

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. |

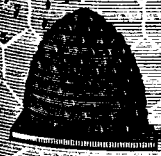
VOL. IV, NO. 10

1888

MAY 30

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 (clh)	3 00	2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture	1 50	1 40
"A year among the Bees," by Dr		
C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping		
by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 15

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, \$1.40.
- BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price in cloth, \$1.50
- PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY, by W Z Hutchinson. Paper, price, 25c.
- THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth, \$2.00.
- A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W.F. Clarke. Price 25c
- SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.
- BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.
- FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.
- A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.

HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers Price, with name and address, per 1000, 3.25; per 500, \$2.00, per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

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

Barnes' Foot Power Machinery

See advertisement on another page. We have just arranged for the sale of these machines, and we can quote a price F.O.B. cars at Toronto (duty and freight paid thereto). On application we will forward catalogue and 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 if: 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 35 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

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

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

	STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.		
	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
One inch.....	\$4.0	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.00	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".....	1.00
"The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
"Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.25

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
Apiary, Our Own.....	185
Putting on Top Stories.....	186
Changing Queens.....	186
Bee-keeping in Muskoka.....	189
Bee Notes for June.....	192
Cheshire's Bees and Bee-keeping.....	186
Editorial.....	185
Honey, Planting for.....	187
Liability of Clipped Queens to be Superseded.....	194
Queens, Regarding O.B.K.A.....	189
Reports on Putting in Winter Quarters Early.....	191
Small Sections.....	194
Statistics for Ontario.....	188
Smoke in Setting Bees from Cellar, Use of.....	192
Those Screws.....	191

Headquarters in the West for Pure Italian BEES & QUEENS.

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

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 Annal 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

OSAS, BONNICK.
TORONTO.

COMB * FOUNDATION!

At hard pan prices.

WILL. ELLIS,
ST. DAVIDS, ONT.

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

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



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

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

COLONIES

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

C. WEEKS,
CLIFTON, TENN.

E. L. GOOLD & 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. Cheshire'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 specially intended for those who have bees or other goods for exchange for something else, and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, etc. for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

FOR SALE.—One dozen Heddon hives About half have been in use. Will sell for half price of new. S. J. CHUBB, Eversley, Ont.

HONEY.—We can take all that offers in exchange for supplies, at prices found in another advertisement in this issue. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

BEEKEEPER WANTED.—One with one or two years' experience—smart boy or young man, preferable. Apply at once, stating wages by month, for season. J. S. HUGHES, Aurora, Ont., or to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

\$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.

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.

200 POUNDS OF BEES!

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

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

'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.

BELL BRANCH

M. H. HUNT,
NEAR DETROIT.

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-kill 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. NYSEWANDEK, Des Moines, Iowa.
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
- PAUL L. VIALLO, 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.
- I. M. CLARK & CO, 1409 15th St., Denver, Col.
- E. L. GOULD & CO., Brandon, 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.

ELLISON'S EARLY ITALIAN QUEENS!

	April.	May.
1 Untested Queen.....	\$ 1 35	\$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,
Statesburg, Sumter Co., Sth. Carolina.



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

VOL. IV. No. 10 BEETON, ONT., MAY 30, 1888. WHOLE No. 166

EDITORIAL

MR. Howard, of Lynden, was awarded the contract for supplying the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association with the queens which they desire to give their members. Those who wish to receive the advantage of the premiums now given, and who have not remitted the amount of their membership to the Secretary, W. Couse, Streetsville, should do so at once. It should not require such an inducement to assist so worthy an object.

The use of queen-excluding zinc is coming into use in England again in considerable quantities. It was first tried there and discarded, but it is found now to be of considerable advantage, and we doubt not that before long it will be used as extensively there as on this side of the water.

We wish all friends of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to be on the alert for items in the various newspapers published, which are detrimental to the best interests of honey producers. Such stories as adulteration, manufactured comb honey, etc.

We are promised the result of the correspondence between the Post Office Departments of Ottawa and Washington, so soon as it shall become known. In the meantime it would have a salu-

tory effect if all interested were to have the representative for their constituency write the Post Master General, setting forth the reasons why queen bees and their attendants should pass through the mails between the two countries.

We have not yet received the minutes of the proceedings of the Oxford bee-keepers' spring meeting, held in the council chamber at Woodstock on the 19th inst. The most important business transacted, however, was the affiliation of that society with the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association. A committee was appointed to meet with the county agricultural board and arrange the prize list in the honey department. Two delegates, Whealey and Munroe, were appointed to attend the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, half their expenses to be paid by the Association. A discussion took place on wintering which we expect to give more fully on receipt of the minutes.

OUR OWN APIARY.

QUEEN-REARING RETARDED.

WELL, we're having some fine weather at last. Did you ever hear of or see such May weather before? Frost almost every other night, and the weather so cold in the daytime that to stand on the street for more than a few minutes gave a

person the chills, and this weather has been pretty hard on the little inmates of the hive. All attempts at queen-rearing were discarded. It was simply impossible to get the bees, no matter how strong the colony, to commence cells—or at least more than one or two to a hive. We have had lots of drones ready for a week but they are useless without the queens.

MOISTURE ON TOP OF QUILTS.

In examining the colonies in the various yards, large quantities of water were found on top of the quilts, so much that when removed and tilted, the water would run off in a perfect stream. This is nothing more or less than the moisture coming from the bees condensing when it reaches the cold air above the quilts. At first sight it strikes one as though the rain had beaten in upon the quilt and rested there.

PUTTING ON TOP STORIES.

Our bees are, the bulk of them, so strong that the foreman is busy putting on second stories to give them room.

CHANGING QUEENS.

Our foreman makes a practice of changing queens at this season. When a weak colony has an extra good queen and a strong colony is situated in an opposite position, it is poor policy to allow the good queen to waste her energies in the light stock, and a change is very beneficial all around.

CHESHIRE'S BEES AND BEE-KEEPING.

