." Address

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ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FOR

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Dealer in all kinds of **Apiarian Supplies**, the Quinby Smoker—the best made—a specialty. The Quinby Hives made and sold finished and in the flat. Also all other kinds of hives. The Vandervort Foundation kept in stock, both wired and light. Send for illustrated price list, free.

2-3m.

100 STOCK BEES FOR SALE.

In April and May. Itailans \$8, Hybrids \$7 per colony. DR. THOM, Streetsville.

FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION. High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound. Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free.

J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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DADANTS FOUNDATION

is attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quickest accepted by bees, least apt to sag, most regular in color, evenness and neatness, of any that is made. It is kept for sale by Messrs.

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- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
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- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Philadelphia Pa.,
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.
- KING, ASPINWALL & CO., 16 Thomas Street, New York.

C. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, O. and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

150 COMPLIMENTARY

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