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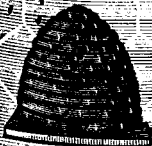
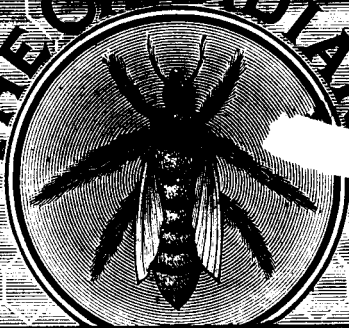
VOL. IV, NO. 14

1888

JUNE 27

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

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BEETON ONT.

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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."

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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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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.

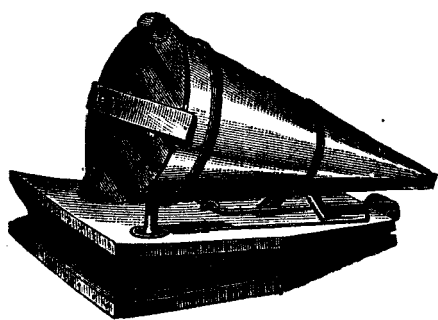
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**Headquarters in the West for Pure Italian BEES & QUEENS.**  
 Two-frame nucleus, untested queen, in May, \$2.50; June, \$2.25; after, \$2.00; 3-frame, in May, \$3.50; June \$3.00; after, \$2.50. With TESTED queen, add 50c. more.  
 Bees, per lb., 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.

**FRUIT PRESERVED WITHOUT HEAT!**  
 TIME, LABOR AND MONEY  
 SAVED BY USING THE  
**Perfect Fruit Preservative.**  
 Fermentation absolutely prevented. Simple, Reliable, Harmless. PRICE 25 CENTS per box. Sold by Grocers, or supplied by  
**BOOTHE BROS.,**  
 Props., TORONTO.  
 Or  
**The D. A. JONES CO. Ltd.,**  
 BEETON.

**CLARK'S COLD BLAST SMOKERS.**



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

Each .....	With goods.	By mail.
6 at one time, each .....	50c.	70c.
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**THE D. A. JONES CO. Ltd., Beeton, Ont..**

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At hard pan prices.  
**WILL. ELLIS,**  
 ST. DAVIDS, ONT.

**My 20th Annual Price List** of Italian, Cyprian and Holy Land Bees. Queens and Nuclei Colonies (a specialty); also Supplies—will be sent to all who send their names and addresses.  
**H. H. BROWN,**  
 LIGHT STREET, Columbia Co., Pa.



**ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS.** Two or three Frame Nuclei or Full Colonies at lowest price. Every Queen bred from Imported stock and guaranteed second to none. Address  
**E. HEAL,**  
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 ST. THOMAS, ONT.

# COLONIES

Of pure Italian Bees in L. Heddon hives \$  
 or shipping boxes..... **3 00**  
 Tested queens..... **1 25**  
 Untested " ....." **75**  
**C. WEEKS,**  
 CLIFTON, TENN.

**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.

# THE BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW.

For June is now out. The special topic is that of "Removing Queen near the Close of the Harvest." It is contributed to by such men as E. France, G. M. Doolittle, Prof. Cook, F. Boomhower, James Nip and Dr. Miller.  
 It also contains a long editorial in which the editor gives in detail, his experience in "feeding back" 13,000 lbs. of honey to secure the completion of unfinished sections. "Feeding Back" is to be the special topic of the July number, and contributions upon this subject will be gladly received. All such as are used will be paid for.  
 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.

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We make a specialty of Apiarian Printing, and have unequalled facilities for Illustrated

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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.

**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.

**200** LBS. of Foundation on hand. To close it out I offer Brood at 43c. per lb., Section at 53c. per lb.; 10 lbs. or over, one cent less than above prices. Also a few Root Simplicity hives and half-stories cheap. WILL ELLIS, St. Davids, Ont.

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

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

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

**CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER!**

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

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

**'Practical Hints to Bee Keepers'**

Sent free. Address

**American Apiculturist.**

Wenham, Mass., U.S.

**10 PER CENT OFF.**

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

M. H. HUNT,

NEAR DETROIT.

BELL BRANCH

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

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

**S. P. HODGSON & CO.**

Shelburne, P.O., Ont.

NEARLY 30 TONS OF

**DADANT'S FOUNDATION****SOLD IN 1887.****IT IS KEPT FOR SALE BY MESSRS.**

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C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.  
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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.  
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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.

**200 POUNDS OF BEES!**

At 80c. a pound. Italian queens, 80c. each. Circular free.

**S. C. PERRY,**

PORTLAND, IONIA Co. MICH.



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

VOL. IV. No. 14 · BEETON, ONT., JUNE 27, 1888. WHOLE No. 170

## EDITORIAL.

### OUR OWN APIARY.

#### EXTRACTING HONEY BEFORE PUTTING ON SECTIONS.

**M**ANY people are beginning to put on their sections without first removing the old honey that has been in the brood chamber all winter. We think it advisable where much honey is in the combs over winter to remove it before the honey season commences as it is sometimes carried up from the brood chamber to the sections. This poor honey when extracted may be kept until fall or fed to nuclei, as it answers very well for feeding at any time, but when it gets mixed with our bright clover or basswood honey in the sections it usually gives them a dark appearance and spoils the flavor. We cannot be too particular about securing our honey in the nicest possible shape. Some think removing the old honey from the brood chamber gives them less section honey. This may be true, but only in proportion to the quantity removed to the brood chamber. Now, what signifies the loss of two or three sections on an average in a colony and having the comb honey all in first-class condition or mixed with old honey; some of it may be of a doubtful character, especially if there has been any honey-dew the previous season. True, perhaps some colonies do not carry this old

honey up into the sections, but we have found this the exception not the rule.

Take sections where this has been carried up and mixed with other honey. By holding them up to the light you can pick out every cell from its dark appearance. By taking a small knife blade or stick and opening these cells carefully and tasting the contents of these and the brighter contents, the difference is very marked. No doubt, many have had their honey spotted or mixed with buckwheat or fall flowers, especially the sections left on late and only partly filled. With us this only passes for second-class comb honey, and in crating should be put by itself, marked No. 2 or 3 as the case may be, and sold at proportionately low rates.

