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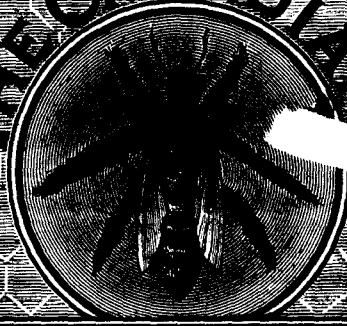
VOL. IV, NO. 20

1888

AUGUST 8

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY
THE D. A. JONES CO. LTD.
BEETON ONT.

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Cook's Manual, cloth.....	\$2 25	\$2 00
A B C in Bee Culture, cloth.....	2 25	2 00
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C. C. Mfller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping		
by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 15

Books for Bee-Keepers.

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

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

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.

BEE-KEEPERS' LIBRARY.

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

- "A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller Price, 75c.
- A. B. C. in BEE CULTURE by A. I Root. Price, cloth, \$1.25; paper, \$1.00.
- QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth, \$1.50.
- BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price in cloth, \$1.50
- PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY, by W Z Hutchinson. Paper, price, 25c.
- THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth, \$2.00.
- A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W.F. Clarke. Price 25c
- SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.
- BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25.
- FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.
- A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.

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

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd., Beeton.

Barnes' Foot Power Machinery!

See advertisement on another page. We have just arranged for the sale of these machines, and we can quote a price F.O.B. cars at Toronto (duty and freight paid thereto). On application we will forward catalogue and pricelist free.

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

We will always be glad to forward sample copies to those desiring such.

Send us the names of three subscribers with \$3 in cash and receive as a premium one C. B. J. Binder. Send postal card for sample of leaflet, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten."

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered, and all arrears paid.

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

American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

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

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

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

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

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

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

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

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One inch.....	\$4.0	\$6.00	\$10.00
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Eight inches.....	15-00	25 00	40 00

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

TO CONTRIBUTORS

Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited. Beginners will find our Query Department of much value.

All questions will be answered by thorough practical men. Questions solicited.

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

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

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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

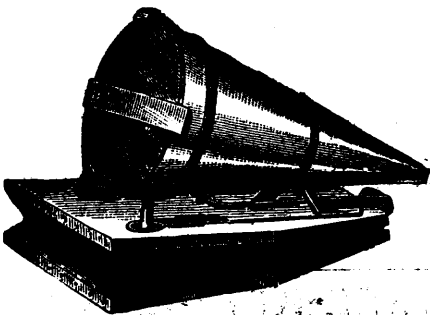
BOOTHE BROS.,

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:

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

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

'Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers'

Sent free. Address

American Apiculturist,
Wenham, Mass, U.S.



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

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

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.

-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.

"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,
618 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

BEE-KEEPERS' PRINTING.

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

Catalogue and Label Work.

Note these figures, which include printing.

	500	1000
Note Heads, good quality.....	\$1 15	\$1 90
" linen.....	1 25	2 00
Letter Heads, Superfine.....	1 75	2 50
" Linen.....	2 00	3 25
Envelope, business size, No. 7,		
white.....	1 15	2 00
" Extra quality.....	1 35	2 25
Business Cards.....	1 50	2 50
Shipping Tags, 40c., 45c. and 50c. per 100.		

Our new book of labels contains nearly 100 specimens of elegant honey labels. Write for prices for any printing required.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,
7 BEETON.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of **25 CENTS** each insertion--not to exceed five lines--and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else they will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is **specially** intended for those who have bees or other goods for exchange for something else, and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, etc. for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

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 Noteheds 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 mated, 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. Received first prize for

COMB FOUNDATION!

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

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

A RARE CHANCE!

The Authorised 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,**
Stateburg, Sumter Co., S.C.

NEARLY 30 TONS OF DADANT'S FOUNDATION

SOLD IN 1887.

IT IS KEPT FOR SALE BY MESSRS.

- T. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.
 - C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.
 - JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.
 - F. J. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.
 - CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.
 - CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.
 - E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
 - E. KRETCHMER, Ceburg, 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.
 - JOB. NYSEWANDEK, Des Moines, Iowa.
 - G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
 - PAUL L. VIALLO, Bayou Goula, La.
 - B. J. MILLER & CO., Nappanee, Ind.
 - J. MATTOON and W. J. STRATTON, Atwater, Goodell and Woodworth Mfg. Co., Rock Falls, Ills.
 - J. A. ROBERTS, Edgar, Neb.
 - OLIVER FORSTER, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
 - GEORGE E. HILTON, Fremont, Mich.
 - I. M. CLARK & CO., 1409 15th St., Denver, Col.
 - E. L. GOOLD & 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. 20

BEETON, ONT, AUG. 8, 1888.

WHOLE No. 176

EDITORIAL.

THE Executive Committee of the N. A. B. K. Society have decided to hold the annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, October 3rd to 5th inclusive. A programme is now in course of preparation, which we will give in a near issue.

* * *

After quoting from the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL our condensed report of the poor season in Canada, the editor of *Gleanings* says:—"We extend to the Canadians our sympathy and we hope they will return the compliment to us." And we do most heartily, friend Root, not, however, because you are in the "slough of despond" along with us, are we glad. We only wish you could have had a big crop to report.

* * *

A correspondent, writing from England, in commenting on our article regarding the new arrangements in the shape of sections and section foundation fastening implements, thinks that we did Mr. J. H. Howard an injustice in our description of his section foundation fastening arrangement, described on page 229 of the current volume of the C. B. J. Our correspondent says: "I cannot help thinking you did friend Howard a little bit of injustice when

you said he had combined Blow's groove with Abbott's split bar, as you knew from reading the B. B. J. that this was not strictly correct. The split bars are old, only Abbott has altered it a little, and it is no improvement, but the reverse." We wish to say that we had no idea of doing Mr. Howard any injustice in our description of his arrangement. We did not say that Messrs. Blow and Abbott had priority in the bringing out of their inventions, simply that we had nearly an exact combination of the inventions of these two gentlemen. Anyone who will read our description of the section brought out by Messrs. Abbott will see that we were in doubt as to whether it would work or not, our expression being, "it is possible that it will work very nicely." We had not, however, sufficient confidence in the improvement to think it worth a trial.

* * *

The same correspondent takes us to task for claiming the idea of a saw-cut on the inner four faces of the section in which to place the foundation, claiming that if we read the *British Bee Journal* we would have noticed in the number of that journal for April, 1887, a report of this groove. We have only to say that if we did notice it it had entirely slipped our memory, but of the fact that our foreman never saw it we are positive, and it was to our foreman we gave the credit. We did not take it ourselves.