CHAPTER 7—THE RAISING AND INTRODUCTION OF QUEENS.

THE first question which comes up in this chapter is the feeding of the larvæ, and on this point the author says: "Bee larvæ, male and female, when they leave the egg, are not fed on a mixture of pollen, honey and water, as is so constantly asserted—for they are then too small and tender to deal with pollen grains as a portion of their food—nor are they fed upon regurgitated food, as was taught by DuFour; but they receive from the nurse bees a secretion which is truly a milk, from a gland carried in the head, and which, in the nurses, is extremely active." He claims that the so-called "Royal

Jelly" is a myth, that the same jelly is given to all larvæ but to a less extent, the drones receiving more than workers. "Foremost, of the general principles by which to be guided in raising queens of the highest excellence," says Mr. Cheshire, "are these two: First, the larvæ should be intended by the nurses for a queen from the very beginning; and second, the nurses must be numerous and well nourished, and not have put upon their secretive powers a drain which they cannot fully bear." The modes of rearing queens are given, as practiced by Mr. Alley and others. Speaking of the food supplied to the young queens while in the nursery, he says: "Queens allowed access to sugars only become attenuated, although not visibly reduced—for the hard, chitinous envelope prevents external shrinkage, and the bowel contains, instead of abundant pollen residues, a dirty-colored, nearly fluid mass."

Queen Introduction forms the concluding portion of this chapter, and under this head many of the different cages in use are described, none of them however having any really new feature which has not been thoroughly discussed on this side the water. The clove-form plan, introduced first on this continent, we believe, by Mr. Jones, is also described, and the method of procedure, as given on page 390, vol. I. CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is reproduced in full. The "Hallamshire Law" is also published in full. This, too, has been given of late in this JOURNAL, (see pages 28 and 131 of present volume). The Simmins' method has not, we believe, been given by us as yet. Mr. Cheshire seems to favor this mode of introduction, which, given in a few words is as follows:—"Remove the queen from the hive that is to receive the stranger, placing the latter, at dusk, in a warm situation, quite alone, and without food, and so keeping her for 30 minutes. Then lift, at one corner, the quilt of the hive to which she is to be introduced, driving back the bees with very little smoke, and at once permit the queen to run down. Close the hive, make no examination for forty-eight hours, and leave the operation so late that a lamp is necessary when the queen is introduced." We must confess that the *whole* of this plan is new to us; we have tried

it all, with but varying success, excepting the manipulation after dark. This we have not tried. But we shall do so at once and report results. If the plan does work with the surety and safety with which the author credits it, much of the trouble will be saved which is now experienced by those having queens to introduce. Not only is trouble saved but much valuable time in egg-depositing is saved. Mr. Ches-shire says that: "it was quite easy, not only to introduce, but to get one queen to lay in half a dozen distinct hives in a single week."

CHAPTER 8.—THE APIARY, ITS ESTABLISHMENT AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

This chapter deals with the selection of the locality, pasturage, operative house, bee hunting, foods and feeding, stimulation in spring, spreading the brood, autumn feeding, robbing, uniting, etc. In no instance do we find anything altogether new in this chapter; the food recommended is sugar syrup mixed in the same proportions as we have long recommended. The feeders described are all more or less used in England, but none of them seem applicable to this country. A number of these were nicely described in the series of papers written for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL by "Amateur Expert." Reference to the feeders may be found on page 135 of volume III.

The remaining chapters we will review in our next issue.

PLANTING FOR HONEY.

BASSWOOD TREES.

WE have just finished planting between 500 and 1,000 basswood trees, and we think perhaps a few hints on tree planting, or rather the way we do it, may be of service to some of our bee friends. About three miles from Beeton there is a large bush, very thickly grown up with undergrowth, and where cattle have not been allowed to run. We have succeeded thus far in getting over 600 basswood trees varying from one inch to five inches in diameter, from this one place. We prefer them about two or three inches through for planting, but we have taken some as

large as five inches. We take the large ones up with a sharp tile spade and cut the roots for about three feet from the tree all around. We then turn the spade with the edge towards the tree so that the narrow blade will slip in between the roots without cutting many of them, and press it down in the ground about six inches inside of the cut just made. By prying back the spade we loosen the ground pretty freely in this way for about a foot all round the tree. This loosens the roots, and by swinging the tree slightly, allowing the top to bend, we get sufficient power to remove the tree, especially if it be tall. While one man is swinging the tree the one with the tile spade is cutting the roots as far from the tree as possible. By this means we are enabled to secure all the main roots, and many of the fibres. On large trees, three feet from the trunk around, or smaller ones two feet, and none less than 18 inches, even though scarcely an inch through, is our rule. We are careful not to shake any more earth off the roots than is necessary to enable us to handle them. We cut the top off from 10 to 15 feet from the root, place them in a spring waggon, using care not to bruise or break through the roots. The holes to plant them in are all dug in advance and are large enough to take in the roots without cramping them; the holes are from two to three feet deep. The bottom we fill up with sods, and wethen fill in the hole with sufficient soil to bring it to the proper height for the trees to sit on, which should be placed slightly deeper than it is in the woods. We are very careful to get good rich soil, well pulverized, to go about the roots, stringing out all the small roots and fibres that they may keep about the same position that they did originally. After covering the roots nicely, we pour on several pails of water, sufficient at least to saturate the earth thoroughly, and run it into every crevice about the roots, that there may be no vacuum or air space left about them. We have found from experience that those trees form the nicest tops and grow more rapidly, that are cut the shortest. They send out shoots forming large limbs all about the top, and they grow into more perfectly shaped trees. After they are planted they should be staked, at least the first year, until the roots get a firm