#### A GRAND RAIN.

The prospects for a honey crop were not very dazzling last week. The grand rain which fell Saturday and Sunday has put a different complexion on things, and we now hope for something better in the way of a yield. The rains have come almost too late for a yield from clover, but some will likely get considerable in late localities.

#### BEE SWARMING ON SUNDAY.

**"T**HE time of swarming of bees is near at hand. As a church-goer wishing to be in my place every Sabbath, what shall I do, go to church and let the bees take care of themselves, put on drone traps or hire some one to stay in my absence and take care

of them who has no desire to go to church? Or would it be better to stay and hive the bees myself or else go out of the business?"

The above query came to us, and rather than wait its regular turn, we sent it out to a few correspondents, whose answers appear below:

I think you would do well to consult with the pastor of your church as to what course you should pursue. I will not advise but as you ask for my opinion, here it is: I do not think it any more harm to hive a swarm of bees that issues on Sunday than to secure a horse that breaks loose on the same day. To hire someone who has no desire to go to church would, I think, be about the worst thing you could do. We always aim to have everything arranged on Saturday evening to have as little to do with bees as possible on Sunday. Then if swarms are likely to issue on that day, as yet we have developed no better plan than to "take turns" with the rest of the family watching the apiary so that but one of us need stay from church on any Sabbath. The swarming season is of short duration anyway.

No doubt your sole object is to satisfy yourself as to what is best in the matter, but I have known people to ask just such questions who would strain at a bat and swallow a sawmill. Perhaps I haven't got that just right but it is the best I can do with the thermometer 90° in the shade.

J. F. DUNN.

I should certainly take care not to lose the bees. Swarming at most lasts only two or three weeks. Hence you will not lose very much. Why not clip the queen's wings, then some one stay at home, and if queen comes out catch and cage her, letting the swarm return. Then on Monday divide the swarm or let the queen out of the cage, and hive the swarm if it come out.

It is right to keep bees. It is not right to let our property go to waste. I say, hold on to the bees, and take care of the bees. With the proper thought and care this will disturb the Sunday quiet but very little.

A. J. COOK.

This query touches a very real difficulty which every child of God who can truly say, "Whereas I was blind, now I see," has to face and solve in some way. The devout soul can see "Jesus only" in doing the necessary work of the bee yard, but what are the careless to say of it, who only see what they desire to see when they look over the fence at your busy figure on some beautiful morning of the day of rest. I think where only a few hives are kept the drone traps

would solve the difficulty in a very satisfactory way. When a large apiary is kept an attendant in the bee yard is a necessity, as I generally have an assistant to do the other work, he is expected to remain in the yard during the swarming months till 3 o'clock p.m. If queens' wings are kept clipped (and I think the convenience and quiet of doing the swarming on Sabbath with clipped queens is with me one very great argument for adopting the practice) all the swarms likely to issue may be attended to with little disturbance. I cannot think that it would be necessary for any Christian to give up the keeping of bees on this account as long as drone traps, dividing of colonies, and especially the clipping of queens' wings, minimize so much the inconveniences attendant on the natural increase of these most wonderful specimens of the great Creator's handiwork. Shall the querist attend to the bees personally or employ some one who does not care to go to church? This question is to be settled mainly by the circumstances of the case, I have stated above what course I follow. I might under other conditions attend to them myself. Let us take in this matter the example of earnest prayer (see James 5, 17) and we may expect like results.

J. C. THOM, M. D.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### QUEEN INTRODUCTION.

**F**AR be it from me to provoke discussion or intentionally wound the feelings of any writer. In any articles I have written or discussions in which I have engaged, I have never intentionally written personally, and my only aim and object has been to discuss matters with an eye to obtaining facts or information. So far as "A Hallamshire Bee-keeper" is concerned, I will say to him here and now that I did not mean anything personal towards him or to injure his feelings in any way. True, I said "all methods may fail"; I still think so, and his claim to infallibility has not only yet to be proven, but it has already been disputed on his side of the "big pond." Again, I have never claimed the system mentioned as my own; I have admitted it to be a modification of the "Simmins method," but I think it is of some value, and advise it as being as good as any, and this without endeavoring to cry down any other plan. I have always found by the method I have mentioned that no queen cells at all were started; and I judge from that fact that the queen was not missed at all.

In this article I only desire to say to "A B. B." that I am sorry he took offence, and

assure him that none was intended. When he has been assailed as much as I have been, his skin will become so toughened that he will not deem every dissent from his views as a direct attack on him.

J. E. POND.

North Attleboro, June, 1888.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### SECTIONS GROOVED INSIDE.

**O**BSERVE in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL of this week reference made to cutting a groove in the sections for holding the foundation in its place. This is the first intimation I have had in print of fastening foundation in that way, although I have been putting in mine in that way this season. I cut a groove in each of the sections which I got from you last season before putting them together, and so far the foundation is held in them securely and well. I would have written you at the time, but I thought I would wait until I would see how it would work. Of course I have not appliances such as you have in the factory for cutting the groove. I made a chisel somewhat after the pattern of a carver's chisel, and used a guide to keep the chisel in its place so that it would not cut too deep as I ran it along the inside of the section. The proper way, of course, would be to run the whole section over the saw. I do not claim originally in the cutting of the sections. I saw or heard of it being done before I tried it. I find this is a poor year for bees thus far, but they are doing well since the late rains. I have not had any swarms yet, and it is late for me.

WM. DICKSON.

Milton, June 15th, 1888.

We are glad to hear from you in this matter. You evidently had not noticed the request which we made for reports some time since from all who had tried the plan of cutting grooves for the insertion of foundation. We hardly understand from your letter whether you cut the groove all the way round or not. It is this that is claimed as the invention, not the cutting of a groove in the portion of a section, which, set in a crate, would be uppermost. The latter plan has been in use in the United States for some time. We could not see any great advantage to be derived from simply making the cut in the top of the section. You mention having seen or heard of the plan before you tried it. Can you recollect where or from whom you saw or heard of it. In a letter received a day or two ago from

a prominent English bee-keeper, T. Bonner-Chambers, F.L.S., he says:—"How is it everybody is so slow in recognizing that the groove in all four inner faces is the very best method of fixing foundation." From the reports we have had we believe that this is one of the best things yet invented, and that there will be but very little trouble from sagging combs.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### My Impressions Regarding Foul Brood.