Reduced Postage in the U. S.

THE farmers of the U. S. have cause to thank the U. S. Postal Improvement Association for the work it has done in the way of a reduction on horticultural postage. The former postage of one cent per ounce (16 cents per pound) has been reduced one-half. The following is the clause.

"That hereafter the postage of seeds, cuttings, roots, cions and plants, shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, subject in all other respects to the existing laws."

OUR OWN APIARY.

PRESENT PROSPECTS.

THE copious rains of the past few days will doubtless bring in a considerable flow of fall honey, and in places where Canada thistles abound there may yet be quite a flow.

In our own immediate neighborhood a very large number of thistles have been cut down, the result of a by-law of the village council ordering all such to be cut down before they went to seed, and to make sure of this they were nearly all cut before they came into flower. On the five hundred acres inside the limits of our village you can estimate the amount of honey which might have been taken had the thistles been left until they had bloomed, especially when we tell you that some three years ago almost every pound of honey we got was from thistles in this immediate neighborhood.

FEEDERS.

The season for feeding is close at hand, and we very much fear that a good deal of it will have to be done. As for ourselves we decided in the spring that before we extracted a pound of honey the bees should have sufficient stored to carry through the winter. We did this because of the erroneous ideas that got out because of the practice of feeding sugar, not because we think honey is any better as a winter store than syrup. Where sufficient stores have not been left in the hive, by all means use syrup rather than let the bees starve.

HEAVY RAINS.

On Friday night last we had a terribly heavy rain storm, accompanied by thun-

der and lightning. It was terrific and so strong that fences were washed out, grain was laid low, and a great deal of havoc done. Much grain was standing in the shock, and would have been in the barn by this time. The railway track was washed out in several places. While the rain may be of much good to bee-keepers, yet in our good luck we have no cause to feel thankful for the harm which farmers will sustain.

ANTS.

IN the last number of *Gleanings Prof.* Cook tells how to get rid of those pests in the apiary. There are two good ways of destroying them. One is to find their nest and make a hole in the centre of it with a crow-bar or other iron rod, then turn in half a gill of bisulphide carbon and immediately fill the hole and cover it with a little clay, which should be tramped down. The liquid vaporises and kills all the ants. Like gasoline it is very inflammable, so it must not be exposed, either the liquid or vapor, to the fire.

Another way is to mix a little London purple with thin syrup, and enclose it in a box with wire gauze so that the ants can reach it, but not the bees.

How to Tell What Hive a Swarm Issues From

IF THEY ARE FOUND CLUSTERED ON A TREE OR ELSEWHERE AND HAVE NOT BEEN OBSERVED ISSUING.

THE other day when walking through the yard we found a large swarm clustered on an apple tree, and as no one saw them issue and they apparently had been clustered for some time, we commenced looking about to ascertain what hive they belonged to. We felt very much like returning them to the parent colony, but not knowing which one it was, we then found the difficulty. We walked up one row and down another looking at each hive, and the bees seemed flying as fast at one entrance as at another. Directly we found a large double colony with the bees entering more rapidly than in any other, but apparently no bees or scarcely any leaving the hive. About ten bees

would return laden with honey and pollen to one that would go to the field from the hive. This convinced us that this hive must have swarmed, whether this cluster was the one that belonged to it or not, so putting a little flour in a tin dish, dipping a few bees into the flour, we took them to the centre of the yard and tossed them up in the air. After flying about for a short time some of them returned to this colony. Occasionally one would light on another hive, but the majority of them either returned to the swarm clustered on the tree or to this hive which had so many bees returning from the fields. Right here let us say, if our memory serves us rightly friend Doolittle or some other good brother has mentioned throwing the bees with flour on them up to tell from what hive they came. We have sometimes taken the queen from the swarm and allowed them to return themselves, as they will usually do after finding themselves queenless, but there is a risk to run in this matter, and that is this, if it is a second swarm that issues there is very frequently a number of queens, and though we should find several, it does not prove that we have found all and should one queen remain with the colony they would be liable after clustering a short time to leave for the woods and the colony would be lost. So it does not do to take any chances in this matter. Where there are one or two hundred colonies in a yard, even though they have got second storeys on them or plenty of room, it will pay to keep a large number while the honey flow continues, as there are sure to be more or less swarms issue almost every day. Very frequently from colonies that least expect, where queens are being superseded or the old queen has been killed and they have raised young queens, the first that hatches, if not allowed to destroy the others, is liable to issue with the swarm. We hope to have more encouraging reports in future after the fine rains and favorable weather which we are now having.

KEEPING COMB HONEY.

BELOW we give an article by Dr. C. C. Miller on the subject which forms the heading of this article. We haven't got much comb honey to keep this season but what it will keep

all right, but all the same we must remember that "all seasons are not as this season," and the article will be treasured for future use.

As a general rule, comb honey kept till it is a year old, or older, will not sell for as high a price as new honey. It is likely to be somewhat leaky, the combs cracked, and the honey candied. Yet I have seen some very fine specimens of old honey. I was in the habit of sending some honey each year to my mother; and one time when visiting her she said, "Charles, you needn't send me any honey next fall, for I have plenty to last over."

"But," said I, "you must use up what you have, and let me send you some new. Comb honey is not so good kept over from one year to another."

She assured me that it was just as good, and showed me some that certainly was very nice; and when asked what she had done to keep it so nice she said she had done nothing; that it had kept that way itself. I asked her to let me see where she kept it, and she led the way up into the garret. A bee-keeper near Rockford showed me some honey that was 18 months old. Close inspection showed a little cracking of the comb away from the wood of the section; but I think not such as would cause leaking. At any rate there was no sign of leaking, and no cracks across the face of the comb. (Did you ever notice that sections cracked by freezing are generally cracked diagonally?) Upon being cut into, this honey showed no sign of granulation, but was very clear and very thick. There was no appearance of any impairment of flavor. On the contrary, it was unusually fine, there being perhaps the same difference between that and ordinary comb honey that there is between ordinary extracted honey and that which is extra thick and well ripened. This honey had also been kept in the garret. Now, what was the secret? Was it in the character of the honey or in the way in which it was kept? I suspect that the whole secret lay in the fact that the honey had been kept directly under the roof in an intensely hot place, giving it a thorough evaporating or ripening. Both lots of honey had been subjected to a very low temperature, probably much below zero at times. It is, I think, the common opinion that freezing injures honey, and causes it to candy. Is the common opinion correct? Partly, I think. The effect of freezing upon different liquids is by no means the same. Perhaps I ought to say the effect of cold. If water freezes, when it again thaws it is again water. If ink, such as was common years ago, freezes, upon thawing it is no longer ink

but a permanent change has taken place in its character, and it is worthless. If an apple freezes, when it thaws it is not the same as before; but a frozen dried apple, upon thawing, is just as good as ever. Now, in the process of drying, there must be a certain point reached when it is dry enough so that it will not rot, and so that freezing will not injure it. Is it not possible that somewhat the same thing holds true with regard to honey? May it not be dried down to such a point that a zero temperature will produce no change in its structure? I think it is a fact that comb honey is slower to granulate than extracted. Why? Because it is sealed up? Possibly, but I suspect there is a difference, aside from the sealing. We all know that most sealed honey will granulate if kept cold enough, and we know that some extracted honey granulates more slowly than some sealed comb honey. Evidently the sealing does not make all the difference. You remember, Mr. Root told us about some very fine extracted honey which never granulated, although subjected to a very low temperature, but remained remarkably transparent at all times. Is it not possible that the only peculiarity about that honey was that it was thoroughly dried down evaporated—ripened, if you please?