hold, so that the wind may not injure them by shaking. We think that nothing pays better than care in digging and planting. It is not the number that are planted, but the way in which the work is done. It would be better to plant ten trees, and they would be of more service in ten years than one hundred managed the way they usually are. We have trees on our streets which were planted not more than six or seven years ago that are over ten inches through at the ground, and the tops cover diameters of from 20 to 30 feet. If we are as successful as we anticipate, we expect to have enough basswood trees in a few years to supply from 100 to 200 colonies of bees, so that they may be kept busy during their blooming and honey producing season. Basswood as well as being a good tree for honey gathering purposes, is also good for shade trees. Maples, both hard and soft, do not grow very firmly around the trunk, and when heavy on the top they bend over and injure the shape of the tree, frequently destroying their appearance almost entirely; soft maples are best adapted to damp soil, while hard maples are not adapted to either too damp or too dry a soil. Basswood, on the contrary, will grow in any soil. The bottoms of creeks are covered with basswood in many places where maples will not live, and they like sandy soil. Often on the sides of mountains, where you can scarcely find any soil, they seem to cling to the sides of the hills, growing in the crevices of the rock, and they seem to thrive well. They will stand more abuse from stock than any other kind of tree we know of. Even when they are broken off they will sprout up and grow again. It should not take much persuasion to induce some of our farmers to plant them for shade trees around their farms. This would increase the value of their farms very much and also increase their crops. In villages and towns a little effort should only be necessary to induce the councils to take the matter up and plant some every year.

According to the last returns in the *British Bee Journal*, we find the amount of honey imported into the United Kingdom during the month of April, 1888, amounted to 2,580 pounds.

STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO.

THE Secretary of the Bureau of Industries in his Bulletin on "Crops and Live Stock in Ontario" issued May 15th says of

BEES AND HONEY.

It was evident when the bees were placed in winter quarters that the season would be very trying to them. The flow of honey had ceased unusually early in the summer, and so had breeding, and as a consequence stores were light in the hives and the occupants were chiefly old ones lacking the vitality to stand a long period of winter seclusion. Losses are reported as general, ranging from 5 to 75 per cent., and it may be assumed that about one-fourth of the colonies entering the winter died before the time came for their spring flight. The counties of Huron, Bruce and Simcoe seemed to have suffered most heavily in the matter of winter losses. In many instances the bees died of actual starvation owing to the scant supply of summer honey, and poorly ventilated cellars are also ascribed as a cause of loss, although several experienced apiarists express themselves as puzzled to account for the mortality in certain cases. Many of the surviving colonies were weak from long confinement in the winter repositories, and the cold and backward spring thinned them out in several districts. Complaints were also made of losses from dysentery and spring dwindling. Where specially well fed and cared for during the winter, the honey-makers came out as a rule very lively, and are busily engaged now carrying early pollen. No mention is made of foul brood from any quarter. An effort was made during the past winter, at the suggestion of the Bee-keepers' Association, to procure statistics of the industry, and three thousand schedules were sent out to apiarists in the province. Returns were received from 651 persons sufficiently complete for tabulation, the aggregates of which showed that 19,015 hives were put into winter quarters in 1886, and 23,828 in 1887. The season of 1887 opened with 14,613, showing a decrease of 4,402 during the winter; but as sales were not reported it is not likely that the whole decrease was due to mortality. The increase by colonies last year was 10,863, making an aggregate of 25,476 hives for the season. These gave a product of 112,477 lbs. comb honey, 499,093 lbs. extracted honey, and 6,686 lbs. wax, valued at \$67,237, or an average of \$103.28 for each proprietor. Full returns for the province would doubtless show that the industry is one of very considerable importance, but a practical diffi-

culty in the way of procuring statistics is the lack of a complete list of apiarists.

We incline to the opinion that the trouble is not so much "the lack of a complete list of apiarists," as it is an unwillingness on the part of many apiarists to accede to the request of the Department of Agriculture to fill in the return. That only 651 schedules were returned completed, out of some 3000 sent out, is quite sufficient proof of this statement.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

REGARDING QUEENS.

SUPPLIED TO MEMBERS OF O.B.K.A.

It may not be out of place for me to make known to the members of the Association through the medium of the JOURNAL, that Mr. Geo. A. Howard, Lynden, has been awarded the contract for supplying the queens. To give the agreement entered into between the Executive of the Association and Mr. Howard may be the best way to inform the members what their rights and duties are under the contract. It was deemed advisable to enter into a written agreement, the text of which is as follows:

"This agreement made and entered into this day of May, A.D. 1888 between Geo. A. Howard, of Lynden, in the County of Wentworth, apiarist, hereinafter called the party of the first part, and Martin Emigh, President of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association and Wm. Couse, Secretary of said Association, for and on behalf of said Association, hereinafter called the Association.

"The said party of the first part agrees with the Association that he will, on or before the 10th day of July next, mail to the address of each and every member of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, a purely mated Italian queen bee, securely put up in a suitable mailing cage with the usual precautions for safe transit, having written upon such cage in legible characters, the name and post office address of the member to whom it is sent, and fully post paid. The said party of the first part further agrees to replace any and all such queen bees as may be dead on reaching the post office to which they are addressed.

"It is mutually agreed between the parties hereto that such queen bees shall be held to be delivered if taken alive from the post office to which they are addressed, or if allowed to remain therein more than three days after being received at such post office.

"The Association agrees to pay to the party

of the first part the sum of _____ for every queen delivered to its members in accordance with the terms of this agreement, upon the production of the certificate of the postmaster of Lynden, that such were duly mailed. But it is mutually agreed that such payment be deferred till the 30th day of July, and that all queens that are lost in transit shall be replaced by the party of the first part before the date last above mentioned, such loss being reported to the party of the first part within ten days after being received at the post office to which they are addressed, otherwise the party of the first part shall not be responsible.

[Signed,]

GEO. A. HOWARD, [L.S.]
MARTIN EMIGH,
Pres. O.B.A.
WILLIAM COUSE, [C.S.]
Sec. O.B.A.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
M. WHITE,
S. HILTS,
H. HOWARD.