**I**T present I have in the yard 53 old stocks, and of these over one third have had brood in them, in some cases only 3 to 5 cells, and in no case over about one dozen apparent. The appearance is as follows:—The larvæ is just about ready to cap, or has been just capped when overtaken; sometimes it will be flattened out, of milky white, again of a greyish shade, and again in various degrees of brown, from mere ribs of that color becoming apparent in the back to a prominent dark brown all over. It nearly always retains its form, but is filled with a watery substance and skin easily broken when touched with a spear of orchard grass. A fortnight ago some of the dead brood had a black appearance and when the skin was pierced a thin inky substance would come out. In one or two hives I have come across a brown decomposed matter with a very pronounced smell—the smell was so at least in one hive where I had a chance to test it, in another hive the stringy brownness was conclusive enough so I closed it up and went on to another.

The spring has been an unusually trying one, being so cold and backward with little chance of gathering, and my impression is that this brood—for most part at least—is in this state for want of proper care on the part of the bees, not from chilling necessarily, as it is not to be found in any particular part of the comb but scattered in all parts.

In one hive, which has since been destroyed, there was a large quantity of young bees and scarcely any old ones, the quantity of dead larvæ was so great that I commenced to medicate after Cheshire's method of pouring into the combs, but this was starting robbing and I concluded to starve, but the cold in cellar evidently took the life out of the young bees, and in 36 hours they were down in the bottom of the box giving up, when I took them out and shook them into the hive with foundation. The queen with a number of bees succumbed and I gave another queen, which turned up missing after about 14



days, and though I gave them medicated honey of which they partook but sparingly from behind division board, this is one of the hives in which I found the nasty brown matter.

Another hive had a lot of brood similar in appearance to abode originally—dead and whitish—and I commenced to feed it above the frames with a jar and perforated cover, giving about  $1/750$  carbolic acid, as no honey was coming in, and yesterday I examined it and found only one dead brood and that a white one. That is 11 days after commencing to feed.

I have cured similar cases to this before by feeding in spring with medicated syrup or honey taking the symptoms to be the possible first symptoms of Foul Brood, as I still believe them to be, for the following reasons.

My first case of foul brood arose in a damp, raw spring from, I believe, chilled brood and spring dwindling, partly at least caused through my inexperienced allowing of a leakage of heat from above. Now I believe that when brood dies and is allowed to remain in the hive if the conditions of heat and moisture are right it will go down into a brown state of decomposition, such as the flesh of an animal would, and infectious disease is sure to come from contact, not only to brood but to old bees, and the disease is what we know as foul brood, and may vary in virulence according to the conditions of the source. Supposing this brood is cleaned out by the bees before it goes down into the brown and vile smelling state, no harm comes to the next larvæ occupying these cells, but failing this timely removal I do not believe that the larvæ can escape contamination and disease.

Now where I conjecture lots of the foul brood around commences is just in the spring when bees are weak and brood may be uncared for, and about July the caps sink, as the process of decomposition has got well forward, and reveal their contents, and this is how foul brood is supposed to show itself in July. It will show itself earlier if you know how to look for it and what it is like in an earlier stage, and a stage at which it can be dealt with successfully and with comparative convenience.

Supposing I had not fed the hive to which I refer above as having only now one dead larva, in what state would it have been? I fancy it would have been pretty bad now and the larvæ have been in various stages of white and brown. Possibly a rush of honey would come and the bees would make a clean sweep of it all to get room and so intervene before the foul brood stage arrived, but failing a honey flow foul brood would almost surely follow, and this is the reason we have the saying, "plenty honey, no foul

brood; no honey, plenty foul brood." I am not dealing with foul brood arising from contagion, but can believe that there the process will be quicker and more decisive.

What then is the moral. *A stitch in time saves nine.* When you find your bees in spring have this kind of brood feed continuously from above the frames, with carbolised feed for a fortnight, then you have a good clean valuable hive. But it may be said that feed without drugging would have the same effect. Perhaps it would, but for my part I like to make sure and I know that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Of these affected hives of mine I expect some will get better now that a honey flow has come, because the bees will feel like having a regular cleaning out of all available cells and will do it in time. There will be some others too far advanced now on the road to disease and I will have to cure or destroy them ultimately.

I don't think foul brood was imported from anywhere, but you can have a genuine case manufactured on the spot anywhere you like, and its virulence may depend somewhat on atmospheric conditions.

That I should have so many hives in the condition described above is owing to the fact that I have just had my first experience of cellar wintering, and in a strange and not very satisfactory cellar, where I lost heavily, the fact that it was too cold to feed successfully at the entrance this spring and I could not conveniently or safely do much else as I am situated, and possibly also to some extent to the fact that by a purchase last year in Port Elgin I unfortunately had foul brood introduced into my yard, but this I felt pretty confident I had stamped out last fall, as I made no compromise wherever it made the slightest appearance. ENA.

June 20, 1888.

This seems to be the general opinion with the practical bee-keeper, though scientists, we believe, claim that it must be started from spores or fungi; also that it cannot be started spontaneously, that it is imported and spread by various agencies. We were once fully convinced that it *could* be started spontaneously, and to prove our theory, we took a number of combs of sealed brood, and also brood in all stages, placing it in a hive. We might say here that the greater portion of it was drone brood. After it commenced to decay, the stench was very much like that from genuine foul brood. Over this hive was placed a wire screen, and as a second storey we put a clean colony. Kept it there

for weeks, frequently putting in more drone brood so as to keep up the various stages of decaying brood. The stench from the diseased combs was noticeable all over the yard. We had warm weather, suitable, we thought, in warmth and moisture, to start the disease if it could be started in this way. Several times we found larvæ dead in the cells, but it failed to make pure foul brood; the odor was sufficient to kill the brood, and it has a very discouraging effect on the colony above it. They seemed to work with less vigor, and the colony did not prosper as it would have under ordinary conditions. This experiment did not prove a success, but we were not convinced that it was a conclusive one.

From the description you give us no doubt you have the genuine foul brood in the case of the cells containing the brown rosy matter. Last season we experimented with phenol, as did also Mr. A. I. Root, and neither had the success which would enable us to recommend it as a permanent cure. It did relieve, and to a certain extent cure, the colonies afflicted, but we could not depend upon it as lasting.

From the Bee-Keepers' Review.

