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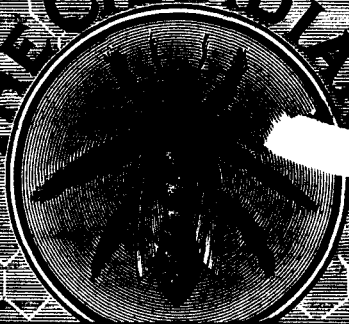
VOL. IV. NO. 22

1888

AUGUST 22

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  
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BEECHER ONT.

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

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- Or the whole five books, post paid, for..... .50

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- THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth, \$2.00.
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- 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.

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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.

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Beeton, Ont.

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Send us the names of three subscribers with \$3 in cash, and receive as a premium one C. B. I. Binder.

Send postal card for sample of leaflet, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten."

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Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt

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

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

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AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.40
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.40
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.50
"Rays of Light".....	1.25
"The Bee-Hive".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.40

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.

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## FRUIT PRESERVED WITHOUT HEAT I

TIME, LABOR AND MONEY

SAVED BY USING THE

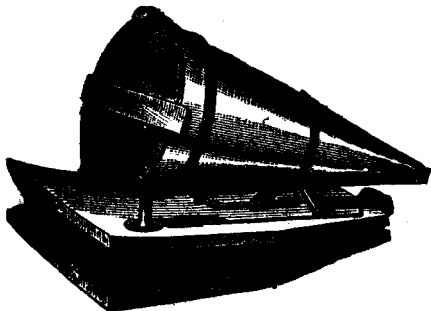
## Perfect Fruit Preservative.

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

**BOOTHE BROS.,**  
 Props., TORONTO.  
 BEETON.

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

## CLARK'S COLD BLAST SMOKERS.



We are making these, with late improvements, and can forward them by mail or with other goods by return post. The prices are as follows:

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

**THE D. A. JONES CO. Ltd.,** Beeton, Ont

## 'Practical Hints to Bee Keepers'

Sent free. Address

**American Apiculturist,**  
 Wenham, Mass, U.S.

## SEND US \$2.50

And we will send you a good serviceable man or boy

## Nickle Keyless Watch,

And **FOREST AND FARM** for one year.

The livliest and Best Weekly Paper published in the Dominion. Send your address for sample copy and full particulars. Special terms to bona fide canvassers.

**FOREST AND FARM,**  
 CHAS. STARK, Publisher, 50 Church St., Toronto.

## "FEEDING BACK."

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

THE BEE-KEEPERS'

## REVIEW.

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

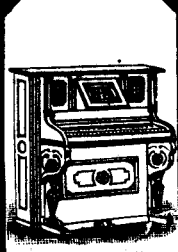

Price of the **REVIEW** is 50 cents a year. Sample free. Back numbers can be furnished.

### THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY.

A neat little book of 45 pages, price 25 cents. The **REVIEW** and this book for 65 cents. Stamps taken either U.S. or Canadian. Address

**W. Z. HUTCHINSON,**  
 613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

# "BELL"

PIANOS ARE THE ORGANS  
 LEADING INSTRUMENTS

FOR PURITY OF TONE  
 & DURABILITY

CATALOGUES FREE

W. BELL & CO GUELPH, ONT

# 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.

Note Heads, good quality.....	500	1000
" linen.....	\$1 15	\$1 90
Letter Heads, Superfine.....	1 25	2 00
" Linen.....	1 75	2 50
Envelope, business size, No. 7,	2 00	3 25
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 especially intended for those who have bees or other goods for exchange for something else, and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, etc for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

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

**\$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, GRAND LAYERS.**—Untested Italians \$1; a few mismatched, in 2nd season, clipped, 50c.; Virgins 50c. Foul brood never in this locality. R. KNECHTEL, Brussels, Ont.

## SECTIONS! SECTIONS!

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

### COMB FOUNDATION!

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

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

## SACRIFICE SALE!

Business compels me to remove to Toronto. I have 36 colonies of Bees (17 in regular Jones hives, the balance in Jones hives, but 18 inches deep). I will take \$3 per colony cash for the lot. They are principally Italians, and are in good shape. For further particulars apply

JOHN McKIMMIE,  
Niagara, Ont.

## A RARE CHANCE!

The Authorized Capital by Government Charter of the D. A. Jones Co is \$40,000, the subscribed and fully paid-up Capital is \$19,000. We yet require

## TWO PRACTICAL MEN

To assist in the management of our large supply business, who could invest \$2,000 to \$3,000, each of which will be fully secured, and good salaries will be paid. We want those who would remain permanently with the company. Good chance for suitable men. Arrangements can be made to take farm lands in lieu of cash. Principals only dealt with.

D. A. JONES,  
BEETON, ONT.

ELLISON'S

## FINE ITALIAN

FOR REMAINDER OF SEASON OF 1888.

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

QUEENS

Invariably by return mail, and safe arrival guaranteed.  
W. J. ELLISON,  
Stairburg, Sumter Co., S.C.

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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.
- F. KRUEHNER, Coburg, Iowa.
- M. J. DICKSON, Hiawatha, Kans.
- ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.
- J. W. FORTY, Charlottesville, Va.
- J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- Dr. G. L. TINKER, New Philadelphia, O.
- D. A. FULLER, Cherry Valley, Ills.
- JOS. NYSEWANDER, Des Moines, Iowa.
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
- PAUL L. VIALON, Bayou Goula, La.
- B. J. MILLER & CO., Nappanee, Ind.
- J. MATTOON and W. J. STRATTON, Atwater, Goodell and Woodworth Mfg. Co., Rock Falls, Ills.
- J. A. ROBERTS, Edgar, Neb.
- OLIVER FORSTER, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
- GEORGE E. HILTON, Fremont, Mich.
- J. M. CLARK & CO., 1409 15th St., Denver, Col.
- E. L. GOULD & CO., Brantford, Ont.

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

CHAS. DADANT & SON,  
HAMILTON, Hancock Co., Ill.

## BEE-KEEPERS!

SAVE money by printing your name and address on your labels, cards, etc., yourself. Your name on Rubber Stamp, 15c. Name and address, 25c. Any number of lines at 15c for first, and 10c for each extra line. If ink and pads are wanted with stamp, add 15c to these prices. Club amounting to \$1.25 sent for \$1. If you send sample of any name printed, to give us an idea of the size and shape you want we can suit you.

Gem Rubber Stamp Co.,  
MALAKOFF, ONT.



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

VOL. IV. No. 22

BEETON, ONT., AUG. 22, 1888.