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Howard's responsibility for the safety of the queen ceases as soon as they are taken out of the post office, and if allowed to remain more than three days in the post office, the queen will be considered delivered. Anyone whose queen may be dead when taken from the post office will do well to report the fact to either Mr. Couse or myself at once, that intimation may be given to Mr. Howard in due time.

R. MCKNIGHT.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEE-KEEPING IN MUSKOKA.

THIS has been a long winter for the bees in Muskoka, not a day on which they could fly until the 26th of April, when by noon the weather took a sudden change, there being plenty of snow in the bush and along the fences. I waited until the next day (27th) when the mercury rose to 86° and I then set out my bees, which consisted of eighteen stocks. On examination I found one starved and with signs of dysentery, one queenless and one with a drone laying queen. The queenless one I united at once, the drone layer I killed and united the next day, viz., setting their movable bottom hive on top of the other. In a couple of hours they were all down in the lower hive, when I covered them up snugly. I keep a number of bottomless Jones S.W. hives on hand to use as a second story or for uniting purposes where they answer very well. The colony that starved had quite as much stores as any of the others when

put into winter quarters. It weighed sixty-six pounds without the lid (Jones S.W. hive) the others weighed from fifty-eight to seventy-five pounds according to strength. It appears to me that the color of a hive has something to do with the bees wintering well. I have some dark slate colored hives and some brown painted ones. The ones wintered in the slate colored ones would always come out the worst, while the brown painted hives always give the *very best results* in wintering. This I have noticed for three years in succession. I do not say that the color of the hives affects the bees while in the cellar, but it might affect them while remaining out late in the fall. As I said before there was plenty of snow in the bush, and even in the fields, still the bees came in with pollen and honey. They must have got the pollen from the black alder, as no other trees had budded out. The honey I believe was gathered from the sugar maple, of which they brought in quite a quantity. Since then the willows, poplars, elm and soft maple are in bloom, also quite a number of spring flowers are in bloom and on which the bees seem to be doing very well. Every night before bed time I pay them a visit to contract the entrance if needed, but the lovely hum in the hives at this time indicates that they do not. Of the fifteen stocks I have to start with this season six are very strong, seven medium and two on the weak side. By all appearances there might be a good honey year again and bee-keepers ought to bethink themselves how to obtain a fair price for their honey. To be able to make a somewhat fair estimate of this year's honey crop it is to some extent essential to take into account the stocks on hand, or in other words, the forces that gather the honey. It would, therefore, be of interest to all if every bee-keeper would report through the C.B.J. the losses and stocks on hand, a fair estimate could then be formed, not only of the probable price of honey, but of the price of colonies for sale, but from the larger bee-keepers we very seldom hear any report, still there is a complaint that smaller bee-keepers spoil the market, can it be otherwise? The smaller bee-keepers not knowing the probable stocks on hand, are constantly afraid of the larger, and to clear the market and try to sell as quickly as possible, not always obtaining the best price. Some are prompted by other motives to slaughter their honey as there is the "liking of strong drinks." Strong drinks they must have—the honey must go at whatever it will bring, of course, that brings the price of honey down and I may ask what chance has an honest bee-keeper against this class of competition? To sell without a paying profit for his

labor? He might as well give up bee-keeping and to buy the honey from them requires capital and time to sell it again. Here is what I do: If a party comes to me and tells me "I can get honey for such a price from Mr. So and So," I tell them that is the place to buy their honey. In a short time those bee-keepers have sold out and the market is then open for me. I sold all I had at fifteen cents by the single pound, or eight pounds for dollar.

Very recently an answer was given in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to a query on transferring bees from box hives, and fruit bloom was mentioned as the best time. This might be a very good time for the southern part of the country, but here I think it would be preferable to wait until the bees were transferred and had cast a swarm. Transferring so early would, I think, retard their building up and likely they would not swarm that season. On the other hand, after they have swarmed there would be very little brood to be in the way of transferring. A neighbor, a bee-keeper, wanted to have a colony transferred from a box hive to a Jones S.W. I told him to take a swarm first and then in eighteen or twenty days call on me again. He did so. The box hive had twelve frames all of which had a round centre bar and the combs were built diagonally. After shaking the bees out I cut the frames loose with a long knife, thus leaving hardly enough comb to fill two frames. Had to give frames with starters; there was no brood to contend with. As I had not seen the queen I told the man to give them a frame of eggs and young brood from another hive and they would raise a queen. He asked me where he would find the queen egg. Never mind the queen egg, I replied the bees will find it. After a few days I went there again and found the queen laying.

E. SCHULTZ.

Kilworthy, May 11th, 1888.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

A Report on Putting into Winter Quarters Early.

ON November 5th I put in 20 colonies, 24 on the 9th and 20 on the 26th. The outcome this spring is largely in favor of those put in early being stronger, cleaner, and having consumed less food and with 3 or 4 exceptions having brood in a forward state, a good many having young bees flying when first set out, on the 26th April. After being 172 and 168 days in close confinement out of the 44 I lost 6—3 being queenless which I had to double up and 3 from starvation being put in light. I tried winter feeding, but it was not a success; don't think I'll try it again.

Of the 20 put in later I lost 3 from starvation, with a few exceptions this lot had to be fed in spring, but they were not put up in very good shape. Some of them were fed just before putting in, they were sold at auction last winter at an average of \$3. Seven or eight of them had their hives badly fouled. On the whole, I am well satisfied with early housing, and if all goes well until next fall I will try some put in about the middle of October. At present they are doing well, but if the weather had continued cold much longer feeding would have been the order of the day.

J. MCKIMMIE.

Lisle, Ont., May 23rd, 1888.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

Another Report of Putting Bees in Early.