Don't understand me as saying that I know about it, but I suspect that the principal secret of keeping either comb or extracted honey consists in drying it sufficiently, so that, if enough water be in the honey, upon reaching a sufficiently low temperature the water will separate from the honey, and crystallize, leaving the sugary parts to become solid; whereas if the water present be in sufficiently small quantity, no such change will take place. But to have the honey in right condition for keeping, I think it must be dried before any injurious action has taken place. I have kept extracted honey in a garret where, on a hot summer day, the heat was insufferable; and upon the advent of cold weather it granulated. Perhaps that was because it was closely tied in stone crocks which prevented evaporation. All that I have said agrees with Doolittle in strongly advocating the keeping of honey in a building affected by the heat of the sun, with plenty of chance for evaporation. At the risk of disagreeing with some good authorities, I have some doubts about honey ripening any better in the hive than out—at least, the last part of the ripening. I suspect it is evaporation, pure and simple, that ripens honey, and that would be the same whether done by bees or by other means.

C. C. MILLER.

Marengo, Ill.

THE SEASON THUS FAR.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

WE give below the reports received from a number of counties in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and a few more from Ontario. The cry is the same all over, "No swarms! No honey! No rain!" The recent rains have been pretty general, and we hope that our next report will be a great deal better than the present one.

QUEBEC.

BAGOT.

ACTONVALE.—Number of colonies in the spring of 1887, ten, in the fall of 1887, twenty. Wintered in cellar six months and lost five. Took 200 pounds of comb honey and 150 extracted. I wintered ten frame hives ventilated at the top, no quilt on. Raised cover one-half inch. This is, as a rule, a good location for bees, but it has been a very poor season this year.

CHATEAUGUAY.

HOWICK.—About one-half of my colonies did not swarm at all, being reduced so much by spring dwindling, also suffered to a certain extent from lack of stores. Now they are very strong with abundance of honey to carry them through the winter, notwithstanding my having extracted considerable, taking as much as 90 pounds from one colony. The colonies that gave the increase have done little more than store up well. Top swarms have done fairly well and will give about 50 pounds surplus, on an average. The first part of the clover bloom was good but the last two weeks strong drought has checked it very much. White clover honey is still coming in. Should the drought continue much longer the fall flow will be very small.

L'ASSOMPTION.

MASCOUCHE.—I put 60 colonies into winter quarters last fall and when I took them out four had no bees, three swarmed and I doubled up five with the others, leaving me 51. I have had only three swarms and I divided four. Total increase seven. I have not taken any honey from them yet as the clover was a failure. I have about 20 colonies that are ready to extract from as soon as the weather is warm enough. They seemed to have gathered a great deal more pollen this year than some years; some hives are almost full of it. Basswood is in bloom now but seems to have very little blossom. If frost does not

come we expect to have a good fall flow from buckwheat. Last winter my bees wintered mostly on the black stuff, as some call it, some of them were in the cellar from November 3rd until May 5th. Everywhere around I hear the same song, no honey coming in and very few swarms; some who have only a few colonies no swarms at all.

MISSISQUOI.

BEDFORD.—The season thus far in this locality has been an average one altogether. Basswood no good. Plenty of clover, average yield of white honey extracted per colony will reach 50 pounds. Prospects for fall flow good. Could not easily give number of colonies kept in this country. I have at present 225 and have secured between 6000 and 7000 pounds of comb honey thus far all white number one.

QUEBEC.

VILLA MASTAI.—Expect an average of 20 lbs. per colony. Have plenty of showers this spring and summer.

SHEFFORD.

WATERLOO.—There has been no average pounds of honey taken in this section as yet. Bees wintered badly, about half died, spring dwindled and did not get into shape till late, weather cold and wet. No honey in clover till ten days ago; linden just in bloom. Last ten days bees doing well. Took 165 pounds extracted honey to-day. Wintered 35, lost two. Two swarms so far, one owing to queen all overlooked. Took queens away June 29th. Prospect now good to fair. Extracted honey 15 cents retail, comb 20 cents. Only five stocks on comb.

SHERBROOKE.

EAST SHERBROOKE.—Have taken very little honey yet, but I shall get ten pounds per colony. From twenty-six increased to thirty-four, merely gained my winter and spring loss. The season has been very wet with high winds and cold nights. The prospects for a fall yield are good, but the nights are so cold I am afraid we shall have early frosts.

ST. JOHNS.

LACOLLE.—There has been very little honey taken through this section. We do not take much off here during July and probably will get about half crop. About ten per cent of bees through this section have swarmed. One yard of 150 colonies has cast three swarms, about our usual number. We can control swarming pretty well.

VAUDREUIL.

HODSON.—I have 200 colonies all booming but so far they have not done much in the line

of gathering honey—about six hundred pounds of comb and two hundred of extracted. As I run mostly for comb honey and follow the tiering up plan they are working in about 5000 Jones sections, and if I get two thirds of them filled this season I think I will do well for such a dry season. We have had no rain for about six weeks but one or two thunder showers that did as much harm as good as they levelled most everything they came in contact with. As for swarms, I have had about fifty; returned them all but about two and made 15 nuclei, as I do not want increase but honey. I went to see three other bee-keepers when I got your card to see what they could say, but they had the same song but more so. I felt a little encouraged to think that I was coming out the best and had taken more honey than all of them together, as one who had 85 colonies had no honey and very few swarms. As for the fall flow there is only very poor prospects if the drought continues, but I will try and send you another report later on. We have a large farm and my boys are all young yet and as my health has been very poor it makes time pretty scarce. But worst of all I am no man with the pen, so I do not profess to send anything worth note. I can do better with a hive of bees than the pen. What has bothered me most is to get queens fertilized. I have lost more than half I have raised and I am going for the king-birds and martins; most of them that I have shot have been filled with workers and drones, but have failed to find the queen killer yet. I received two queens from you last August and introduced them in good strong colonies. One died in the winter and the other could not keep her colony up, so I had to dispatch her and give the colony another queen. I think she was too old, for she was very small and inactive.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DOUGLASTOWN.—The season here has been very dry, no honey has been taken. The prospects for a fall flow, I think, are good. Amount of increase one hundred per cent.