WHOLE No. 178

## EDITORIAL

**I**N this issue of the JOURNAL will be found an unsurpassed premium list which we offer to subscribers and others, who will take an interest in seeing our list advance. It will be observed that we have not included in our list a lot of articles which will be of no use to the canvasser when received, but that every one of them is useful and staple. Hives, sections, extractors, and in fact almost anything in the way of supplies may now be obtained, for nothing, by a little exertion on the part of the canvasser. We have brought the list out at this present moment, so that the fullest opportunity of securing names with little trouble are had. A good smart canvasser can, by visiting a few local fairs, make up the number needed to capture some of the premiums without any waste of time.

The coming State Fair at Elmira, N. Y., Sep. 17 to 22, promises to be among the largest and best ever held in the State. Entries are pouring in as never before, and the officers are busy night and day.

The great Central Fair, Hamilton, will be held from Sept. 24th to 28th. The prize list is just out, and is as full as usual. One may be obtained on application to the secretary, Mr. J. Davis.

Mr. J. W. Whealey, of Kintore, spent a day or two in our apiaries last week; while Mr. J. G. Pilsworth, of Toronto, has been "brushing up" for a week or more.

Last year the Agricultural and Art Association held its annual exhibition at Ottawa. This year Kingston will be the point. The date 10th to 15th.

The Central Canada Exhibition Association is the name by which the Ottawa district will be represented in future in the way of annual fair, Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, being the centre. This association was incorporated during the present year, the fair being from Sept. 24th to 29th. Their prize list is very full and creditable. In the apiarian department Mr. Wm. Alford, Ottawa, will make a good display, and will be our representative at that fair.

The Ontario department of Agriculture has issued a "List of Secretaries of the Agricultural, Horticultural and other Societies of Ontario organized under the Agricultural and Arts Act," which will be found of considerable service as a circular of reference.

A correspondent writing to us says: "Until I saw on p. 331, vol. 4, of the C.B.J. 'transgressing the rule which we made requiring writers, etc.' I did not know that you had made any such rule,

and I must say that if it is so, the sooner you rescind it the better, both for yourselves and your subscribers. At this time I will only state one or two reasons why I think you are wrong. It is contrary to the rule generally adopted in periodicals. Some of the most interesting reading I remember, in "Blackwood" for instance was under a *nom-de-plume*. We should have lost much valuable and instructive matter had 'Novice' and 'Amateur Expert' been excluded from our bee-literature." Without referring to the comments on the page indicated by our correspondent, we will say that our intention is only to insist on the names, etc., being given where the writers are personal in their remarks. The fact that "Amateur Expert" and "A Hallamshire Bee-keeper" have had the free use of our columns would indicate this. We do not care who the writer is, so long as we can secure good thoughts well expressed, and so long as personal references are eliminated. We have had many communications, on personal matters, which we have been requested to publish over some *nom-de-plume*, but we have studiously avoided these, and we shall continue our rule in this respect.

\* \*

Mount Forest Bee-keepers met on the 23rd to arrange how their grant of \$35 from the Ontario Association should be given as prizes at their home Fall Exhibition. The references made in the local press wherever the grants are being used, will do much to awake public interest regarding the honey producing profession, whilst the prizes will promote a healthy rivalry amongst the apiarists themselves. The exhibition of honey at fairs will popularise the nectar, for no better way of reaching so many of the masses in so short a time can be devised. Even the chronic croakers who shouted for the appropriation to be used in "opening up a market" must admit that their wishes have been acceded to in the best possible manner.

\* \*

The National Bee-keepers Union has just added another to its list of victories. Our readers will remember the reference made to the Arkadelphia case, where Mr. Z. A. Clark was imprisoned for

keeping bees within the city limits in defiance of the "city ordinance" to the contrary. In the circuit court the case came up for hearing on the 4th inst., and the Judge decided that the city ordinance was *illegal and void*, and that the keeping of bees was not a nuisance. The city has appealed the matter to the Supreme Court, but the victory thus far is with the bee-keepers.

\* \*

MR. MCFADDEN.

In a recent issue of the Salvation Army organ, the *War Cry*, appears something which may refer to our friend of buried bees fame. Information is wanted of the whereabouts of "Daniel McFadden, last heard of near Sault Ste. Marie."

Daniel will not see the *War Cry*, for anyone reading his bee-budgets would know at once he does not belong to the drum-beating religionists. His Alliston friends will therefore kindly send him this paper.

---

#### OUR OWN APIARY.

##### QUEEN INTRODUCTION.—THE SIMMINS' METHOD.

On page 186 of the current volume our readers will find that under our review of "Cheshire Bees and Bee-keeping," we gave the Simmins' method of direct queen introduction. To refresh the memories of those who have mislaid this JOURNAL, and for the benefit of the many new subscribers added to our list since then, we give it once more:

"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."

Our comments were to the effect that we had never tried the plan in its entirety, and that we should do so. Well, our foreman has been testing the

method under a variety of circumstances and he reports a general success. Though the Simmins method covers cases only where the hive has been made queenless a short time before; our foreman tried the same plan on colonies queenless for days with equally good results. He is quite favorably impressed with the simplicity of the methods, and will practise it to a considerable extent in future.

"The Hallamshire Law" is now undergoing a thorough test and results will be given in an early issue of the JOURNAL. The *modus operandi* of this "Law" may be found on page 27, current volume.

#### HUNTING FOR PASTURAGE AND MOVING COLONIES TO IT.

As we had too many bees in our home apiary, there being little if any fall pasturage within range, we decided if possible to divide them up, and place as many colonies in various localities as there would be pasture for. A few miles south we discovered a ten-acre field of buckwheat just coming into bloom, with small patches in the neighborhood, so we decided to place 50 or 60 colonies there. The foreman placed a super on top of each colony, with wire cloth over super, but in some found to be too strong, this did not allow them sufficient ventilation; in these cases we used a second brood chamber. Of course this gave the bees plenty of room above the frames to cluster and get air, which is absolutely necessary when shipping in warm weather. We place between 25 and 30 of these colonies on a spring waggon, and, when the roads are good, trot away to our bee range, set them off on stands, remove the screens, open the entrance, fit them all up in good shape, to remain a short time. We do not draw the wire nails out of the frame unless we want to examine a colony particularly. We always put in each end of the frame a slim wire nail, which prevents the frames from crowding together. With this a sudden jar is less liable to break out the combs, as they can swing slightly at the bottom. We sometimes move them after dark, as our teamster prefers driving after night, and it is always cooler. Two lots were taken over in one evening and placed in position. Those who are timid about

handling them had better do so in the evening, as they are always quieter, and should any of the hives have the wire netting knocked off, or should a crack be left for the bees to get out, they would not trouble the horses; they just run around their hives. This locality is not good for fall pasture except buckwheat, because it is on very high, sandy ground. The bees have been on their new stand over a week, and we have examined them. They work each day on the buckwheat until noon, but seem to have accumulated little if any stores. Those on lower ground are feeding on Boneset, Snap-dragon, Golden-rod, Mint, etc., and increasing in stores rapidly. We have just moved another lot north into a flat section of country, where we found a large quantity of flowers, and we expect them to gain rapidly, if the weather is favorable. Those having large quantities of bees would do well to move them to localities where fall pasture is plentiful, and divide up their colonies, especially where it is within easy range.