LAST fall I wrote you about putting the bees in winter quarters on the 25th October. On the 20th and 25th April I took them from the cellar, the last ones having been there six calendar months. On the 1st of April they were all alive, since then some have starved, and weak ones I have united as they had no brood on setting out and very few much feed. Had to keep some going by putting candy on the frames in the cellar. They winter all right on it, but when set out they must have it in the liquid form, as two of the colonies after setting out a few days were dying with plenty of it above them. I am speaking of candy made entirely of sugar. It seems to dry so with the outside air that they cannot make use of it. Probably that made with honey and sugar would be better. All this goes to give experience, and, if studied, fits one more to be a successful apiarist; however, it is, to say the least, poor policy to put any colonies away in the fall without abundance of winter stores. Those of mine that were so are in first-class condition, and will be abundantly strong by the time the honey harvest arrives, as it will be late this year. I like it for this, but it is not pleasant so much cold windy weather.

SWARMING OUT.

I had heard much about swarming out, but had not witnessed it until this spring. At noon of the day I set the last out—the thermometer registering 85° in the shade—I noticed at once of the strongest colonies a number of bees flying about. Having been absent from them all morning I went to see what it was all about, and found the front of the hive covered with bees hanging from the cover, and others rushing out full. I thought at first they were being robbed, and so closed the entrance entirely and went to dinner. Soon I looked out and saw them flying

in the air. They lighted on a little stump near by. On opening the hive, what bees—and there were a fine lot—were shut in were running about making a noise as queenless ones do. They had only eggs in one comb, showing they had not commenced brooding until setting out. Cleaned the hive of dead bees and took it over to the swarm. They had plenty of honey in the hive. They were equal in numbers to a good first swarm, and in the crowd were some with pollen on their legs, so I suppose they thought they were "doing it up grand." They are back in the hive, and three weeks are up to-day, so they are now reaping their reward.

T. STOKES.

Minesing, Ont., May 18th, 1888.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

THOSE SCREWS.

FRIEND Jones.—I was sorry to learn on page 126 that you had such screws and had them so adjusted in my new hive that they bothered you in tiering, either in the spring, or at any time of the year. All of that results from the fact that you haven't used the right screws or the right top-bit for cutting the threads, or perhaps more properly the right combination of the two. Of one thing we are absolutely certain; when this combination is correct as we have it, you may throw the case into a lake and sink it for a week, and the screws will turn perfectly easy when removed. It is very simple and easy to cut the threads on these screws and in the case, so very deep that the screws fit the case so loosely they will rattle, and it is positively certain that when so adjusted and greased according to instruction, no amount of dampness will swell them so they will stick. We are now talking of what we positively know by experience. If propolis bothers you, all you will have to do is to cut the thread off the screw back about three-eighths of an inch, and all that trouble is avoided, but we have never had annoyance enough from that source to make it pay to do so. This brings me to a point of which I wish to make special mention. Nearly every bee-keeper fancies that bees gather more "glue" (propolis) in his locality than in almost any other. The facts are that nearly every locality furnishes all the bee glue and much more than the instinct of the bees induces them to gather. Nearly all the trouble arising from the use of my new hive has grown out of improper construction or the fact that the bee-keeper couldn't let it alone as it is, but must make supposed "improvements," which in every single case have turned out sufficiently detrimental to lead him into some trouble which the one who used it in its pure and perfect construction didn't realise.

Dr. Tinker's report concerning my hive are reports about something he has never used in its entirety. He has used just such a hive as I never endorse, containing some of the features of my late invention, which I permitted him to use and sell for one year, at the end of which he saw fit to condemn. I offer no answer to his last article except to refer the reader to my former article on the same subject.

JAMES HEDDON.

We should perhaps say that the screws we used were not just such as Mr. Heddon speaks of; they worked loose enough however last season. The screws had been boiled in tallow all right though. The idea of cutting off the thread to prevent propolisation is one that has not occurred to us.

From the American Agriculturist.

BEE NOTES FOR JUNE.

IF increase of bees alone is desired, it requires quite different management from that of raising a crop of honey. The amount of increase always governs the surplus crop. If this is allowed to reach its utmost limit nothing can be counted on in the way of surplus honey. The artificial process of increasing stock is doubtless far ahead of natural increase or swarming. The first step in preparing for artificial increase is the rearing of young queens. This should begin as early in the season as the weather will permit, and the number be governed by the amount of increase desired. If we succeed in securing fertile queens success is well nigh assured. The queen is the mother of the whole colony, lays all the eggs from which hatch workers, drones and queens. Having queens in readiness colonies may be divided up into as many parts as are desired, each division being supplied with a laying queen. If too many divisions are made at once they are weakened and will be some time in gaining strength. Each part should be strong enough to allow the queen plenty of comb in which to deposit eggs. It is better to divide a colony in only two parts at once, supplying the vacancies with empty comb or foundation, which is inserted between the brood combs, when the queen will at once fill them with brood. The parts thus divided will be ready to divide again in a few days, and so on, regulating the time for making those divisions according to the amount of bees and of brood just hatching or nearing maturity. If feeding is not resorted to, the amount of increase is more or less controlled by the honey flow; when it is of short duration the work can not progress so rapidly.

If honey is the sole object, little if any increase of bees should be allowed, though to obtain the best results in honey it is not necessary to strictly keep down all increase. We find at times where colonies are very strong that better results are obtained by dividing them, or, what may be better, if they are ready at the proper time to allow them to swarm. In doing this there is seldom need for more divisions. To check increase or natural swarming keep removing all queen cells as fast as constructed by the bees. Another important point in procuring heavy crops of surplus honey is to give abundance of storage room. This not only secures the best crops, but it is a prevention of swarming or increase. There is much difference in the disposition of colonies. Some are inclined to swarm, and all efforts to prevent it are futile, while others seem to be satisfied to keep down to business. There is a never-failing remedy even for persistent swarmers, but we never feel like resorting to it until everything else fails. This is to take away their queen. It always holds them in check, at least until they raise another, which they will do if brood of the right age is left in the hive. We can in this way hold them eight or ten days; after which it will not be safe to remove the queen without furnishing them young brood from other colonies, or they will become discouraged and fall a prey to robbers. Where first swarms in such cases persist in issuing, they will do better to be hived separately—reinforced from other colonies, and followed up with surplus receptacles. The most important point is giving abundance of room at all times during the honey flow. This serves two important purposes. It not only discourages swarming, but is the key to large honey crops.