ELGIN.—I have not taken any honey yet, and the prospects for the fall season are very poor. One hive of bees has swarmed five times and the other has swarmed four. When they swarmed the two last times the hives were not ready and a week after we got them and put the bees in them but they were not satisfied, and after staying two days both swarms went away. I forgot to say before that we put them in boxes until the hives were ready. Please tell me what you think was the cause. We have no basswood or linden here and there is scarcely any clover.

FAIRVILLE.—I do not know but one bee-keeper besides myself in the county of St. John; he gave me the first hive that I had. He keeps his in the old box hive and winters on the summer stands and covers well in winter by tying old carpets all around the hive leaving the entrance full open. The bees came through in fine condition, to my personal knowledge. He keeps four to eight hives; sulphurizes in the fall all he does not want to keep and beats me out and out in honey; lives about three miles from me. I claim it is the location, he says it is management. His location is a south side hill with a great many gentlemen's gardens around; mine, a new place with only our own garden, but fields and woods all about. I wintered over twelve hives on summer stands, increased to 17 and expect a few more swarms; they are late swarming this year. I am working for box honey one pound sections. The bees are working very well and I expect 15 pounds per colony. We are near the coast of the Bay of Fundy and there are foggy spells through the summer and the bees can't do much in fog. My hives, 14 moveable frame hives with section-cases half size so that in changing the outsides come into the middle, for I find that they fill the boxes by degrees, one box finished and the other only started. My bees are German or Brown bees but will try the Italian or Carniolan when I get more proficient in the management of bees. I am keeping three box hives so as to try if they store any more honey than the frame hives. So far the frame hives are ahead for two years, not to mention the ease of managing in all ways.

ST. ANDREWS.—Have eight box hives of native bees. June 1st got one combination hive with Italian colony from D. A. Jones. Two swarms from box hives, one artificial swarm, three natural swarms from Italian colony, six and one-half pounds of surplus from one box hive so far, several boxes being filled, no surplus from Italians but honey seems plentiful these last two days. Good prospects for golden rod and buckwheat.

WATERVILLE.—We have had very few swarms this year, nine in all. The spring was very backward and cold. The prospect for a heavy yield in the fall is very promising. We do not extract any honey till fall. I think we may average from 60 to 80 pounds per colony.

NOVA SCOTIA.

TRURO.—The honey flow in this district has been very poor, not more than 20 pounds per colony yet and the clover is about done now. I think the fall crop will be quite fair. The season has been so poor that a great many hives

have not swarmed at all. Could not give the number.

NEW GLASGOW.—Have had a backward spring and have not taken any honey yet. Honey in supers will not average over three pounds per colony. Have frequent showers and prospects of a good fall flow, September invariably being our best month in this vicinity. An average of 50 per cent have swarmed.

ONTARIO.

LAMBTON.

OBAN.—I have not taken any honey yet. The weather was so dry for such a long time, besides I think the drought last summer killed most of the clover. Since fruit bloom the bees have gathered scarcely anything, but we have had some nice showers lately and white clover is coming into bloom and a number of thistles, so I think if the weather continues favorable we may yet get some surplus. The bees are filling the sections now, some are almost ready to take off. I have fifty-one colonies, sixteen of which are new swarms. I let a colony swarm only once.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

CAMPBELLFORD.—I do not see Northumberland County mentioned among the reports for this season which you have published lately, so send you mine. It could not be much worse except that I see now that it might be quite possible for the poor bees to starve to death in the summer time.

I began the season with 31 colonies in first class condition and all the honey I have taken so far is 15 pounds of dandelion honey from one hive or colony which was exceptionally strong when dandelions were in bloom. There was no honey from clover and scarcely any from basswood, at any rate very little more than enough to supply the bees from day to day and as the drought gets worse in this locality all the time the prospects for honey and everything else are gloomy enough.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

CORN HONEY.

ON page 368 of the C.B.J. friend Demaree commences an article with the question: "Do bees gather honey from corn?" This is a question that I can answer in the affirmative. A year ago last spring I had a colony of Italians that dwindled away to nothing. They were mostly young bees on going into winter quarters, which made their dwindling a puzzle to me, till I examined their combs.

There was all of twenty pounds or more of honey and some brood, from eggs up to capped brood. Some of the honey was good and some was very thin, that which was in the upper corners of the frames being good, the rest was so thin that on uncapping the cells it would run out like water. This thin stuff had a sourish sweet kind of a taste with a similar smell; fermentation had taken place with a good deal of it, as I could notice the alcohol both in the taste and smell. This accounted for the loss of the colony.

The bees had eaten out the good honey from the top centres of the frames and spring coming on had started lower down on this what I took to be corn honey.

In order to make sure they gathered honey from corn I watched last season when the corn tasseled and it yielded profusely, it being a very dry hot summer, which was just suitable for it. My Italian colonies filled their hives with this stuff to such an extent that I was afraid they would swarm, but luckily it gave out in time to prevent swarming. I was then afraid this stuff would bring disaster to my bees in the spring again, which it did not, as the weather continuing hot for some time after it was ripened down and the fermenting principle worked out of it some way or another.

This corn honey or corn juice on being newly gathered is so very thin that I almost wonder how the bees keep it in the combs as the least little shake or the tipping of the combs vertical makes it run out.

It is the sweetest of all sweet stuff, which is the reason of the bees storing it so freely, although it is so thin. It is also possessed of a corn-stalky taste, which gives it the fermenting principle, which if not ripened out of it will bring disaster to the colonies that store it.

My black bees did not gather any of it, although standing alongside of the Italians and not five rods from a corn patch.

Oshawa, Ont.

W. H. KIRBY.

From the British Bee Journal.

MINORCAN BEES.

WE are highly pleased with the public spirit and the perseverance which have actuated Mr. F. C. Andreu, of Port Mahon, Minorca, to make another, and we rejoice to say, a successful attempt to introduce the bees from his island to the notice of the British bee-keeper.