#### Taking Away the Queen During the Honey Harvest.

WE are glad that you are going to give us a paper especially adapted to the above topic, as we wish to get the opinion of others upon the subject. We are well aware that there is a great difference of opinion among our best bee-keepers as to the results of removing the queen, or caging her in the hive, which amounts to about the same thing, for the purpose of securing more honey, or to keep the bees from swarming. When a man has all the bees he wants, and had rather have the energies of the bees directed to the storing of surplus honey than to the raising of more colonies of bees, the question arises: Can he make the bees more profitable by keeping them from swarming, and have them do good work storing surplus honey where they are? To both questions we say yes. But how we should manage depends very much upon the duration and rapidity of the flow of honey. We want our bees as strong as possible at the commencement of the harvest. With us here our surplus is white clover and basswood, and is all taken inside of a month's time. There is no time during the harvest to

raise bees from the egg after the harvest commences in time for them to be of any use in gathering our crop. We keep all our queens clipped and make all new colonies by division. We raise but little comb honey, and, as a rule, don't have any natural swarms. For comb honey we use the L hive, eight frames. Use one pound sections, in cases of twenty-four, tier them up three tiers high, and when the bees are likely to swarm, which usually will be about the time they get well started to work in the boxes, cage the queen, or take her away from the hive, and look over the brood combs and destroy all the queen cells that are started. If the queen is taken out of the hive there will be no swarming for the next ten days, and as far as our experience goes the bees work just as well as they would if the queen were there. They are in a perfect natural condition, having material from which to raise a queen, and they go right at it to raise one. While they are at work raising a queen the honey flow is heavy. Bees love to gather honey, and they will do it if there is a chance. They will fill the brood combs with honey as fast as the brood hatches out, and that is what we want them to do. It does not cost them any more work than it would to feed brood if the queen were there, and we want those combs of honey to winter the colony. Now, in ten days after we took the queen away, we must open the hive and destroy all the queen cells again and give the colony a frame of young brood and eggs from which to raise another set of queen cells, which will take them another ten days. At the end of this time the brood is about all hatched out, except that in the comb we gave them to raise their second set of cells, and the colony has been getting stronger all the time, just as fast as it would if the queen had been in the hive, and we have more honey, by the amount that is in the brood combs, at least. With us the honey harvest will close about the end of the twenty days, and we must now prepare our bees for winter, as successful wintering commences in the summer. But first before explaining how we fix up our colony for winter we will go back to the old queen that we took away from our honey gatherers. We have tried caging her in the hive but we find that we can make a better use of her, by taking her out of the hive and giving her about a quart of bees and one brood comb out of her old hive, putting her into an empty hive with her quart of bees and giving them some additional empty combs if we have them. If we don't have the empty combs we give them frames of foundation. They will furnish us all the brood we want, besides making some honey. If the honey harvest were likely

to continue for another ten days, we could destroy the queen cells once more and give them another frame of brood from the old queen, but we must prepare for winter before our honey resources are gone. We winter our bees out of doors, in L hives, two stories high. When we are working for comb honey we use only the lower story of eight frames. Now after having got through the honey harvest, we take off all sections, take our combs which are now full of honey, out of the lower story to fill the second story of the hive. We next go to the hive where our old queen is and take her and all she has of comb, brood, honey and bees and put them into the lower story of the hive where she was taken from at the commencement of the harvest. If there is not comb enough to fill the lower story we fill it with some other comb, then set on the upper or second story containing the combs of honey that were in the lower story. We use a solid honey board over the bees. Now we have a set of combs full of honey, where it should be in the second story, our brood comb just below, where fall breeding can go on, and if the bees store only honey from the fall flowers they will have room to put it below. We will be pretty sure to have the top or second story full of honey when winter sets in, and some empty combs below the honey, from where the last brood has hatched, for the bees to cluster in. We let all our bees stand out all winter, and we find that a number one colony in the fall, with a large supply of good honey means a good strong colony in the spring. Have I proved the above by practice? Yes. In working our bees for extracted honey we have always noticed that the colonies that had no laying queens always gave us the largest amount of honey. One year we did not let our young colonies have a queen until the last time of extracting, that year our yield was the greatest of any year since we kept bees.

Last year was a remarkable year. Our bees were very strong in the spring and had a large amount of honey in their hives after getting through the winter and the bees worked that old honey all up into bees. There was no honey gathered until basswood blossomed, when all the combs in the hives were full of brood—no place to put honey only as the brood hatched out. We made a big mistake in not caging all our queens a week before the basswood opened. Had we caged the queens then the brood would have hatched out of the way of the honey flow and we would have secured \$500.00 worth of honey easy, and the bees would have had more honey to winter on than they did have, but we did not see the situation until it was too late.

E. FRANCE.

Platteville, Wis., May 21, 1889.

From the Lewiston Journal.

### THE HONEY HARVEST.

**T**HE honey season is just upon us, and upon the care taken in gathering the crop will depend the demand therefor, and the price it will command.

All food products now require to please the eye as well as the taste. Honey is honey no matter in what form or shape it is offered, but unless it is put up in attractive packages, a demand for it will hardly be found.

As yet honey is considered a luxury, and it will be many years perhaps before it will become a staple commodity, and as a consequence it behooves those who wish to find a ready sale, and to get and keep a good reputation in the business, to offer nothing but a good article, and in that shape that will call attention to it. How many of us are there who have seen goods of various kinds that appealed to the æsthetic sense of your nature, to the extent that they would almost sell themselves; while again the same goods in quality were so packed that they did not appear at all desirable.

As a rule the honey market must be made, and it will not be difficult to make it if care and taste are used in offering it.

The first thing to ascertain is, whether comb or liquid honey is the most desired; when pure one is as desirable as the other, and when it is found out that the dealer sells pure honey in liquid form, it will sell as readily as in the comb. Such a reputation can only be made in one way, and that is by extracting no honey that is not thoroughly ripened. The novice by following the rule of only extracting when the comb is nearly all sealed over will know his honey is ripe and as nice as it is possible to make it. If comb honey is in demand care should be taken to offer no packages save those that are filled full and completely sealed up. The cases, or "sections," as they are technically called, should be clean and bright, and if, perchance, economy causes one to use a section the second year, he can add to its beauty and consequent demand by covering it with some fancy colored papers. As a rule the market calls for small packages, and the  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  inch section, holding nearly a pound of honey, has been found the most saleable of any. In liquid honey pint and quart glass jars form a neat and saleable form in which to offer it.