Prior to moving the apiary examine the location and assure yourself that forage will be plentiful. Locate the hives on the south or east side of the range, to avoid the laden bees having to combat strong winds from the north or west. Bees object to battling with strong currents of air, and we have known them to almost cease visiting the fields rather than do so. Sheltered localities are very desirable for rapid storing. Who has not seen bees avoiding the wind by flying close to fences or hedges, or taking advantage of everything affording protection, even though not exactly in their course. In calm weather they will store twice as rapidly and we know a bee will not live half as long in rough weather as in calm. A few such days will very materially weaken the working force of a colony. So much so, in fact, that on examining a hive one would imagine they had swarmed unnoticed, few of the old workers remaining, and these with their wings so broken and frayed as to be useless against even a moderate wind.

#### DEAD BROOD.

We promised to say more about the bee disease or dead brood. We think we have it about conquered, but are not



sure; it is something that requires much time and patience before all the facts connected with it can be determined. We are watching it, doctering, experimenting in various ways. Since we first took [it up we have tried removing the queens from some, allowing them to remain queenless a certain length of time, changing or taking the old queens from the dead broody colony and testing them in others. Queens do not appear to carry the disease, as it does not make its appearance where queens have been introduced into other hives. Some colonies have been allowed to hatch queens for themselves and others allowed to raise queen cells of their own from some of the brood. The cells were found capped over, the larvæ in them dead; there appeared to be a much larger proportion dead in the queen cells than in the brood. This would seem to indicate that the food has something to do with it, as in foul brood. It may be a milder type of foul brood, so mild that it does not become contagious for years, and is carried from one hive to another through the honey. We wish some of our microscopists could devise some means by which foul brood could be detected in honey where it has been proved thousands of times and by thousands of experiments that the germs of the disease really exist. But so long as they are unable to discover foul brood germs in the honey there would be no use trying to discover these to ascertain if it is akin to foul brood. It may be that the germs of foul brood are so small that they cannot be discovered in honey. We should not be surprised if Mr. Cowan, Mr. Cheshire, or some other noted microscopists made ere long, what to us would be an important discovery. A friend said the other day, of foul brood or the germs of this dead brood, "Why not extract it?" Well, we can only say it could not be extracted clean enough, the little particles left would be diseased the same as the part removed.

#### Queen Rearing.

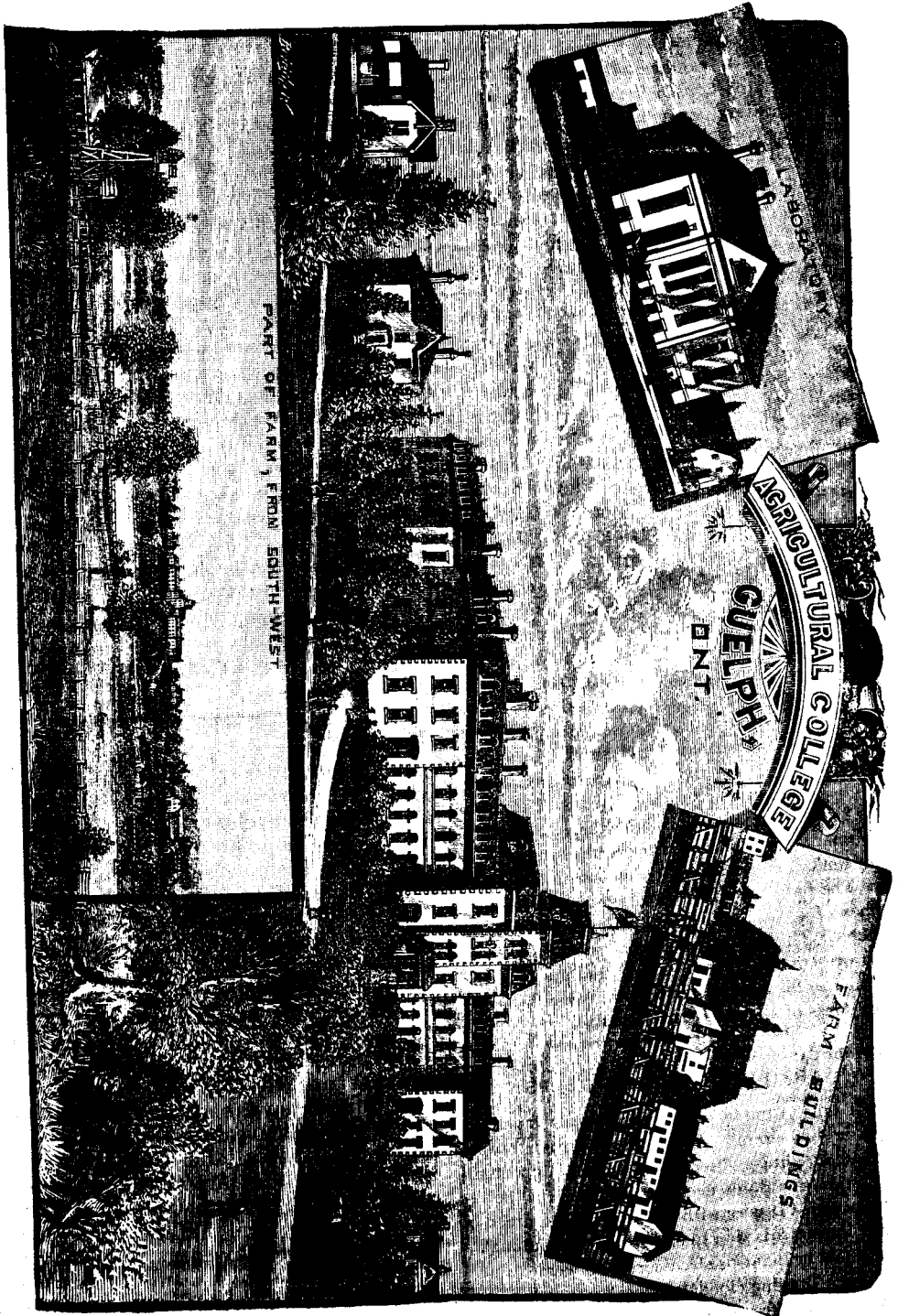
IN the last (August) number of the *Review*, the editor, W. Z. Hutchinson, gives the following editorial, with the heading "The Jones method of getting queen cells." He says:—"There is

probably no better time than in August and Sept, for re-queening an apiary, or introducing new blood by the purchase of a few queens. At this time of the year queens are plenty and cheap, the bee-keeper has time to attend to their introduction, while the leaving of a colony queenless a few days is less objectionable than it would be before the honey harvest. Considerable care is necessary, however, to rear good queens at this season of the year. Simply removing the queen from a colony seldom results in securing the best of queens at any time of the year; queens thus reared after the honey harvest is over and past are "pretty poor sticks." We have always raised the finest queens, at any time, by the Jones method.