In June, 1886, Mr. Andreu made his first attempt to introduce a queen from Minorca. In consequence of the packing of the queen and

bees not having been performed with due attention to their requirements and to the distance they had to travel, that experiment was without result. The queen reached us *in extremis*, and before she arrived at the apiary of Mr. Abbott, to whose care we desired to consign her, the spark of life had fled. Mr. Andreu having described the race of Minorca bees as "hardy, gentle and prolific," and as possessing many of the qualities of Carniolans, it created in us a desire to have a further acquaintance with the bees of his island. In a recent communication to *Gleanings*, Mr. Andreu seems to have a fear that his queens are too prolific, "as the greater part of the stocks, instead of filling the combs with honey, allowed the queen to monopolise them."

Two years have passed away since that first attempt was made, and during the interval great progress in apiculture has been made in Spain, in a great measure due to the enterprise and example set forth by Mr. Andreu. Bee-keeping in Spain till very recently has been carried on in the old-fashioned style, and amongst the bee-keepers there are extremely few who had any knowledge of modern hives. The hives there used are varied, and in the materials with which they are constructed. Some are round, others square, or long, and are made of cork, basket-work, covered with mud, straw or wool, and hollowed trunks of trees. It would appear, in fact, that little progress has been made in that country either in the management of bees or in the construction of hives since the time (A.D. 50) when Columella, himself a native of Spain, wrote his *De Re Rustica*. In that work he describes the hives of his day as made of cork-bark, "fennel giants," willows woven together, wood of a tree made hollow or sawn into boards, potters' earth, and those "made of dung or built of brick;" and his account of the management of bees is not very dissimilar to that practised amongst Spanish cottagers of the present day. And yet the flora of Spain is rich in honey-producing plants and shrubs, and an abundance of honey could be there produced which for quality and flavor would bear a favorable comparison with that of any country in Europe.

But during the last few years a marked improvement is to be noted in the culture of bees by the inhabitants of Spain, and the ignorance and prejudice which have hitherto prevented the introduction of new and improved methods are gradually melting away. This we attribute, in a great degree, to the example, enterprise, and influence of Mr. Andreu. In a letter addressed to the *Bulletin d'Apiculture de la Suisse Romande*, December, 1886, he says:—"When we first imported new hives from England, a few years ago,

they proved to be a new article to everybody; but the earliest results obtained from them were so good that they soon became a subject of general conversation and of articles in the press. Several bee-keepers adopted our hives as soon as they had seen the advantages they offered and the results we had obtained from them."

Since writing the above, Mr. Andreu has considerably enlarged his apiary and done much to popularise bee-keeping. In December of last year his home apiary had increased to thirty hives, and he had started another in the interior of the island of about fifty more, which it was his purpose to increase to a hundred in the spring of this year. This he accomplished by transferring some ninety old-fashioned cylinder hives into forty-five bar-frames.

Lewiston Journal.

THE PROFITS OF BEE-KEEPING.

DO the farmers of Maine fully understand the profit that can be made from a few colonies of bees intelligently kept, and that will accrue from a very small outlay?

It is a well proven fact that the State of Maine possesses equal advantages with any other State in the Union for the gathering of honey. The natural flora of the State is certainly equal if not superior to any State in New England, and from statistics, nearly up to the State of California in this respect. One thing I will say, however: If any one expects to obtain a profit from bees without devoting any time to their care, he will miss the mark decidedly; but a small amount of attention given at the right time is all that is needed, and will most certainly pay a larger proportion of profit than can be gained from any other portion of the farm, in proportion to amount of capital invested and time expended.

I speak from experience in this matter. I have kept bees for more than twenty years, and know how much and how little time is needed to give them to produce good results. I am a busy man, engaged in a profession that occupies a large portion of my time, but I have found that one half-hour night and morning, for four or five months in the year, was all that was needed by myself to care for twenty-five or thirty colonies, and the yield therefrom was, in one ordinary season, at least 50 pounds of surplus honey per colony, which I could sell at the yard for twenty cents per pound. To be sure I have devoted considerable time to study of theories, and also to experiments, but it must be remembered also that I began that study at a time when but little was known of bee-keeping as a science, and that a study of one or two text books, and some one

or more of the bee journals now published, will teach a person more now, in a year, than could have been learned fifteen years ago by several years' hard work. The fact is that in the State of Maine thousands of pounds of honey go to waste each year for want of bees to gather and save it. If every farmer in the State would keep from five to ten colonies only, much of this could be utilized and made profitable. The wives and children can do all the work, and will, I am sure, take great pleasure therein, and derive such physical advantages therefrom, in the way of exercise, and exercise too, that possibly may be a real necessity and advantage. Now, in writing the above, I am not anxious to add to the number of bee-keepers in the State for any ulterior purpose of my own. I have no bees to sell, and no hives or supplies either; neither have I any interest whatever in the matter of bees or hives, except so far as my belief that any farmer in the State can add to his revenues, and to his physical health and comfort, by engaging in the business of keeping a few colonies of bees; and even if he don't sell a pound of honey, it certainly should be a pleasure to have a nice slice of comb or a nice jar of extracted honey, with which to regale the family or a visitor, with the further satisfaction of saying: "I raised this myself."

J. E. POND.

North Attleboro, Mass.

From the American Bee Journal.

FINDING QUEENS.

HOW TO PROCEED WHEN LOOKING FOR THE QUEEN.

MANY seem to be troubled in finding the queen not a few writing me to that effect, and asking how I proceed in that work. One of the most important things to be remembered in looking for a black or hybrid queen is, not to use too much smoke so as to get the bees "crazy," so that they will run pell-mell all over the hive, and even outside of it; for with such a state of affairs no one is very likely to find the queen, and the hive might as well be shut up without trying.

Go to the hive and remove the cover as quietly as possible, so as not to disturb the bees the least bit, if you can do so. Now as the quilt is raised, blow the least bit of smoke under it, and after it is removed, keep for a moment or so, blowing just a little smoke on the guards as they poke their heads up over the tops of the frames—just enough to turn them about again, and no more. In this way you will soon have all quiet and nice, no running or anything of the kind. Having thus brought them into subjection, you are ready to proceed; but before doing so I wish to say that there is a proper time of day to do this hunting for the queen, and that time is governed by the way the hive is placed, or faces. As my hives are all placed south, we will suppose that we are in my bee-yard, and in

such case the time will be from 11 to 12 o'clock. Now, why is this? Simply because at this hour the sun shines so as to obliquely strike the east side of the combs, as these run with the entrance to the hive.

One other thing. As the sides of any queen is much more yellow than her back, a queen is much more easily seen when looking obliquely at her than when looking squarely on the comb or on her back, and as she walks about, while looking at her in this manner, her abdomen is sure to attract our attention, thereby causing us to see her when we would not otherwise do so. Having explained this matter so, I think, all will understand it, we will take out the first frame next to the east side of the hive, standing or sitting on that side.