Many purchasers of honey have the idea that the dark grades of honey are not as nice as the light. This is to some extent a mistake, still, the light grades appeal to the eye and will always bring the better price. The dealer in honey at wholesale cannot take too much care in grading his goods as to color. Twelve or

twenty one lb. sections form nice saleable cases, but each case should be graded in filling so that the color will not vary, and the sections should be completely filled so that the difference in weight will be so trifling as not to be noticed. A careful observance of the above hints will create a reputation, and keep it too, and the difference in price that will be made between illy assorted packages and those that are carefully and tastily put up, will pay a big per cent. over the extra time, labor and expense used in so doing. Honey will always sell, of this there can be no doubt; to sell at the best prices demands only the same care and attention demanded by other commodities, and who is there that will not use that care if a profit will result.

J. E. POND,

No Attleboro, Mass.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### Mount Forest Bee-Keepers.

**M**OUNT Forest Bee-keepers' convention called to order by Wm. Fraser. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Chairman gave in his report of season—successful so far. He said he had no reason to complain. He had put bees in cellar in fair shape last fall and took them out fair, but they had dwindled and swarmed out until his stock was reduced considerably; reason assigned for dwindling, too many old bees and too few young ones going into winter quarters, and then the unfavorable spring. Spring management—closed bees on as few frames as possible; covered frames with paper and quilt, then let them alone, and still they dwindled until the record stands thus last fall 50, this spring 49, now 31.

Albert Fyfe Harriston reported 107-102, dwindled badly, treats his bees in spring much the same as Mr. Fraser; believes a shortage of stores has caused a great deal of dwindling in spring. Question: Does paper answer better than cloth to keep in heat? Answer: (Mr. Duncan) I believe we should so completely close tops of hives as to prevent any upper draught; have used oil-cloths for quilts and consider them the best.

Peter Donaldson (Drew): I have only two colonies. Had a swarm on Sunday, the 10th June. Wintered in the Thomas hive. [Here the discussion changed a little, some members giving their preferences for hives, but opinions differ. Mr. Fyfe exhibited one of his own make, a two-storey frame hive about 8 by 15, end entrance, loose bottom board, flat or nearly so in the roof.]

Thomas Skales (town) had two colonies last fall packed in sawdust, clamp. Wintered well

in Jones S. W. hive. Is making a chaff hive for wintering.

J. H. Davison reported 29-17-14; have lost none from dwindling. Have sold some and united some queenless stocks. Bees now in good order. Use Jones S. W. Porous Palace and Combination hives. Wintered in cellar with chimney ventilation from bottom of cellar. Temperature, highest 40°, lowest 35°. Lost from starvation.

Godfrey (Mt. Forest): 8-6, in good order. Expect swarms any day the weather will allow.

Mr. Niven having arrived and taken the chair as president, says he does not approve of swarming stocks on full sheets of fdn. or combs as they are liable to crowd the queen out with honey. Have used starters. Wires his frames and puts in narrow strips of foundation. My bees build nice straight combs in this way.

Coutts (Egerton P.O.): 26-25-17. Wintered in clamps. Accounts for loss by lack of stores and young bees; taken out of clamps in middle of April had some dysentery in two colonies.

President Niven, 79-75-44. Put bees on summer stands on 26th and 27th April. On following Saturday had a number swarm out and light in a body on another hive. Put a number of top storeys on the cluster of bees and let them run in, then distributed as best I could. Believe I could have saved a number now dead if I had kept over some full cards of honey. Had some dysentery; attributes it too high temperature in first of season. Kept bees in cellar tiered up five tiers deep; cellar very dry, so much so the roots wither. The bottom tiers of hives were the first to be affected by dysentery. Some hives consumed 20 lbs. stores. Lowered the temperature and checked dysentery.

Mr. Fyfe had some trouble with dysentery. Temperature, 48 to 38. Thinks 45 or 46 will be best for bees, as they consume too much honey at a higher temperature.

The president suggested the propriety of affiliating ourselves with the O.B.K.A. and share the advantages to be gained by such affiliation. A few signified their willingness to join the O. B. K. A., but owing to the small attendance it was concluded by motion of Messrs. Davison and Fraser that Messrs. Fyfe, Niven and the mover be a committee to secure subscriptions for local and Provincial associations.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered through the secretary to the town council for use of hall.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. H. DAVISON, Secretary.

## 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.

### Strips of Foundation for Bottom of Section.

QUERY No. 195.—Have you ever tried the plan of putting a small strip of foundation at the bottom of sections say a quarter or half an inch wide letting full sheets of foundation for top of sections reach down within a quarter of an inch of bottom strip, if so, what has been your experience?

DR. DUNCAN—No, never tried.

G. M. DOOLITTLE—No. I fill the sections full of foundation, or use starters of natural comb.

DR. C. C. MILLER—I have used thousands so, generally with good results.

ALLEN PRINGLE—I have never tried it; I can get all the sections I want in a good season without any such botheration.

PROF. COOK—Only a little last year, too short an experience to express my opinion. Last year was a bad year for experiments.

H. D. CUTTING—I don't think I have tried this method myself, but am told by those that have used foundation in this way that it is a success.

J. F. DUNN—Yes, I have done that same thing when for some reason or other the foundation did not fill the section. I never placed them in that position from choice. It answers just about as well as a full sheet but is a great deal more work with no advantage. Why not use full sheets and be done with it; that is if you can get *first-class, thin* foundation. I like full sheets when the foundation is No. 1, otherwise I prefer a *very* small starter.

### Preventives From Propolization.

QUERY No. 196.—Is there any substance that can be put on wood or metal to prevent the bees from propolizing it, if so what?

J. F. DUNN.—Try mutton tallow.

DR. DUNCAN.—I don't know of any.

H. D. CUTTING.—Tallow will prevent in many cases.

DR. C. C. MILLER.—I have read that tallow would be effectual, but I never tried it.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.—Some use grease, but I rather prefer the propolis to the grease, so do not use anything.

PROF. COOK.—I know of none. Use Heddon slotted honey board and exact bee space, scant  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, and you will be pleased.

ALLEN PRINGLE.—Friend Jones will please answer this question here, as he stated some time ago in the C. B. J. what was effectual, but I do not now remember what it was.

### Brooding All or Part of Season.

QUERY No. 197.—Whether is it better to let bees brood all they can during the entire season, or curtail their brooding space when the honey harvest sets in?