Take all the brood and the queen from a colony, giving it a nice comb in which eggs from a choice queen are just hatching, cutting a few holes in the comb, then shake all the bees from half the combs of two or three colonies, in front of the hives where the cells are to be built. We thus get a great mass of bees with only a few larvæ to feed; the hive is jammed so full that some of the bees are crowded out at the entrance most of the time. Some of you may think this an expensive way of getting cells; but, try it once; and when you come to cutting them out you will consider it cheap. The bees build a large number of cells, the queens hatch about a day sooner and begin laying sooner; besides, they are large, strong and well developed. We would just as soon have queens reared in this manner, during the next two months, as any we ever had.

#### The Ontario Agricultural College.

THIS institution we regard as indispensable in an educational point of view to the farmers of Canada. It consists of a college proper, experimental grounds and farm, and is situated one mile out of Guelph, in the county of Wellington, Ont. The number of graduates, or associates as they are termed, is 164, of which 27 graduated this present year, 17 of them being farmers' sons. A much larger number, however, have not been able to return the second year, or the number of graduates would have been much greater. These are, however, actively engaged in farm work in all parts of the Dominion, turning to good account



the large store of valuable knowledge gained at the College.

The course covers two years, with a post-graduate course for any desiring it. October 1st is the usual time of entrance, and June 30th the time of release, although there is a summer term for the advantage of students not well up in practical farming. Every student is required to do a certain amount of practical work, for which he is paid. This enables him in part to pay his way, and prevents the decay of the old love for the practical work of the farm.

The course of study is divided into five departments: These are (1), *Agriculture, Live-Stock, Dairying*. Living specimens of the stock are brought into the class room when lectures are being delivered. (2.) *Natural Sciences*—those which bear directly on farming, as chemistry, geology, botany, etc., with the special and practical study of insects, grasses, smut, rust. (3) *Veterinary Science*. Horses are brought regularly into the class-room and examined for soundness, and pupils are practically taught how to administer medicines. (4) *English Literature and Political Economy*, where the practical branches receive chief attention. (5) *Mathematics and Book-keeping*. Here, as in all the other departments, practical subjects, as arithmetic, mensuration, farm book-keeping, etc., receive the larger share of attention. Where else, we ask, in all Canada, can young men of the farm receive an education approaching this in utility, and who can take a full course at this institution without receiving immense benefit? The charges are so very moderate that an industrious student not afraid to work can get through at an outlay of from \$40 to \$60 a year. The tuition is \$20 a year, payable in advance. It should be borne in mind that each county has the privilege of sending one student free of tuition fees.

The present staff of professors is composed of men of marked ability and unimpeachable character. The professorship of agriculture is vacant at present, and it to be hoped that the man best fitted to fill the position will be sought out, regardless of all other considerations.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### ARTIFICIAL QUEEN CELLS.

It falls to the lot of few to become inventors or discoverers. To the busy throng *tempus fugit*, astute observers often lack opportunities, and don't necessarily have the power to evolve. It goes without saying that much of our literature is simply a rehearsal of the thoughts of a few brilliant predecessors who were

'Trailing clouds of glory.'

And indeed, friend somebody may prover my

article a rehearsal. It must be amusing to JOURNAL readers to notice that when a man discovers a valuable point many others get the same idea soon, and yet many know that it would take some of these originals a century to invent a potato pop-gun. We don't deny it has been proven beyond a doubt—that inventions have been made simultaneously. A few weeks ago I was musing in this strain, beside an observation hive, and watching the bees releasing from a cage a virgin queen to kill her. The thought occurred to me: Why not make a queen-cell and insert it with a virgin? Since then I have made several; they are very successful if colonies are queenless long enough for an ordinary queen-cell. They are made with a flange at base. Run queen in head first; fasten flange to a strip of wood with a warm knife, and hang cell between adjoining frames. Before queen is in cell make a pin-hole through the side as an air passage. In some cases the queens bite off the usual saucer-shaped cap from the tip of cells. The cell cavity is of uniform bore, and in it the queen cannot turn. No smoke, chloroform, etc., necessary, not even the method of our good friend Doolittle, of "boxing" our pats and placing them for a time in the cooler. A couple of drops of honey on the outside of tips of cell may sweeten the tempers of the bees upon its first introduction. This, however, may not be needed.

R. KNECHTEL.

Walton, Ont., Aug. 16.

What you say in reference to the same ideas striking different people almost simultaneously is true, and it is a difficult matter to know when one has really discovered or evolved a thoroughly new idea. To our mind the projector who first places his invention before the public is entitled to all credit, certainly none is due the man who retains his information within himself. Every year novices bring out something "new" in bee-keeping, which, unknown to them, has long been in use, or perchance discarded after trial. Not many years ago a man "invented" a three-sided hive, or one that opened at the side or back. Such hives have been in use about as long as the moveable frame hive in Germany, Austria and many parts of Europe where they are used quite extensively. On the continent we were assured by the users that they were preferred to the later invention—the moveable frame. Later on many in America "invented" and used them, and they are used in this country by some

to-day. And while your invention is original with you, it occurs to us that the same thing has been previously described in *Gleanings* or the *A.B.J.* We know that similar plans have been tried in Canada and those who used the plan can explain why it is not practised. We have ourselves put a queen into a vacated royal cell and introduced her as though unhatched. Some of our students also tried this but it is not now used in our apiaries. We shall be glad of full particulars.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### A WAIL

FROM AN APIARIST WITH NO SURPLUS.

How doth the little busy bee  
Improve (?) each shining minute,  
In vainly flying from flower to flower  
To find "there's nothing in it."

In spring my hopes ran high,  
But now that summer's over,  
I find there's not a surplus pound  
From linden or alsike clover.

The bees worked late and early,  
But alas! such prospects drear,  
Make me feel like one distracted;  
Not one hive will shed a tier!