For various reasons I prefer to sit down when hunting for the queen, chiefly because it brings the eyes in a more natural position for seeing over the combs.

To get the first comb out, if the hive has not a moveable side, commence four or five frames away from the side next to you, and with a heavy knife or screw-driver loosen the frames, pushing them a little from you so as to gain room to lift out the first one without injuring the bees so as to irritate them. Whenever the bees come up on the frame tops in a threatening manner smoke them a little, gently at first, thus keeping them in subjection, yet at no time give enough smoke so as to thoroughly frighten them. A little experience along this line will enable one to handle even the most vicious hybrids without stings or getting them excited.

Having the first frame liberated, gently raise it from the hive, looking over the side next to you as it comes out, for the queen, and as soon as it is out look over the other side, by looking obliquely from the top. Having made sure the queen is not on this frame, put it down outside the hive, or have another hive to place it in. In time of robber bees, the hive is best, throwing a sheet over it to keep the robbers off this exposed comb, but at all other times I put the combs on the ground outside of the hive.

Now remove the next comb, and as quickly as it is out of the hive, glance down the face side of the comb next to you in the hive, and if the queen is on that side of the comb, you will surely see her, for her first impulse is, upon the light striking her, to get on the other side of the comb and in doing this she shows herself to a much better advantage than she would if she kept still, the sunlight making her appear "as natural as life, and twice as big."

As soon as satisfied that she is not there, look on the other side of the comb you hold in your hands the same as before, and if the queen is not found, put this also in the hive with the first, or on the ground.

Now proceed with each frame as you did with the last one, bearing in mind that there is no need of looking at the side of the frame next to you after it is taken from the hive; for should you miss seeing the queen when looking down on the comb as it stands in the hive, she would, if there, get around on the inner side before you got to taking it out.

After two of the combs are out of the hive, I usually set the next on the side of the hive the colony occupies, which is next to me, for with two frames out, the sun can shine down between

the combs as well as if more were out. In this way it is a rare thing that I miss a queen in going over a hive, but if I do, I never try longer at that time, but close the hive and try again when the sun is right another day.

To show what can be done, if the above course is pursued, I will say that in six hours, during the middle of the day, I have found and clipped the wings of 40 black and hybrid queens, for a party who had concluded that he wished his queens' wings clipped; and I have reason to believe that any one can do as well after a little practice along this line.

To keep the sun just right, wheel the hive around a little, one way or the other for the time being, where you have to work five or six hours at a time.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. Y.

BOTANICAL.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

CHICORY.

ENCLOSED please find leaf and blossom of a strange plant (that is it is strange to me). I found it growing in a field of peas and noticed that my bees worked on it in the mornings. The plant, which must be closely allied to the dandelion, is about 27 inches high. The blossoms open at sunrise and close about noon, fresh ones coming out every day. What is it and has it any value as a honey plant?

Lake Charles, Ont.

J. DAVIDSON.

A specimen of *Cichorium Intybus*, sometimes called Chicory or Succory.

A perennial plant from Europe, two to three feet high, with large showy flowers, usually in pairs but sometimes single, purple in the bud, and when first unfolded, becoming sky-blue towards noon.

Naturalised in grass fields and roadsides rapidly becoming quite common. The stem is round, with a few long branches. The upper leaves become inconspicuous, the lower ones only are runcinate (like the specimen). Corollas flat and five-toothed.

The root is used in France as a substitute for coffee and in this country it is extensively used for adulterating that article.

It flowers from July to September. As a honey plant it is not considered of great value, but may be underestimated.

Of the specimens sent by your correspondent from Bracebridge—Miss Isabella Smith;

No. 1 is *Impatiens Fulva*—Jewelweed, *noti-mangere* (touch-me-not) and belongs to the family *Balsaminaceae*. Its name, *Impatiens*, is due to the irritable condition of the capsule at maturity which bursts at the slightest touch, throwing the seed to a considerable distance. A valuable honey plant.

No. 2 and 3 belong to the family *Labiatae*, and are closely allied to our mints, but the specimens sent are so very minute and smeared with gum arabic that it is quite impossible to identify them completely.

No. 4. is *Brunella Vulgaris*, self-heal blue-curls. Very common. Fully described in last year's BEE JOURNAL page?

No. 5, *Epilobium Calorotum*, Family *Onagraceae* closely allied to the Great Willow Herb and the Fuchsia.

No. 6, *Scutellaria Lateriflora*—mad dog skull cap. Widely diffused throughout Canada.

No. 7 is *Chelone Glabra*, Snake head from the remarkable resemblance of the flower to the head of a snake. It is also called *Salthrum Weed* from its supposed value as a remedy in that disease.

No. 8—*Thalictrum Cornuti*, Meadow Rue, (the male plant), family *Ranunculaceae*.

No. 9—*Linaria Vulgaris*—Toad Flax, Snap Dragon. A noxious weed, very difficult to eradicate and rapidly spreading. It is closely allied, as one can see at a glance, to the great Snap Dragon of our gardens the *Antirrhinum Majus*.

C. MACPHERSON.

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.

Changing the Queen when Hiving Swarms.

QUERY No. 206.—When a clipped queen is swarming she is caught of course, now suppose when the bees are coming back, a new queen is let run in with the swarm would she be received?

O. G. RUSEELL.—Yes, she usually would.

DR. C. C. MILLER.—I think she would generally be received.

PROF. COOK.—Very likely she would, but not invariably.

ALLEN PRINGLE.—I think she would be received in a majority of cases.

J. F. DUNN.—I would expect a new queen to be well received nine times out of ten.

H. D. CUTTING.—Yes, if the old hive had been removed and a new one put in its place with no brood or eggs.

DR. DUNCAN.—Yes, they will accept any queen at that time. I have known them to accept young queens that happened to be flying out at the same time the swarm was on wing and light on a tree and not return at all; they are very apt to return to the old hive unless covered up.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.—Sometimes, and sometimes not. Have tried this many times, and it frequently results in a bad state of affairs, where the bees do not take the queen given, as they will scatter all over the yard trying to get into every hive, many of them getting killed.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A CORRECTION.

A. BRIDGE.—You made a slight mistake in my report from West Brook. You have given me credit for 75 swarms in June; it should have been 5 first swarms. I commenced the season with 75 colonies and have 80 at this date.

West Brook, July 28, 1888.

QUEENLESS COLONIES—HOW TO TREAT THEM.

A colony that has been queenless four or five weeks or longer should have a frame of capped brood given them at the time a queen is introduced. Unless so treated, the colony would be badly reduced in number before any young bees would hatch. By the time the young bees began to emerge the combs should be full of brood. The colony then would increase very fast. It is more difficult to introduce a queen to a colony that has been queenless a long time than it is to one that has been without a queen but a few days.—*American Apiculturist*.