From Gleanings.

Use of Smoke in Setting Bees From the Cellar.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS FROM G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I DO not know that I can tell the readers of "Gleanings" anything that will be more interesting to them than to tell them just what I have been doing for the past three or four hot days, which were the first warm days we have had this year. I know that this will be too late for any of you to put the same thing in practice this spring; but as it is fresh in my mind, I shall have to tell it now or it will be forgotten without doubt. The first thing to be done, when warm weather is delayed till about May, is to get the bees out of the cellar, so when the morning of the second warm day came I

went to the cellar and picked up a hive as carefully as I could, and carried it to the summer stand; but in spite of my care, the bees thought best to come out on the road, and then such a stinging and hissing as I had to endure while I carefully lowered the hive to its stand was not easy to bear. If the bottom boards to my hives were nailed fast this could be easily overcome; but as I prefer them loose for many reasons they are not. It did not take me long to remember that I used to have a little smoke with me on such occasions, so I went to the shop and got my wheelbarrow that has springs under it and the smoker, setting them near the outside door of the cellar. I then took a hive and set it on the wheelbarrow, and immediately blew a few puffs of smoke under the hive, just enough to set the bees to roaring a little when I could wheel them to their stand, set them on the bottom-board, and regulate the entrance blocks before any of the bees could come out, so that, after this, I did not get a single sting in setting all the rest out. One other thing that a little smoke does is it makes the bees come out more slowly so that they do not rush out pell mell as they will sometimes on a warm morning, and thus much of the mixing we read about is avoided.

ROBBING STOPPED PROMPTLY.

As a part of my bees were wintered outdoors it was but natural that these should be looking around to see if there was not some honey they could get on this warm morning; so as a few of my small queen rearing colonies were light last fall, and still lighter in bees this spring, one strong colony went to robbing one of these little ones. I contracted the entrance to the little colony, so that but one bee could pass at a time, so that the honey could not all be carried off before night and left them. At night I carried them back to the cellar. The next day this same strong colony overcame another little one from the cellar, and I feared the strong one was going to do about as it had a mind to, when the thought struck me that when night came I would carry this to the cellar, and leave it for a day or two and thus have it out of the way. At night I took this, and also the little one they were robbing, to the cellar and the next day I went in and took away all of the combs that the little ones could not care for, and placed the colony to one side of the hive. At four o'clock I set the little ones on their stands again, but fixed their entrance at the opposite end of the hive from what their combs were, as I told the readers of 'Gleanings' last summer, when I had such a time of robbing in hot weather. They seemed well satisfied with this arrangement, and the

next day I set the strong one out again. As soon as out they went for the little ones again, and it was with pleasure that I watched these little fellows catch each bee as it would alight, and pretend to sting it, till the robber was glad to retreat. Toward night all of the weaker colonies were treated as those two, and now I have no further trouble from robbing.

WINTERING IN THE CELLAR.

All the very weak ones, four in all, were not put out till I had united them, and I find the cellar a very good place to unite bees before they have been set out at all. In this way all have the same scent, so there is no quarreling, and by leaving them over night in the cellar they become as one colony before morning. This item I think quite a good deal of, when used in the following manner:—In the spring some one is almost always in a hurry for queens before I can raise any or even get my bees out of the cellar, and as I can almost always get quite a small nuclei wintered in the cellar to March and April, I can use these queens, and unite the bees as I have given above into one colony, or make as many of them as I choose. As some do not like these queens from small, or, as often called "dwindled colonies," I send the queens which are from the colonies wintered outdoors, and then introduce those from the cellar to the colonies made queenless. It at first bothered me to find the queens in the cellar, as the light used is not so strong as daylight, but after a little I learned to place the light on something that was tall and slim, so that by holding the frame to be examined, on the opposite side of the light, I could bring the frame close up to it; and by waving it so that the strength of the blaze would touch all points, the queens were easily found. It is also best to have the light on the further side of the hive from where you stand, so if any bees take wing they will go from you toward the light, and not get on your clothing. Bees on one's clothing in the dark are not pleasant, as they will almost always get where you will pinch them, when they are sure to sting. This uniting of colonies in the cellar, two or three weeks before they are set out, seems to work to their benefit, rather than to their injury, for it sets them to breeding, so that, by the time they are set out, they will have brood hatching, or about to hatch, and this in time to take the place of the bees which die of old age. However, I should not want them to breed earlier than three weeks before setting out.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. Y., May 1st 1888.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

Liability of Clipped Queens to be Superseded.

QUERY No. 190.—Are queens with one or both wings clipped as likely to be superseded as those without, when being introduced to other colonies?

ALLEN PRINGLE—Yes, and a trifle more so.

H. D. CUTTING—I cannot speak from experience

DR. C. C. MILLER—I don't think it makes any difference.

G. M. DOOLITTLE—Yes. Just about the same no more and no less, others to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROF. COOK—Just as likely and no more so, I think. I feel certain the condition of the wings, as to length, has nothing to do with it.

DR. DUNCAN—The clipping of queens' wings does not injure or shorten their lives, nor prevent them being accepted when introduced into another colony.

J. F. DUNN—I believe that apiarists who practise clipping claim that queens so mutilated are in no more danger of being *killed* when introduced to colonies than those with perfect wings. When bees *supersede* a queen they usually rear queen cells while the old queen is still mistress, and occasionally this old queen and her daughter may be found jointly performing the duties of the hive. It is "a cold day" for the old queen, however, when the young princess gets her hand in.

Small Sections.

QUERY No. 191.—How small sections can bees be induced to store honey in without lessening the yield per colony?

PROF. COOK—Give it up.

J. F. DUNN—"Ax us an easier one."

H. D. CUTTING—One-half lb. is the smallest we have used.

DR. DUNCAN—I don't know as I have never used any but the one pound sections.