I depend on my bees for a living,  
And "no honey" opens the doors  
To the puzzling, vexing query,  
How to get *my* winter stores?

To feed my "queen" and "brood"  
To labor I'm no shirker.  
But what if the bees won't earn  
Enough to pay *one* worker?

In wintering bees aright,  
Good food's the pertinent factor;  
With sugar to buy, the money goes,  
And the colonies turn extractor!

I firmly believe this season  
Is the worst that I can name;  
In person I shall be compelled  
To winter on a "shallow" frame!

With barely seventy sections filled,  
There'll be no nectar shipped;  
After a hot dry time as we have had,  
'Tis the apiarist's "wings" are clipped!

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### THE SEASON.

**B**AD all round," say all the honey men. And so it is, if we look at the present and have regard only to increase of stock and honey gathered. Up and down and across the continent there has been a failure in these respects.

I notice, however, that most of your correspondents lay the blame wholly on the dry weather of the present year. This doubtless was a cause, but if justice is to be done the past year's drought should have part of the blame.

The fact is that the flower roots, especially those of clover, never rallied from the roasting process of July, August and September of 1887, and however favorable the weather may be in '89 for the secretion of honey the effects of the drought of the present season will seriously effect the supply. It is with clover seeds as with timothy—they could not strike root in a hard, [dry soil, and hence without rooting there is no development and no honey.

Yet I do not regard the "famine" as bereft of all good. It has already increased the price of honey; it will further increase it, and once up it will be sometime, even in the presence of a larger crop, before it will go down to the level of the past three or four years.

There are certain sections of the country which even in the unfavorable circumstances have yielded nectar abundantly. Such a section must be that occupied by the bee-keeper in Middlesex, who reported some time since an average of 60 pounds per colony, and in this country there is a comparatively large area, the Nottawasaga valley, where bees have done well. The soil is rich and moist, while there is much of it covered with forest trees, some of which are the linden and beneath their spreading and protecting branches are honey secreting wild flowers of various kinds. A week ago they were gathering abundantly from a white flower on a shrub and globular in form, also a pink flower on stem three and four feet high. Now ought not such sections to be made the most of by the apiarist? Why not remove bees from the highlands, whose soil is easily affected by absence of rain, and place them where there will be moisture even after the clouds have failed to drop for weeks? It is in this way the fruit growers act. They seek a favorable location both as to climate and soil and plant their trees. Were the apiarists to do this as generally there would be fewer reports such as you have been receiving last season and this.

J. R. BLACK.

Barrie, Aug. 18, 1888.

If we remember rightly, others have taken the same ground as our friend, Mr. Black, and have charged last season with at least one-half the failure of the present year's crop: Farmers generally blame last year's dryness for the short hay crop of this present season. At the present time we ask 15 cents per pound

at retail for extracted honey. To dealers we quote 12½ cents, and we have sold considerable at these figures. Keep up the price, and, as our correspondent remarks, it need not go down again if we only manage right, for years. It will be observed that we are following out the idea given by Mr. Black as regards moving our colonies to pasturage.

From the Bee-Keepers' Review.  
**Statistics--Poor Season--Encouragements.**

**W**E have been so outspoken in our criticism of *Gleanings*, that we consider it not only justice but a pleasure to speak in commendation of its work in securing statistics. If reports from only five correspondents in each state will furnish us with sufficient data, and it certainly has that appearance now, then a vast amount of labor and expense is saved that would be incurred were there a correspondent in each county. The last lot of reports, sent in the fore part of July, indicate that the present season is to be the poorest for honey that has been known for years. The shortage is wide-spread almost universal. Now, the knowledge that may be gained from these statistics will prevent the man who has a little crop from fooling it away; will enable him to market it understandingly. The plan of having statistics gathered in this manner was brought out at the last meeting of the N.A.B.K.S., and is probably the most valuable idea to which that convention gave birth. We congratulate Mr. Root upon the successful manner in which he has carried out the idea. By the way, Mr. Jones has been trying his hand at getting out statistics in Canada, and it appears that our brethren over the border are reaping harvests no richer than ours.

A few friends have written us letters of condolence, in which fears have been expressed that this poor season would have a disastrous effect on the *Review*. Fear not friends, the *Review* was not designed for the butter-fly class of bee-keepers—those who pick up bee-keeping one year and drop it the next, or with the first failure—but for those who are in the business to stay; who would no more think of dropping their bee-papers because of a failure in the honey crop than would a farmer of stopping his agricultural journals in a poor season. It is at such times that a man needs all available knowledge. Two poor seasons in succession leave heavy burdens upon the shoulders of individual bee-keepers; but, for their effect upon the pursuit, we are almost ready to welcome them. They

will clean up the markets, raise prices, teach bee-keepers that honey costs something, drive out dabblers and silence the gushers for at least several years. These things are encouraging to the regular honey producer, as, according to the law of chances, good seasons will soon be here; and the men who are in business when they come will be the so-called lucky ones. Many will doubtless become discouraged and offer their bees at ridiculously low prices, but, at the risk of being called a "gusher" ourselves, we must say that we never saw the time when we would sooner invest money in bees than between now and the opening of the next honey harvest. Don't lose your heads, brethren, simply because you got so little honey the last two years. To help tide over these poor seasons, some advise bee-keepers to mix some other occupation with that of bee-keeping. If the specialist does not do enough better to enable him to successfully pass through poor seasons, then there is no advantage in speciality; or else bee-keeping is an undesirable occupation.

From the Colorado Farmer.

**How to Cure the Foul Brood Without the Aid of Fire.**

**I** HAVE taken some trouble to investigate the extent of country over which this disease has spread, and I find that it includes the country bounded on the north by Clear Crick, Denver, and the Plattee River on the east, Bear crick on the south, and the mountains on the west. I have reports of several cases near Morrison. Indeed, cases may be found beyond the country described but I have not had the means to ascertain.

One of my worst cases, I transferred to a clean new hive, and buried the foul comb instead of the bees, and sprinkled the new made comb, bees and brood with salicylic acid, according to the formula, and now they are healthy and prosperous with sound brood. The treatment given them was of a surgical nature. We cut away with a big-bladed knife all of the worst diseased brood, leaving some which seemed all right, but had occasional cells of foul brood in it.

The good brood as we anticipated hatched out but the occasional cells of bad brood did not—and that was where we missed it; for these bad cells caused new brood adjacent to them to become diseased, and thus nothing was gained by not removing the slightly affected, as well as the wholly affected brood. I desire to say that my thirty colonies which in spring were sick nigh unto death, are doing well now, gathering honey in abundance, and have plenty of sound brood.