THE WAX-MOTH.

I believe it is possible to exterminate this pest of the apiary. No old combs should be allowed to become the brooding nest of these insects. Clean up and melt all old worthless pieces before hot weather comes on. Keep those combs that are to be used again in a cool place, where the temperature does not reach a point high enough to hatch the eggs, and my word for it, there will be no millers to propagate that species. Combs can be kept in a dry, cool cellar, and will not mould. The wax-moth is not a native of this country; he is a foreigner, and, like the Chinaman, should be made to go.—*American Apiculturist*.

THE HALLAMSHIRE LAW SUCCESSFUL.

A. JESSIMAN.—I introduced one of the queens you sent me by the Hallamshire law, and I must say that it worked like a charm. On examining the hive four hours after I found the queen at work laying eggs, and judging by the number of eggs she had laid, the queen must have started to lay not later than two hours after she was introduced.

I must tell you of a little experience I had in introducing one of the other queens. I found on examining the hive a few hours after I had let the queen loose, that the bees were "balling" her. I smoked the ball a little, and in trying to re-cage the queen, she took wing and flew away. I closed the hive, and on examining it next day found a young yellow queen on the combs. Two days after I opened the hive again, and to my surprise the yellow queen was gone, and what appeared to me to be the queen you sent me, and which had flown away three

days before, was on the combs. Can you explain?

Independence, Mo., July 30, 1888.

We cannot explain the mystery which seems to envelope the last queen you speak of. Perhaps some of the readers of the JOURNAL can help us out.

TOADS AND BEES.

My bees being high busy, I placed a sloping board from the ground to the alighting-board. Passing in the evening I noticed an impudent toad sitting on the edge of it, watching for a victim. On seeing me he took a header into a wide ditch three or four feet below. The next evening I mounted guard and found the fellow had climbed up to the same spot on the same business; I had not long to wait before out came his tongue like greased lightning and snapped up one of my little pets. I soon dislodged him from his perch and taught him never to come there any more. Toads are not dead body-snatchers, they never take anything unless it is moving.—*R. Gough in B. B. J.*

GREEN WIRE CLOTH AND BEES.

W. C. PUTNEY—Please answer the following questions through the BEE JOURNAL and oblige: Will green painted wire-cloth kill bees when caged in it?

We have not found it to do so.

FEEDING THE QUEEN.

Please give the best way to find the queen in a full hive, also in nuclei.

I like the C. B. J. very much and wish you prosperity.

East Hatley, July 29th, 1888.

In a very strong colony, when the queen is likely to hide, blow plenty of smoke in the bottom and not on top; the queen will then remain up nearer the top of frames. Lift quickly, take out one or two frames at back of hive. This will give you a chance to see queen. By looking at frame and drawing the top towards you she will immediately commence walking over the bees towards the bottom of the frames. There is no trouble detecting them this way, but sometimes they get off the frames before the operation is completed. Then the bees are shaken from each frame, setting the frame and brood without any bees in empty, lifting the hive from old stand and putting both hive and brood in place. Then the old hive containing bees may be taken and jarred three or four times from side to side until they become thoroughly mixed up, and as they crawl towards the front the queen will commence climbing over the other bees, travelling

in same direction only much faster. It seldom takes more than one minute to find a queen in this way, but should you fail, empty them out on paper or cloth in front of old stand, and as they pass in on empty combs or brood you can readily distinguish her.

WHAT IS IT?

C. OAKS.—I have had a very singular performance amongst my bees for the last few days, and am unable to tell what is the trouble. They will get in a riot on the alighting board, and after a tug-of-war one by superior strength will fly away with another, some flying out of sight and others dropping a few feet from the hive. On investigating them I found their legs were all in a snarl, and on separating them they both returned to the same hive from which they came, apparently in good humor.

If both had not returned to same hive we would have pronounced it a case of robbing, and the robbers were being ejected. You do not say whether they commence the same operation again after returning. We do not recollect ever seeing any like it, and if it is not a case of robbing we hardly know how to account for it.

WHICH SWARM LEAVES THE HIVE.

Another question which has caused a great deal of arguing between father and me, and each being unable to show satisfactorily to the other the true light on the subject, I thought I would try and get the opinion of some expert. This is the question:—When a hive swarms, which leaves said hive, the old colony or the young one. If some one would be so kind as to answer the above through the columns of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL I would be very glad.

Pt. Burwell, Ont., July 27th, 1888.

The old queen always leaves with the first swarm when there is an old queen in the hive, but sometimes she is being superseded, or when queens are being raised, there is no old queen to leave the colony. Consequently it is the young queen that leaves, but all the bees in the hive, or most of them, that are able to fly, leave, then the old bees that are out gathering honey in the fields usually return and keep it from being too much depopulated.

A GOOD YIELD FOR SIMCOE.

THOMAS STOKES.—Although the season so far has been poor in most parts of Canada, yet we two apiarists in this locality cannot complain so much. The weather has been very dry. Seven weeks have passed with only a few light showers and so much withering north-west winds. I set out of the center 27 colonies, and on the 21st June this is the record. Have 14 colonies to

start the season with, half of them from poor to medium, the balance fairly good, with two of them extra good. One of these was making preparations for swarming the 24th of May. Having new queen cells prepared from this, I built the weak ones up, still it cast the first swarm of the season July 24th. The other good one was in a hive same shape as the Jones, but frames only nine inches deep. On May 30 I had to put on a super same depth filled with empty comb; June 23 extracted five pounds from this, again on the 30th 15 pounds, and put on another super full size of Jones hive; July 6 took 40 lbs. fully one-third sealed and they would no doubt have stored 10 pounds in the second storey, making 50 pounds in six days. Since then I have taken 40 pounds more, and that was some time ago. Now these two have queens full sisters raised last year; they are nearly pure Italians, and have given results far above any others in the apiary for some years back. They were both wintered with the combs left 1 1/4 inches apart. All that are left that way with me winter better and increase faster in the spring. So for several reasons I am not in for spreading combs any more. One of the principal reasons is that the early spring season is not often propitious as to allow of shaving off the combs without doing injury to the brood and encouraging robbing. The Alsike clover in the meadows is what helped us, as that is abundant and yielded well for a short time. Had we been dependent on white clover only, we too should have had empty supers, as in other seasons the pastures and roads are generally a white flower bed. Not so this year, as the latter has been almost bare and brown all summer. Basswood is still yielding with us although only a limited number of trees have any blossoms on this year. If we should have rain we will get a good quantity from thistle yet. There are also a few hundred acres of slash, where cedar has been removed for a year back and burnt over within two miles of my apiary, full of Spanish needles, boneset, asters, goldenrod and other flowers—in fact, with the exception of last year I never knew of a day from the commencement of clover until cold weather that the bees did not gather honey or pollen. Have averaged 50 pounds per colony from ten colonies extracted from. Only two swarms yet.