PROF. COOK—I favor breeding all that is possible. We have three honey harvests, clover, linden and fall.

G. M. DOOLITTLE—Curtail it to a partial extent that being in accord with the spare time you have and the profitableness of your honey harvest.

DR. C. C. MILLER—Just what I would like to know. Unless you are well posted as to your honey resources better do no curtailing.

H. D. CUTTING—This is a mooted question. Some theories look well at the time but in the end don't pan out.

ALLEN PRINGLE—I prefer to curtail the brooding when the first heavy flow begins, and then let the queen swing again in time for the buckwheat flow.

O. G. RUSSELL—Let them breed all they can during the entire season. Just as much as you curtail their brooding space, just so much you weaken the future strength of the colony, and if one would make a success of bee-keeping he must keep his colonies as strong as possible all the year around.

J. F. DUNN—If I am having a first class honey flow I pay little attention to brooding space during that time. Some first-class bee-keepers say that it pays to contract the brood-chamber to the capacity of 5 L. frames during the honey flow. I have tried this plan but one season and expect to know whether it pays me this season. No opinion to offer yet.

DR. DUNCAN—It is better to let them brood all they can, especially in the brood chamber, as they work better when there is a continuous supply of young bees; if not, you will soon notice that the colony is getting fewer in bees every day, because there is a continual waste by old age and accident; the larger the brood chamber, if it is full of bees, the more surplus honey will be stored in a good honey season.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### GOOD PROSPECT FOR LINDEN.

WILL. ELLIS.—Weather very dry. Bees doing nothing on clover, basswood promising great. St. David's, June 20, 1888.

### HOW TO USE THE QUEEN NURSERY.

BEE-KEEPER.—Do you always put some bees in the nursery cages with the queen?

Yes, young bees, probably six or eight.

Will the bees die if put in alone?

Not for some days; there would be more probability than if young bees were put in to assist feeding.

### SEEDS OF THE LINDEN TREE.

Can you supply me with some seeds of linden if so at what cost?

Central Onslow, N.S.

At the present time we have no seeds of the linden, though in the proper season we should be glad to do so without any charge. If you will remind us in time we shall do so.

### SPREADING FOUL BROOD.

M. W. V.—A neighbor of mine had thirty colonies of bees the last winter. I examined them two years ago and they all had foul brood; he lost two colonies during the summer with foul brood. The stench of the combs was horrid. The other colonies also got it, in fact he took some of the combs from the foul broody colonies that contained honey and hung them up in an out building where he supposed they would be safe, but as soon as honey became scarce the bees got at them and removed the diseased honey to the different colonies in the yard, thus giving it to the whole yard. He now believes that the bees were overheated and that was the cause of the foul brood. Now, Mr. Editor, will you kindly tell what you think about this matter?

Newmarket, June 2nd, 1888.

The over-heating had nothing to do with it. The disease is usually contracted by bees carrying infected honey to the various hives. The hanging of foul broody combs where bees could get at them is an unpardonable piece of carelessness. Who knows but bees from the woods or from other apiaries in the locality may have got some, and thus spread the disease. You should make every effort to have the bees treated on the fasting plan for the cure of the disease, the hive scalded and the combs rendered into wax. The present is a good time to do it, as the bees would have plenty of time to get into condition, and produce a fair crop of honey if the

season is favorable. There should be a law against such negligence as leaving diseased combs where other bees can get at them. Many very cautious people for want of a proper knowledge of the danger neglect to take the necessary precautions. We trust your influence will be sufficient to have the disease dealt with at once.

### THE OLD AND FIVE YOUNG QUEENS WITH A FIRST SWARM.

JOHN YODER.—It is rather a gloomy outlook for honey this year. Clover with us is nearly all killed, and white clover, if any, will come in nearly with the linden and so shorten the time of harvest, but the best way in all farming operations is to keep our buckets right side up so when it rains porridge we will get some. The hives are getting pretty full of bees now, but no swarming, as there is now no honey to gather. My first swarm came off to day, and to my surprise after I caged the old queen I found five young queens also with the swarm. Did you ever see the like? Of course it often happens with after swarms, but with the first, and with the old queen, too, I never saw before. In clipping queens as with everything else we have a way of our own, and its hard to get out of any kind of a rut, so I suppose we ought always to learn to do things right while we are about it. Well, I always take hold of the queen by the wings and in doing so this spring one fainted away, apparently dead. I put her back in the hive, clipped her and caged her on a card, and in 20 minutes or so she was as lively as ever. There have been heavy losses in this section among the bees, even old bee-men have lost heavily, and among the new beginners, whew! but there are a lot of sick ducks, and old bee hives are very cheap. Well, that only proves the fact that every thing or kind of business must be learned either before commencing as a livelihood or by bitter experience after.

Springfield, P. O.

After you caged the queen you found five young queens. Are you sure, friend Yoder, it was the old queen that you saw with the five young ones, perhaps the old one was being superseded or had been superseded. We have frequently known first swarms to have a large number of queens in them but it was on account of the old queen being superseded. Often after a second swarm issues and they are hived if you do not cage the surplus queens as they are passing into the hive the frames may be lifted out and you will find little knots of bees here and there carrying the various queens. After a short time they stop carrying the surplus queens, allowing them all to be destroyed but one, but if the swarm is examined within an hour after being hived you can easily find all

the surplus queens without difficulty. Your closing remarks are very appropriate, many people rush into business without the slightest knowledge. We know of no business that can be carried on successfully without a fair knowledge of its working. No doubt if the majority had investigated one or two of our bee-books and bee journals and studied them thoroughly before commencing it would have saved them many times their cost.

#### STRAIGHTENING TRANSFERRED COMBS.

J. M. WILLIAMS, JR.—I transferred two swarms into your Combinations all right. There is this about the job that I do not like, I was only able to get 6 frames into the Combination on account of the combs being so thick. There were 7 frames in the Chaff hive, I would have had one over but after cutting out the drone brood and combs I just had what filled the 6 frames. I would rather have the seven with a more regular thickness. Now, how would this work—if I were to put a second story on the hive placing the queen excluding board between them, then taking, say half the frames of brood and putting them in the second story and in their place put frames of foundation for the bees to make brood comb, then as the brood comes out of the thick frames in the second story take them out altogether and bring up the balance of the thick combs of brood from the hive and put in the second story and in their place in the hive fill up with frames of foundation. I would then have fine and regular comb in the brood chamber and 7 frames as I think there ought to be. My idea for putting on the queen excluding board was to keep her from laying in the combs carried to second story. When all the brood taken to the second story is out I would take that story away and put on the supers when necessary. Now do you think my way of doing will be all right? I saw in the Root A B C to put on a second story full of foundation that the queen would go up and lay there, then the second story with the bees could be placed where you liked, but I thought the queen would keep on laying in the first hive and if you were to separate the stories you would lose part of the brood. Am I right in so thinking?