I will close this matter by describing my present method for treating foul brood. I disinfect my old hives and frames thus: I place them in a warm midday sunlight, long enough to soften the coating of wax on them; then I remove it thoroughly with a knife; when cleaned thus, I place upon the ground a small whisp of straw or hay, not to exceed two ounces, upon which I place a small pinch of sulphur, upheld by a cotton rag. I ignite this with a match. When in a full blaze I invert the hive over it. When I fumigate the frames I support them in a barrel or box by a moveable slat. When properly treated thus, they are as good as new. I remove all the brood from a diseased hive and transfer to a new or disinfected hive. But as I transfer each frame, I sprinkle it, bees and all, with a solution of salicylic acid, one ounce dissolved in three pints of hot water and applied with a whisk broom. I disinfect old hives, after scraping them clean, by igniting a small handful of straw or hay upon which is placed a half teaspoonful of sulphur; then I invert the hive over it. I fumigate the frames in a special box in like manner.

The colonies which I have treated thus, are doing well, gathering an abundance of honey, and the brood seems sound and good.

V. DEVINNEY.

Denver, Colo.

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 435 of this issue.

From the Bee-Keepers' Record.

#### WHITE WAX.

WE were no little surprised to find the able editor of the *British Bee Journal*, on page 307, make the sweeping statement: "*Pure white beeswax is an unknown substance: beeswax is not white, nor can it, without a foreign admixture, be made that color*" and quote "the highest authority on the *Materia Medica*" to that effect, or rather that he had never met with it. Were the discussion of this matter simply an affair of opinion or of science we should not care to take up our pages with it. But it is introduced by way of guarding bee-keepers against the use of white foundation in supers and more than hints that all such is adulterated. We have therefore a practical matter of high importance before us. We have made and used foundation practically white for many years, and do not hesitate to recommend it as infinitely the best for supers. The general use of yellow super foundation has done more than anything else to bring modern comb honey into disrepute, and to our certain knowledge to create

a decided prejudice against it in many quarters. We by no means question the opinion expressed by the *B. B. J.* in regard to the particular sample referred to, that it was mainly composed of Japan wax, and smelt of composite candles. We have no means of doing so. But we seriously question the statement that follows to the effect that "a large quantity of spurious foundation is being sold"—a statement evidently deduced from the erroneous view held as to the color of beeswax.

Referring to the same, Mr. Otto Hehner, analyst, says on page 315, "*Pure white beeswax is not an unknown substance.*" He then goes on to show how it may be obtained, viz.: by bleaching and the action of certain chemicals. To which statement we distinctly adhere; but we go further. We unhesitatingly assert that *white is the natural color of beeswax* and by no means an evidence either of adulteration or of bleaching, which is also objectionable.

Mr. G. J. Buller, of Welwyn, taking up the same ground on page 325, expresses our mind so well that we quote his words. He says, after reading that wax in its natural state is not white but yellow, "Now, after reading this, I was sorely puzzled to know whether he or I was color-blind, for I felt sure in my own mind that the wax-scales one finds dropped on the floor of a newly-hived swarm were always white, and on several occasions when bought swarms have arrived at my home after having been in a straw-skep some hours, there have been pieces of comb built in the skep that have been pure white. I have also worked bees in sections without any guide-comb or starters, and the comb in these before any honey has been stored has always been pure white; and I trust to be able to send you a little cake of naturally pure white wax soon. On one occasion a swarm settled on a tree while I was away from home, and remained there forty-eight hours, during which time they built three pieces of comb four inches long, all of which were pure white.

After reading this letter I turned to several books to see what other writers had to say on the matter, and I find that Huber, in his "*Natural History of the Honey Bee*," says that "Wax is originally white, but the cells soon become yellow; they grow brown, in time and the combs of very old hives have a blackish hue." Cook, in his "*Manual of the Apiary*," says, "Wax is a secretion formed in pellets, the shape of an irregular pentagon underneath the abdomen. The pellets are light-colored, very thin and fragile." Cheshire, in his work on "*Bees and Bee-keeping*," says, "Pure wax is perfectly white, the propolis added as a varnish is the usual, though by no means invariable, source of

its yellow color, which may depend upon some peculiarity in the nectar the bee is gathering at the time of building."

And this is in keeping with the observation of every practical bee-keeper who has thought out the subject, especially of those who have kept swarms in straw skeps, or in districts where there are no trees. We have handled many tons of wax during the past year and know just where we can get pure white bees wax when we want it, and that not from any refiner but direct from the bee-keeper; wax that still retains the strong odor of the honey from which it has been separated. One lot weighing over 4 cwts was perfectly uniform in color and other qualities, and we shall send Messrs. Cowan, Hehner and Hooker a sample of the same. We may say, however, that this is not as perfectly white as other lots we have had, but when made into super foundation and left to be a week or two old it is practically pure white. We included Mr. J. Hooker in the trio because he has entered the lists (*B. B. J.* p. 314) to express his agreement with the editor in declaring natural beeswax to be yellow, and with Mr. Hehner in asserting that it "may be bleached white without any addition or adulteration." And we regret to find him of such an opinion; for Mr. Hooker is so frequently called on to judge at honey shows that an error on this point must mean frequent injustice towards both wax exhibitors and foundation makers.

The true source of color in bees-wax is, as Mr. Cheshire says, the propolis used in varnishing the combs and their surroundings, and the more of this the bee-keeper scrapes together from top-bars, etc., the darker will his wax be. Granted a district where there is no propolis and the yellow color will be found to disappear. Such districts we know of, both in our own Highlands and in foreign countries famous for honey and wax production. And we think we remember how the late Mr. Pettigrew used to get most beautiful white wax even from bees fed on brown sugar in confinement.

Still the question remains: "Is white wax necessarily in any way objectionable to the bees?" That depends on circumstances. If the wax is in its natural state, neither bleached nor overheated, it is unobjectionable. Its want of the softening element of propolis makes it somewhat less tenacious, and more brittle. Its melting point from the same cause is slightly higher. Still it is all that we desire in comb honey, and in fact it is the pure and the yellow the adulterated wax. So far as we remember, Mr. Hehner did not make any allowance whatever for propolis in his analysis of beeswax when preparing his well known lecture to the B.B.K.A. We have not the lecture to refer to, but if this be so we regard it as quite a serious error on his part and we think we privately pointed out this to him at the time.

On the general question raised as to the existence of much spurious comb foundation we would rather not enter. All we want is to help to establish the rather rudely shaken confidence of bee-keepers in what we believe to be the very best article for use in supers—viz., white foundation.