ALLEN PRINGLE—I have never used but the two standard sizes, viz.: the Jones and the Langstroth.

DR. C. C. MILLER—It might take a good deal of experimenting to decide, and then what is true for one might not be for another.

G. M. DOOLITTLE—A man in Michigan says two ounces, but one and a quarter are small enough for all practical purposes, in my opinion, and sell just as well, all things considered.

O. G. RUSSELL—Our comb honey is nearly all stored in two pound sections, and we have found after experimenting with smaller sizes, that any thing smaller lessens the yield. My experience has been that a strong colony will in a time when honey is coming in rapidly, fill a two pound section nearly as soon as they would a pound. With small colonies, and during a long protracted flow, when honey is coming in slowly, it does not make so much difference.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A hive of bees belonging to Mr. Robert Martin, of Huron township, swarmed on Saturday, the 28th April. This is certainly the first of the season, and the earliest date on which we have heard of bees swarming in this section.—(Lucknow Sentinel.)

SPRING REPORT FROM THE WELLINGTON APIARY.

A. FIFE.—It has been a cold and backward spring thus far for bees. Weak colonies and colonies short in stores have suffered considerably. There are some heavy losses reported in West Wellington, mostly all from want of stores. I carried my bees out of the bee-house on the 25th, 26th and 27th of April. All are in pretty good shape. Lost two nuclei and three colonies out of 107 from want of stores. Bees brought in first pollen on April 28th. I am well pleased with my success. I find that bee-keeping cannot be learnt in one day, and I do not think any person can make bee-keeping a success until they have met with a few misfortunes. It is by such mistakes that we will learn not to give up but stick to it. My bees were wintered in three different styles of hives—the Jones, Combination, and one of my own construction similar to the Langstroth. I weighed all colonies last fall when put into bee-house, and again when I set them out. The average number of pounds consumed in each hive was: Jones, 8 lbs; Combination, 11; my own, 10. The Combination came out strongest both in bees and brood. This will account for the larger consumption of stores. I had one strong colony of Carniolan crosses in Jones hive which consumed only 4 lbs. I am pleased with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. I take five of the leading bee journals, and none of them suit my taste like the C. B. J. I think the proprietors are making a grand success of the JOURNAL. "Our Own Apiary" must be very interesting to all. I think it is about time some of our Minto and Mount Forest bee-keepers were getting to work and organizing an Association for West Wellington.

Harriston, May 14th, 1888.

FASTENING FOUNDATION IN BROOD FRAMES.

C. W. GALE.—I observed query in a late number of the C. B. J. asking whether any one had used the saw-cut in their foundation. I may say that I used it last year on brood foundation. One of my neighbors lost a swarm by having the foundation sag, killing the queen. This set me devising some scheme to hold it in position. I found that I could do so by inserting it into the saw-cut. I used the Langstroth hive.

MOVABLE BOTTOM BOARDS

I should like to know whether it would not be a good thing to have the bottom boards on my hives movable, so that I could remove them in the winter time. I think of trying this another winter. I have seventeen colonies at present writing, though I put into winter quarters twenty-seven; seven of these, however, I did not expect would come through, so that I might count my actual loss but three. One of the three which succumbed had fifty rounds of nice honey. Jefferson, Mo., May 17th, 1888.

We were quite well aware that foundation had been fastened into brood frames by means of the saw-cut. We make the Langstroth top bars altogether with the saw cuts. The question we asked was whether or not any one had run saw cuts all round the inside of the section to drop in the full size sheets of section foundation. As yet we have had no reply in the affirmative to our query. We take it, therefore, this plan has not been tried before. With reference to the question of movable bottom boards, we may say that you can do as you wish in the matter. There are many advocates that style of wintering bees, while there are just as many, probably a good many more, who prefer the bottom boards attached to the hives. As for ourselves, we have a decided preference for stationary bottom boards. Sufficient ventilation can be obtained through the entrance, and by using a small bent wire any dead bees which may have dropped to the bottom of the hive can be removed occasionally during the winter season.

have become a trifle soiled in handling, and some of the tins are somewhat rusty. We have probably 200 of such smokers. They are just as good as if they were clean and bright, for working purposes, but they do not look quite so well. We will consequently sell them at a reduction. Until they are disposed of we will accept 50 cents each for the No. 3 smokers and 75 cents for the No. 2, if wanted by mail add 24c. and 36c. respectively to these prices. In ordering these smokers please mention that they are from the job lot.

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, May 30, 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 fit 3½x4½ and 4½x4½, per lb.	60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep....	48c

SECTIONS.—We have a large lot of V groove sections put up in 500 boxes in the following sizes, viz., 3½x4½x1½ 3½x4½x1½, double slotted, which we will sell at \$2 per package, and will take as pay either honey or cash. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

1-LB. GLASS JARS. SCREW TOP.



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

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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

PUBLISHERS.

BEETON, ONTARIO, MAY 30, 1888.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

JOB LOT OF SMOKERS.

We have a lot of number two and three smokers in both fancy and plain finish, which

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

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

ADVANCE IN NAILS.

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

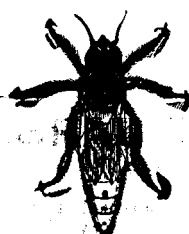
PRICES OF WIRE NAILS.

Length of Nails.	No. in Pound	Size Wire	Price of 1 Pound	Price of 10 lbs.
¾ inch	7200	21	22	2 00
¾ inch	5000	20	17	1 60
¾ inch	3880	19	17	1 60
1 inch	2069	18	12	1 05
1¼ 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., Ltd.



Italian Queens!

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

WILLIAM E. GOULD,
Fremont, Newyago Co.
Michigan.
5-9 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 1000. Hives new, everything guaranteed. Bees shipped in June. Safe arrival guaranteed. Bees will do by all as I would be done by. Address

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

BEES 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. Ry 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. Address

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.