Minesing, Simcoe Co., Ont., August 2, 1888.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton Aug. 8, 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.....30c
 over 50 lbs. " "48c
 Section " in sheets per pound.....35c
 Section Foundation cut to fit 1 1/2 and 1 3/4, per lb. 60c
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for
 Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....40c

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 hogheads, (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	8 1/2	\$ 6 25
1	8 3/4	6 45
4	9 1/4	6 75
5	9 3/4	6 95
4	9 1/2	7 15
3	10	7 35
3	10 1/2	7 55
2	10 3/4	7 75
1	11 1/4	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.
1/2 & 3/4 inch	7200	21	22	2 00
3/4 inch...	5000	20	17	1 60
7/8 inch ...	3880	10	17	1 60
1 inch...	2069	18	12	1 05
1 1/4 inch...	1247	17	11	1 00
1 3/4 inch...	761	16	10	90
2 inch...	350	14	9	80
2 1/4 inch...	214	13	9	75
3 inch...	137	12	8	70

PRICES OF BOX OR HIVE NAILS.

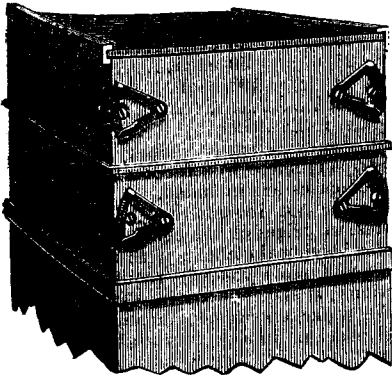
	Per lb.	Per 10 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
1 1/2 inch.....	7	65	6 00
2 inch.....	6 1/2	60	5 50
2 1/2 inch.....	6	55	5 25
3 inch.....	6	55	5 25

THE D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.

OUR NEW Reversible Honey - Board

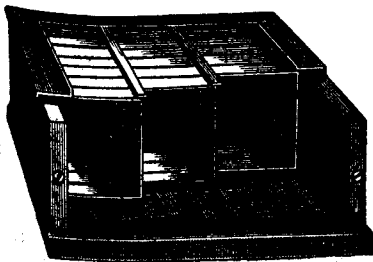
—AND— SUPER REVERSER.

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



THIS CUT SHOWS THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE SUPERS.

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



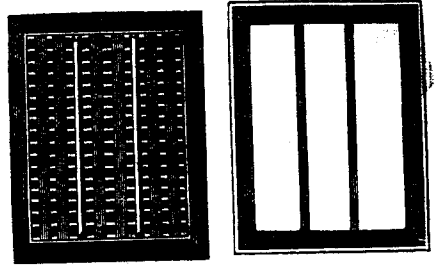
IN THIS ENGRAVING THE SECTIONS ARE SHOWN AS RESTING ON THE HONEY-BOARD WITH THE REVERSER COVERING THE JOINTS OF THE SECTIONS.

We claim for it:

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

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

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



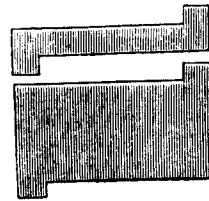
SHOWING REVERSIBLE HONEY-BOARD AND REVERSER.

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

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

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

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



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

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

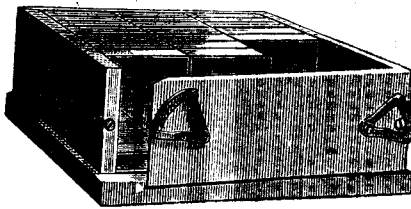
12. There being less weight and bulk the shipping charges will be much less than ordinary.

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

SPECIAL PORTABLE SUPERS.

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

them for the Combination Hive only, except to order.



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

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

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

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

THE COMBINATION HIVE

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

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

COMPLETE HIVE FOR EXTRACTED HONEY

Will consist as follows: 1 Brood Chamber, (including cover, bottom and frames) 75c.; 1 Second Story, (including frames) 65c. Total (ready for use) say.....\$1 35
3 and up to 5..... 1 20
Over 5 and up to 10..... 1 10
Over 10 and up to 25..... 1 00
Add 15 per cent. to these prices for one coat paint; and 25 per cent. for two coats.

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

Over 3 and up to 5.....	\$1 00
" 5 " 10.....	90
" 10 " 25.....	85
" 25 " 50.....	82
" 50 " 100.....	78
" 100.....	75

Brood chambers alone, in flat, each... 55
Second stories, alone, in flat..... 45

COMPLETE HIVE FOR COMB HONEY

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

Add for one coat paint 15 per cent; two coats 25 per cent.

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

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

Supers, in flat, each..... 13
" " per 10, each..... 10

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

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

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

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

Price, each.....	MADE UP.	IN FLAT.
" per 10.....	\$ 25	\$ 2 10
" " 25.....	3 35	4 75
" " 100.....	5 50	17 00
	20 00	

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

WITHOUT PERFORATED METAL.

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

QUEEN-EXCLUDING BOARD WITH METAL.

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

REVERSERS.

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

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

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

PORTABLE SUPERS.

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

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

D. A. JONES, Pres.

F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec.-Treas.

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

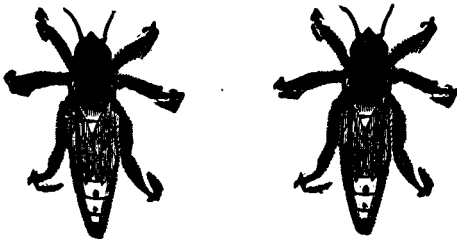
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Apiarian Supplies

OUR CIRCULAR SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Publishers Canadian Bee Journal.

Fire 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

OR \$1.

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

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL OFFICE,
BEETON ONT.

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON,
Cor., Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

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.

COMB FOUNDATION!

At hard pan prices.

WILL. ELLIS,
ST. DAVIDS, ONT.

BEEES FOR SALE CHEAP.

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

Address

LEWIS JONES,
DEXTER P.O. ONT.

THE CANADIAN

POULTRY REVIEW

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

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

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

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEEES AND HONEY

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

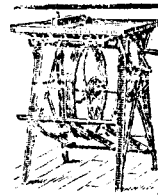
A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

BEEES AND HONEY.

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



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

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

SECTIONS FOR THE MILLION.

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

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

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

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