Hamilton!

The combs are usually a little thick and crooked when first transferred but those projections can be shaved off so long as the septum is in the centre between the frames allowing the cells to be the same length on either side. Slight bulges after the bees fasten the combs may be pressed to their proper place without difficulty. Your plan of getting the brood chamber filled with nice straight comb will work all right, but why destroy these combs that will either

do for brooding purposes or for extracting unless they are very uneven? With a little care they may be made almost as perfect as comb made from foundation. They will no doubt be well worth keeping for the second story to extract, in fact, we have been just as successful with combs in the brood chamber that were not perfectly straight and true as those that were both, the latter looks much the nicer of the two. You could allow them to fill the second story full of honey and seal it which would form a good reserve and one or two of these combs could be placed in the bottom of each colony in the fall and furnish sufficient stores for winter if their other combs had much in them. Two or three well-filled combs will almost keep a colony over winter especially if wintered in-doors. The queen frequently lays in the upper story and sometimes occupies it exclusively without a queen-excluding honey-board between. We think ourselves that queen-excluding honey-boards are so valuable that they are almost indispensable where second stories are used. By their use you entirely prevent the queen from laying either in sections or upper story.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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

D. A. JONES,  
Editor  
and President.

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

BEETON, ONTARIO, JUNE 27, 1888.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

#### ORDERING FROM SAMPLES.

Another frequent cause of trouble arises in the following way:—A bee keeper wants to see a certain style of hive and he writes to us asking us to fit him up a hive just as it should be ready for the bees, including sections in the supers, honey boards, separators etc., saying when he orders the sample that if it suits him he will send on the order for his season's supply. The sample hive arrives in due time is examined, meets with satisfaction and the order will be forwarded perhaps several weeks later for a quantity of hives

probably worded in this strain :—“ Please send us fifty combination hives and supers.” We book the order when received in this way for exactly what is asked, never thinking or recollecting that a sample hive had been sent. Then comes the trouble afterwards. We can generally explain that we are right in the position we have taken and filled the order. Had the order called for “fifty combination hives filled up as per the sample sent me on —” there would have been no trouble and we would have known just what our customer wanted. Especially is this the case when there are two or three kinds of supers which adapt themselves to one particular hive. At the present time in our combination hive we have a portable super and the ordinary nailed supers. We never send out the portable supers unless instructed, and when an order is received calling simply for hives and supers we forward the nailed ones, (either in the flat or made up as may be required). A little care in ordering will save much trouble and expense and a world of ill-feeling.

SENDING IN ORDERS.

Every little while we have some one writing to us for an estimate, and describing some particular thing which they wish us to make for them, perhaps, for instance, they want one ordinary single-walled hive with the old styled gable top cover. They describe all the particulars in their first letter. Probably we write them to the effect that we can fill their order for the hive without delay and we hear nothing more of it for two or three weeks when an order will come along something like the following :—“ Please send me fifty Jones S. W. hives with supers.” We write fifty to a hundred letters every day and it is morally impossible for us to remember the fact that there has perhaps been some previous correspondence with reference to the order which has just come in and which we quote above. Especially is this the case when the first letter is answered by one party in the office and the second goes to another, who in all probability knows nothing of the first. No reference is made to the former correspondence and in the natural course of events the order is shipped. As soon as it arrives at its destination we receive a letter from our customer to the effect that the goods are not as ordered and they are lying there subject to our order or have been shipped back to us. They forget that their mind has been charged with but one transaction while ours are charged with hundreds. Had any reference been made to their former letter when sending in the order for hives there would have been no danger of any mistake occurring. A few words, such as “See my letter of such a date for particulars as to the style of hives,” would have answered and all the trouble of correction, annoyance of waiting and hard feelings between the purchaser and supply dealer would be done away with. This applies not only to ourselves but to every supply dealer in the country, we have no doubt that they are all bothered similarly and it may be that this item will bear good fruit.

FOUNDATION.

We are now producing a much finer article of foundation than we have ever turned out before. The brood foundation runs seven to eight feet

to the pound and section from 11 to 12 feet. We have heretofore made a difference in the price between the Jones and Langstroth sizes of foundation. In future, however, the prices will be the same, although it costs a trifle more to make the latter, but we are now dipping it the exact width and do not have the waste we used to have. As will be seen by reference to our catalogue, we do not undertake to make up bees wax for customers unless received in quantities of 50 pounds or over, but we are always agreeable to taking the wax and allowing for it the full market prices. This saves much confusion and work both in the office and in the wax room and we think with more satisfaction to our customers as well as to ourselves. As a matter of fact it is impossible to give each customer who sends us in wax the identical thing which he sends us, in the shape of foundation. Oftentimes we have probably 25 pounds of wax sent to us with the request that so much of it is to be made up into brood and so much into section foundation ; perhaps one light cake will be set apart for the latter. If we were to make up each customer's wax separately, in most cases there would not be sufficient wax to cover more than the bottom of our dipping tank, if we were to try to make it up alone. The consequence is that the customer never gets the wax that he sends. We always endeavor to send foundation equally as good as the wax sent, and in the majority of instances it is a great deal better.

PRICES CURRENT

BEE SWAX

Beeton, June 27, 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

Table listing prices for Brood Foundation (cut to any size per pound... 50c over 50 lbs. ... 48c) and Section Foundation (cut to fit 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 and 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 per lb. 60c) with notes on frames.

BEE-KEEPERS !

I will send to any address a good substantial Bee Veil for 36c., post paid. I carry a good line of Apianian Supplies and solicit your patronage. Send for catalogue.

A. D. ELLINGWOOD, MILAN, COOS Co., N.H.

1-LB. GLASS JARS. SCREW TOP.



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



ance of 20 cents being made for each barrel and packing (they cost us 35 cents).