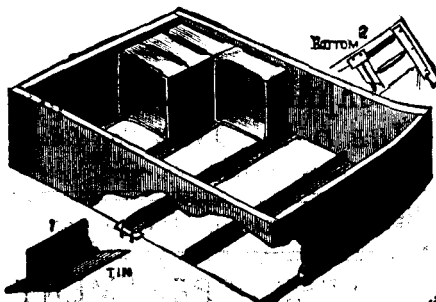
BOX 72, TILBURY CENTRE, ONT.

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 L super or any other bee-keepers' supplies send to
J. & E. M. MYERS,
Illustrated catalogues free. Box 94, STRATFORD.

USEFUL GOODS.

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

5 CENT ARTICLES.

Postage.		Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
3	Awls, brad, three assorted without handles.....	\$ 75	\$1 00
1	Blotting paper, 10 sheets note size.....	40	88
3	Bag for school books.....	45	1 05
2	Brush, round, for paint, paste or varnish.....	40	95
1	Chisel handle.....	45	1 10
8	Crayons, colored drawing.....	45	1 00
1	Eraser combined ink and pencil	45	
1	Letter openers, nickle plated, very handy.....	40	
1	Memo books, 32 pages, stiff cover.....	40	90
1	Note paper, 1 quire, extra quality, ruled or plain.....	40	80
2	Pad 100 sheets scribbling paper	45	
1	Pass books 3 "Railroad" 16 p. paper cover..	45	1 00
1	Pass books, 2 Steamboat 32 p p.	45	1 00
1	Penholders 2, cherry, swell....	40	
1	Ruler, hardwood, flat, graduated to 1/2, bevelled.....	45	1 05
1	Ruler, for school children, three for 5c.....	40	90
2	Scribbling books, 200 pages....	45	
	Tacks, cut, 2 papers 1, 2 or 3 oz.	45	

8 CENT ARTICLES.

	Butter stamps 3 or 4 inches....	\$ 75	\$1 75
	File, 3 corner, 3 or 4 inches....	75	1 75
	Ink-well, glass, safety, cannot spill.....	65	
	Mucilage, good sized bottle....	70	
	Oil cans, zinc.....	65	
1	Pencil, automatic indelible....	75	1 75
6	1 doz. Lead Pencils, No. 852, very good.....	75	
1	Time books for week or month.	75	

10 CENT GOODS.

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

Postage.

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

13 CENT ARTICLES.

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

15 CENT ARTICLES.

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

18 CENT ARTICLES.

	Bit, best make, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2.....	1 65	4 00
	Glue, LePage's liquid, with brush	1 65	
	Oilers, automatic.....	1 60	

20 CENT ARTICLES.

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

25 CENT ARTICLES.

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

30 CENT ARTICLES.

3 Bills payable and receivable...	2 85	6 90
Bits, best make, 10/16, 3/4, 7/8.....	2 85	6 90
250 Envelopes, Ladies', square		
5 Foolscap, 2 quires, extra quality	2 80	
4 " legal, in pads of 100 sheets.....	2 75	6 00
Inkwell, square, glass, bevelled edges.....	2 75	

35 CENT ARTICLES.

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

40 CENT ARTICLES.

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

50 CENT ARTICLES.

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

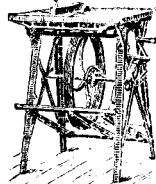
Postage.

Per 10 lots. Per 25 lots

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

SUNDRIES.

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



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

Copying press, "The Simplex," 1 e most rapid and the easiest handled. Folds like a book and weighs but 10 lbs. With lock, \$5, without....	\$4 50
Hammer, No. 47, steel head, adze eye a most substantial implement.....	60
Hand saw, 26 inch, finest quality....	55
Hatchet, steel, with hammer and nail puller.....	65
Lawn Mowers—The new Philadelphia pattern, as made by the Gowdy Mfg. Co., Guelph, at prices as follows:—	
10 inch cut.....	5 75
12 " ".....	6 25
14 " ".....	6 50
16 " ".....	7 25

We ship these direct from the factory at above figures.

Letter books, with index, bound in canvas, 500 pages.....	1 10
Letter books, with index, bound in canvass, 1000 pages.....	2 00
Plane, iron block.....	75
" wood smoothing.....	80
Post cards printed to order, 50 \$1, 100	1 40
Square, steel, grad. both sides, usual price, \$1.75.....	1 85
Soldering outfit, consisting of soldering iron, scraper, bar of powdered resin.....	75

D. A. JONES, Pres.

F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec.-Treas.

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

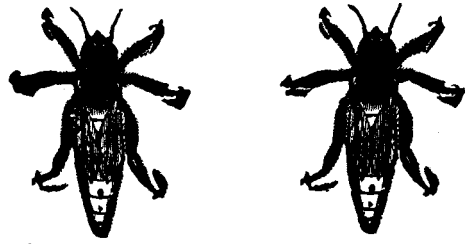
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Apiarian Supplies

OUR CIRCULAR SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Publishers Canadian Bee Journal.

Fine Book and Job Printers.

QUEENS.



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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BEEES.

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

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

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

The above prices are for up to four colonies ; five colonies up to nine, take off 3 per cent. ; ten colonies up to twenty-four, 5 per cent. ; twenty-five colonies and over, 10 per cent—*always cash*. Bees at these prices will always be sent out in the Combination Hive, and each colony will contain a good queen, some honey, and brood according to the season.

BEEES BY THE POUND.

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

NUCLEI.

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

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

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

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

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— ANNUAL OF THE APIARY.

Fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in four months. More than 50 pages and more than 40 illustrations were added to the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest information on Bee-Keeping. Price by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount made to dealers and clubs.

J. COOK, Author & Publisher,
ST. ANNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
LANSING, MICH.

BEESWAX WANTED

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

Comb Foundation for sale, to suit any size frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville 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— } FOR \$1.
250 NOTE HEADS }

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 85 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.

BEES 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

BEES 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.

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

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

SECTIONS FOR THE MILLION.

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

Our prices are as follows:—

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

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

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