W. R.

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 435 of this issue.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

THRISTLE HONEY COMING IN.

P. R. SHAVER, M.D.—This is a bad year for honey in this section. There is, however, a little thistle coming in now, but the clover and bass-wood were both a perfect failure. Hoping you are as usual having success.

Stratford, Ont., August 11, 1888.

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 435 of this issue.

A. AMEY.—In renewing you wished a statement of our season's work. It began favorably but the dry weather put a stop to everything. We put in nine colonies last fall and all came out in good shape this spring; had ten good swarms in June and have taken about 135 lbs. of honey so far. I did feel discouraged but I see in the *BEE JOURNAL* that some have not done so well as I have. I hope we will do better next year.

Ernestown, Ont., Aug 15.

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 435 of this issue.

WET WEATHER AND NO HONEY.

R. McLEAN.—I see you have had very dry weather and a failure in your honey crop; while with us, our clover crop is past, and very little stored on account of the wet; raining mostly every day. Good prospects for a fall crop.

Hopewell, N. S., August 10, 1888.

Our brethren in the Eastern Provinces seem to have been handicapped the same as ourselves in their honey crop, only from a diametrically opposite cause. Oh, for a happy medium! We'll be sure to get it next year.

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 435 of this issue.

BEES IMPRISON A RATTLER.

Cabbage Williams and several others cut a bee-tree near Trouville, Ga. The hollow, which was tolerably large, was found to be filled with honey and comb for a distance of fifteen feet. After securing the honey, one of the boys cut into the tree above the portion used by the bees, and found a rattlesnake three feet long. As there was no hole in the tree except the one which contained the honey, the supposition is that the snake crawled up the hollow before the bees began to hive; and the honeycomb had blocked his exit.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Read the grand array of premiums offered on page 435 of this issue.

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Send 5c. for samples of our handsome lithographed honey labels. In printed labels we have over one hundred designs.

Do any of our readers know of any person in their neighborhood who would likely be able to devote a little time to canvassing in the interests of the BEE JOURNAL? If so, we should be glad to have their names and addresses, that we may correspond with them.

We should be glad to have all who were to send us honey in exchange for supplies furnished during the past season, do so at once. We have a market for all that is furnished us.

A number of our subscribers are still in arrears and we should be glad if they would as soon as possible renew their subscriptions. Times are very hard, we know, but the single dollar to you will not be so very much felt, whilst the non-receipt of this same dollar to us, from perhaps 1000 subscribers means a large item. We notify everybody a week before their subscription expires so that the excuse of forgetfulness will not be valid.

## PREMIUM LIST.

The following premiums are now offered to readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. We have made special arrangements for the purchase of these articles, and are in a position to make the offer we do. One dollar must be sent with every name that is sent in, though they do not need to be sent all at one time, nor from one post office. The subscribers may be either new or old. If working for any of these premiums, the person so doing must advise us of the fact when they send in the first names. All articles which have to be sent by freight or express, will be sent, charges to be paid by recipient:

<b>TWO NAMES WITH \$2—</b>	
One copy Heddon's Success in bee culture	50
" Hutchinson's Review, one year	50
<b>THREE NAMES WITH \$3—</b>	
One copy Miller's, Year among the Bees.	75
" Automatic Fountain Pen.....	75
<b>FOUR NAMES WITH \$4—</b>	
One copy Cook's Manual.....	\$ 1 25
" " A.B.C.—Root.....	1 00
" " W'kly Globe to 31st Dec. 1889.	1 00
" " " Mail " " " "	1 00
" " " Empire " " " "	1 00
" " " Western Advertiser ....	1 00
" " " Witness, Montreal.....	1 00
" " " Gleanings, one year.....	1 00
" " " American Bee Journal, one yr.	1 00
One year's subscription to any \$1 weekly or monthly published in either Canada or the United States.....	1 00
One Smoker, No. 2, plain.....	1 25
" Honey Knife, ebony handle.....	1 15
Two flat Canadian Feeders, made up..	1 00
One Mitchell Frame Nailer.....	1 25

<b>SIX NAMES WITH \$6—</b>	
One Force Pump with Sprayer.....	2 00
" pair Rubber Gloves, post paid.....	2 00
" Comb Carrying Bucket.....	1 50

<b>EIGHT NAMES WITH \$8—</b>	
One set Anatomical Charts, with key....	2 50
" Queen Nursery (20 cages).....	2 50
" Uncapping Arrangement.....	2 25

<b>TEN NAMES WITH \$10—</b>	
One No. 1 Wax Extractor.....	4 00
" Heddon H. (made up) complete, ptd.	3 25

<b>TWELVE NAMES WITH \$12—</b>	
1000 Sections—one piece—any size....	4 50
One Copying Press, Simplex.....	4 50
Individual right, Heddon Hive.....	5 00
One Ripening Can.....	4 50
" Bee Tent—netting cover.....	4 00

<b>FIFTEEN NAMES WITH \$15—</b>	
Seven Combination Hives, fitted up for extracted honey, with second story..	6 30
One Extractor—any size frame—old style gearing.....	7 00
One Lawn Mower, best make, 12 in.....	6 50

<b>EIGHTEEN NAMES WITH \$18—</b>	
One Farmers' Union or Family Scale, ½ oz. to 240 lbs.....	8 00
One Extractor—best made—to take any size frame.....	8 00

<b>TWENTY NAMES WITH \$20—</b>	
10 Combination Hives, for comb honey.	9 00
10 S. W. Jones Hives and Frames.....	8 30

<b>TWENTY-FIVE NAMES \$25—</b>	
One Union or Family Scale, 240 lbs. with tin scoop.....	10 45

<b>THIRTY NAMES WITH \$30—</b>	
3000 Sections—one piece—any size.....	13 00

<b>THIRTY-FIVE NAMES WITH \$35—</b>	
Two Colonies Bees with good queens....	16 00

<b>FORTY NAMES WITH \$40—</b>	
5000 Sections—one piece—any size.....	20 00
One Portable Platform (19 x 14) Scale, 500 lbs. with wheels.....	18 00

<b>FIFTY NAMES WITH \$50—</b>	
Three Colonies Bees, good queens.....	24 00

<b>SIXTY NAMES WITH \$60—</b>	
One Farmers' Platform Scale, with wheels 1,200 lbs., steel bearings.....	26 00

<b>SEVENTY-FIVE NAMES WITH \$75—</b>	
50 Combination Hives, for comb honey..	31 50

<b>ONE HUNDRED NAMES WITH \$100—</b>	
50 Langstroth Hives.....	37 50

<b>ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NAMES WITH \$150—</b>	
One Combined Barnes' Foot Power Machine.....	60 00

<b>TWO HUNDRED NAMES WITH \$200—</b>	
10 Colonies Bees in Combination Hives, with good laying queens.....	80 00

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



PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton Aug. 22, 1888,

We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c  
 over 50 lbs. " " .....48c  
 Section " in sheets per pound.....55c  
 Section Foundation cut to fit 3x4½ and 4x4½, per lb.60c  
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep...48c

BEES BY THE POUND!