No. of Barrels.	No. of Doz.	Prices.
1	8½	\$ 6 25
1	8½	6 45
1	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.
½ inch	7200	21	22	2 00
¾ inch	5000	20	17	1 60
⅞ inch	3880	10	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, Newaygo Co.  
5-3 mos Michigan.

## 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 fdn. Hives new, everything first-class. To be shipped in June. Safe arrival guaranteed. I shall do by all as I would be done by. Address

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

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

H. COUSE.

Cheltenham, Ont., April 5th, 1888.

-THE-

## -POULTRY MONTHLY-

is the best journal of its kind

## INTERESTING & INSTRUCTING.

ITS PAGES ARE GRANDLY ILLUSTRATED

each month with cuts of the various birds and is also full of good reading matter and is

FREE FROM PERSONALITIES.

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

CHAS. BONNICK.

TORONTO.

## TESTED ITALIAN QUEENS.

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

For prices, write for what you want.

I. R. GOOD.

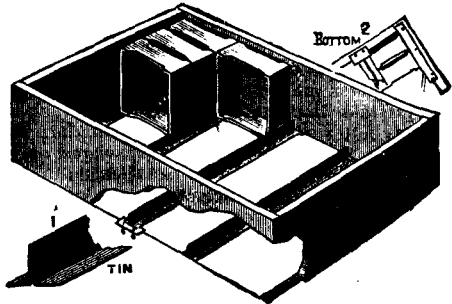
NAPPANEE IND.

## ELLISON'S EARLY ITALIAN QUEENS!

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

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

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



For this I super or any other bee-keepers' supplies send to  
J. & R. H. MYERS,  
Illustrated catalogue 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ , bevelled.....	45	1 05
1	Ruler, for school children, three for 5c.....		
2	Scribbling books, 200 pages....	40	90
	Tacks, cut, 2 papers 1, 2 or 3 oz.	45	
<b>8 CENT ARTICLES.</b>			
	Butter stamps 3 or 4 inches....	\$ 75	\$1 75
	File, 3 corner, 3 or 4 inches....	75	1 75
	Ink-well, glass, safety, cannot spill.....	65	
	Mucilage, good sized bottle....	70	
	Oil cans, zinc.....	65	
1	Pencil, automatic indelible....	75	1 75
6	1 doz. Lead Pencils, No. 852, very good.....		
1	Time books for week or month.	75	
<b>10 CENT GOODS.</b>			
	Bill fyles, harpshape.....	\$ 90	2 10
2	Book of 50 blank receipts with stub.....	85	2 00
2	Book of 50 blank notes.....	85	2 00
2	Brush, flat, for paint, paste or varnish.....	80	1 90
3	Butter spades 9c. each.....	80	1 90
2	Boxwood pocket 1 foot rule....	90	2 10
	Chisel, firmer $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	90	

Postage.		Per 10 lots.	Per 25 lots.
2	Clips for holding letters, etc....	90	2 00
	Due bills, 100 in book with stub	85	1 80
2	Envelopes, 3 packages, white, good, business.....	95	
2	Files, 3 cornered, 5 inch.....	90	2 10
3	Lead pencils, 1 doz. plain cedar 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, 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. pkge. for pasting		
	Glue, 1 lb. ordinary.....	1 30	
	Hammer, iron, adze eye.....	1 45	
3	Lead pencils, 1 doz., good quality, Faber's 971.....		
5	Note paper, 5 quires, 3 lbs., extra value.....	1 40	3 35
	Paint brush, No. 5.....		
6	Rubber bands in gross boxes. For queen nursery.....	1 30	
4	Rule, 2 foot, a splendid line....	1 40	3 40
	Screw driver, 5 inch, round bit, hardwood handle.....	1 40	
2	Statement heads in pads of 100	1 20	
	Tack hammers, magnetic.....	1 40	3 30
12	Papeterie, 24 sheets fine note paper and 24 square envelopes in neat box.....	1 40	3 35

## 18 CENT ARTICLES.

	Bit, best make, $\frac{3}{8}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{5}{8}$ .....	1 65	4 00
	Glue, LePage's liquid, with brush	1 65	
	Oilers, automatic.....	1 60	

**20 CENT ARTICLES.**

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

**25 CENT ARTICLES.**

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

**30 CENT ARTICLES.**

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

**35 CENT ARTICLES.**

Bit, best make, inch.....	3 40	8 20
Hammer, steel face, for light work.....	3 30	
Square, grad. to $\frac{1}{16}$ 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," the most rapid and the easiest handled. Folds like a book and weighs but 10 lbs. With lock, \$5, without.... **\$4 50**

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

Hand saw, 26 inch, finest quality.... **55**

Hatchet, steel, with hammer and nail puller..... **65**

Lawn Mowers—The new Philadelphia pattern, as made by the Gowdy Mfg. Co., Guelph, at prices as follows:—

10 inch cut.....	5 75
12 " ".....	6 25
14 " ".....	6 50
16 " ".....	7 25

We ship these direct from the factory at above figures.

Letter books, with index, bound in canvas, 500 pages..... **1 10**

Letter books, with index, bound in canvass, 1000 pages..... **2 00**

Plane, iron block..... **75**

" wood smoothing..... **80**

Post cards printed to order, 50 \$1, 100

Square, steel, grad. both sides, usual price, \$1.75..... **1 95**

Soldering outfit, consisting of soldering iron, scraper, bar of powdered resin..... **75**

D. A. JONES, Pres.

T. H. MACPHERSON, Sec.-Treas.

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

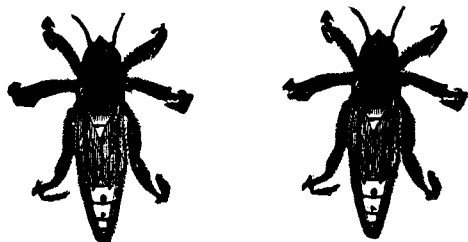
## Manufacturers of and Dealers in Apiarian Supplies

OUR CIRCULAR SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Publishers Canadian Bee Journal.

Fine Book and Job Printers.

### QUEENS.



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

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

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

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

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

#### EXPLANATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### BEEES.

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

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

MONTH.	Italian	Italian Crosses	Canadian 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 **branding** 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 Clubs.

J. COOK, Author & Publisher,  
ST. JAMES AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,  
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