We have quite a large lot of Bees which we will dispose of by the pound, at very low rates, as follows:

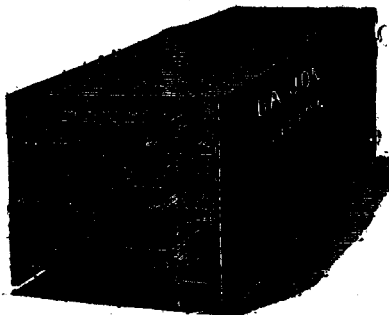
6 lb Bees and 6 good mated Queens, \$10.00  
 10 " " " " " " " " 15.00

This forms a good opportunity to build up weak colonies or to repopulate spare combs.

Orders booked and filled in rotation.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD  
 t.f. BEETON.

FEEDERS.



FOR PRICES SEE OUR CATALOGUE,  
 WHICH WILL BE SENT FREE  
 TO ANY ADDRESS.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD.  
 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 allowance of 20 cents being made for each barrel and packing (they cost us 35 cents).

No. of Barrels.	No. of Doz.	Prices.
1	8½	\$ 6 25
1	8½	6 45
4	9½	6 75
5	9½	6 95
4	9½	7 15
3	10	7 35
3	10½	7 55
2	10½	7 75
1	11½	8 45

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

ADVANCE IN NAILS.

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

PRICES OF WIRE NAILS.

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

PRICES OF BOX OR HIVE NAILS.

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.

# 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.....	5	\$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 Letter openers, nickle plated, very handy.....	40	
1 Memo books, 32 pages, stiff cover.....	40	90
1 Note paper, 1 quire, extra quality, ruled or plain.....	40	80
2 Pad 100 sheets scribbling paper	45	
1 Pass books 3 "Railroad" 16 p. paper cover.....	45	1 00
1 Pass books, 2 Steamboat 32 p.p.	45	1 00
1 Penholders 2, cherry, swell....	40	
1 Ruler, hardwood, flat, graduated to $\frac{1}{8}$ , bevelled.....	45	1 05
1 Ruler, for school children, three for 5c.....	40	90
2 Scribbling books, 200 pages....	40	90
Tacks, cut, 2 papers 1, 2 or 3 oz.	45	

## 8 CENT ARTICLES.

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

## 10 CENT GOODS.

2 Bill files, harpshape.....	\$ 90	2 10
2 Book of 50 blank receipts with stub.....	85	2 00
2 Book of 50 blank notes.....	65	2 00
2 Brush, flat, for paint, paste or varnish.....	80	1 90
2 Butter spades 9c. each.....	80	1 90
2 Boxwood pocket 1 foot rule....	90	2 10
Chisel, firmer $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.....	95	2 25
4 School bag, medium size.....	90	2 10
Tacks, cut, $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 packages, 4 oz.....	90	

## 13 CENT ARTICLES.

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

## 15 CENT ARTICLES.

Chisel, firmer, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.....	1 45	
12 Dextrine, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkgs. for pasting	1 30	
Glue, 1 lb. ordinary.....	1 45	
Hammer, iron, adze eye.....	1 45	
3 Lead pencils, 1 doz., good quality, Faber's 971.....	1 40	3 35
5 Note paper, 5 quires, 3 lbs., extra value.....	1 40	3 35
Paint brush, No. 5.....	1 40	
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
19 Papeterie, 24 sheets fine note paper and 24 square envelopes in neat box.....	1 40	3 35

## 18 CENT ARTICLES.

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

**20 CENT ARTICLES.**

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

**25 CENT ARTICLES.**

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

**30 CENT ARTICLES.**

8 Bills payable and receivable....	2 85	6 90
Bits, best make, 10/16, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{3}{4}$ .....	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.**

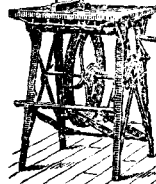
Binders, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL	4 80	
Blank books.....		
Day book, 200 p. p. good paper, well bound.....	4 25	
Cash " " " " " "	4 25	

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..... *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," the most rapid and the easiest handled. Folds like a book and weighs but 10 lbs. With lock, \$5, without.... *\$4 50*

Hammer, No. 47, steel head, adze eye a most substantial implement..... *60 55*

Hand saw, 26 inch, finest quality.... *65*  
Hatchet, steel, with hammer and nail puller.....

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 80*  
" wood smoothing.....

Post cards printed to order, 50 \$1, 100 Square, steel, grad. both sides, usual price, \$1.75..... *1 40 1 35*

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., BEEFON, MONT.

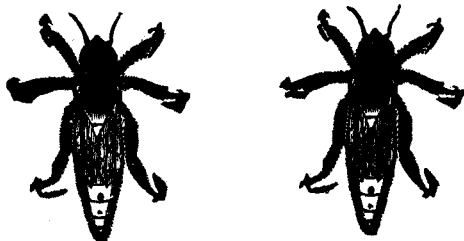
## Manufacturers of and Dealers in Apiarian Supplies

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—

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

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

Price by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount made to dealers and to Clubs.

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

250 ENVELOPES

AND—

250 NOTE HEADS

FOR \$1.

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

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL OFFICE,  
BEEETON 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

## 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, Nuclet or full colonies.

I. R. GOOD,  
NAPPANEE IND.

## COMB FOUNDATION I

At hard pan prices.

WILL. ELLIS,  
ST. DAVIDS, ONT.

## BEEES FOR SALE CHEAP.

30 COLONIES OF ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. In lots of 8 or more \$6.00 each. Now is the time to send in orders for spring delivery. Bees second to none.

Address  
LEWIS JONES,  
DEXTER P.O. ONT.

THE CANADIAN

## POULTRY REVIEW

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

**Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Fraternity.** Circulation always on the increase. Subscription only \$1.00 a year. Address,

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

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

## BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY CLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**, with a descriptive Price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundation, Section Honey Boxes, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly.

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

## BEEES AND HONEY.

TO ALL that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for our Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apianian Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON,  
Port Colborne, Ont

## BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



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

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

## SECTIONS FOR THE MILLION.

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

Our prices are as follows:—  
1000 ..... \$ 4 50  
3000 ..... 13 00  
5000 ..... 20 00  
10,000 ..... 37 50

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

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