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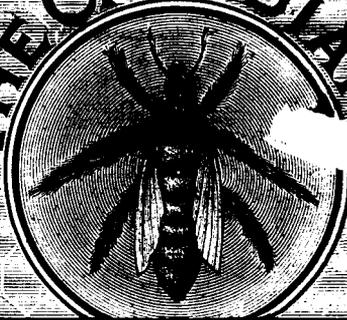
VOL. IV, NO. 12

1888

JUNE 13

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....		1 25	1 15

Books for Bee-Keepers.

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

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

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

BEE-KEEPERS' LIBRARY.

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

- "A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller Price, 75c.
- A. B. C. in BEE CULTURE by A. I. Root. Price, cloth, \$1.25; paper, \$1.00.
- QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root. Price in cloth, \$1.50.
- 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., LD., Beeton.

Barnes' Foot Power Machinery

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

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERRORS.—We make them: 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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
One inch.....	\$4.0	\$6.00	\$10.00
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STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

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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-Hive".....	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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Apiary, Our Own.....	226
Grooves around Sections for Foundation.....	226
Editorial.....	225
Increase, How to Prevent.....	229, 230
June Jottings.....	232
Notes for.....	232
Queen Introduction.....	230
Sections, New Arrangements in.....	227

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.
 5-8 mos. Address JNO. NEBEL & Son, High Hill, Mo.

100 COLONIES OF BEES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

For Bee Supplies or anything that I can use. Beeswax wanted. Dealer in all kinds of Bee Supplies.
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
 CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

Tested, ready in March. Untested, by April 1st. Contracts taken with dealers for the delivery of a certain number of queens per week, at special figures.

FOUR - FRAME NUCLEUS,

with pure Italian queen, containing 3 pounds of bees when secured—in April and May, \$4.00; after, 25 cts. less. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed on all queens and nuclei.
 Early Bees from the south shipped to Canada without loss.
 For more particulars, send for Tenth Annl i Catalogue.

P. L. VIALLO.
 BAYOU GOULA, IBERVILLE PARISH, LA.

—THE—

-POULTRY MONTHLY-

is the best journal of its kind
INTERESTING & INSTRUCTING.
 ITS PAGES ARE GRANDLY ILLUSTRATED
 each month with cuts of the various birds and is also full of good reading matter and is
FREE FROM PERSONALITIES.

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

COMB * FOUNDATION I

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

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



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

COLONIES

Of pure Italian Bees in L. Heddon hives \$
 or shipping boxes..... 3 00
 Tested queens..... 1 25
 Untested " 75

C. WEEKS,
 CLIFTON, TENN.

E. L. GOOLD & CO.,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

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

CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCER!

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

BEES FOR SALE!

I will sell about 50 colonies of bees at the following rates:

- 24 and under.....\$7 50
- 25 and over..... 7 00

They are in Jones' S.W. and Combination hives. FOR DELIVERY IN MAY at Beeton or Alliston R.R. station.

SAMUEL BRAY, Beeton, P.O.

THE BEE-KEEPERS'

REVIEW.

For May is now out. Having regained the time lost during his illness, the editor will hereafter take pride in getting out the **REVIEW** promptly on the 10th of each month. The special topic of the present issue is "Hiving Bees." The review of Mr. Cheslire's work, which was begun in the March number, is finished in the present issue. We have a surplus of numbers containing this review, and so long as they last, three numbers will be sent free to all who apply. Price of the **REVIEW** is 50 cents a year.

THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY.

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

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

BEE-KEEPERS' **PRINTING.**

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

Catalogue and Label Work.

Note these figures, which include printing.

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

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

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,
7 BEETON.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

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.

100 colonies Italian bees for sale at \$4.50 per colony, in eight frame hive, Simplicity frame. Address **J. A. FOSTER,** Tilbury Centre, Ont.

2 QUEENS FOR \$1.—Will send by return mail two hybrid or mismatched queens, or one pure tested queen for \$1. Address **G. A. DEADMAN,** Druggist and Apiarist, Brussels, 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.

6 TESTED Italian queens at \$1.50 each and six mismatched Italian queens at 35c. each. All raised last summer. Ready to ship June 10th. **I. LANGSTROTH,** Seaforth P.O., 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.

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.

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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 - 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. NYSEWANDER, Des Moines, Iowa.
 - G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
 - PAUL L. VIALON, Bayou Goula, La.
 - B. J. MILLER & CO., Nappanee, Ind.
 - J. MATTOON and W. J. STRATTON, Atwater, Goodell and Woodworth Mfg. Co., Rock Falls, Ills.
 - J. A. ROBERTS, Edgar, Neb.
 - OLIVER FORSTER, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
 - GEORGE E. HILTON, Freemont, Mich.
 - J. 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.

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. 12 BEETON, ONT., JUNE 13, 1888. WHOLE No. 168

EDITORIAL

A MEETING of the Mount Forest Bee-keepers' Association was called by President Niven in the Council Chamber, Mount Forest on the 12th inst. The notice did not reach us in time for insertion in the last issue of the JOURNAL, but we hope to be able to give a report of the proceedings in our next issue.

* * *

At this date nothing further has been heard of the decision come to by the postal authorities with reference to the transmission of queens from Canada to United States. In conversation with one of the inspectors a day or two ago with reference to the matter, we tried to get a settlement, and we hope that before we go to press some final news may be given favorable to the resumption of the traffic. On the 31st of May we had some ten queens forwarded us from South Carolina, all of which arrived on June 1 in good condition. These came through in one package, postage paid to the extent of 15 cents. The weight of the package was 13 ounces.

* * *

Our friends in the United States do not seem to be any nearer a reduction in the postage on packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, etc., though the bill

has passed the Senate, yet it seems as though the House of Representatives was about to prorogue without having allowed the matter to come before it. Every one interested in this subject (and everyone should be), addressed a letter to the House requesting that the gentlemen in charge of the bill be allowed to bring it before the House. It is likely that the President will approve of it, and that all that is required is simply to get the matter once before the members in due form. If not the matter will probably drop and not be heard of again for some time. We have many readers in the United States, and we direct their attention to this paragraph.

* * *

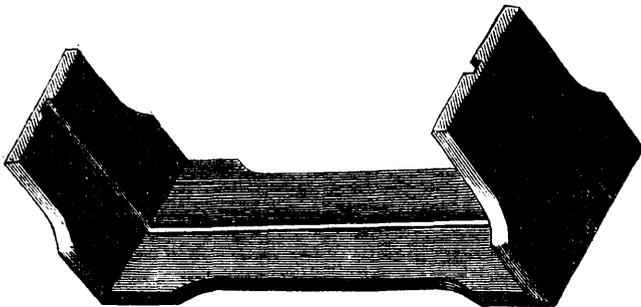
The complete prize list of the Industrial Fair and Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Toronto from September 10th to the 22nd, inclusive, has been received. It is more complete than ever, the result of the experience of past years. We notice the Association have re-engaged the Manager and Secretary, Mr. H. J. Hill, for another term of five years. They could not have done better. We doubt if there is another man in the Dominion who would fill the position as creditably as Mr. Hill, though at times he has been charged with being hasty in his decisions, yet on the whole who could expect that mistakes would not be sometimes made where one man has so much to see after. The prize list was published in the columns of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

some weeks since, and therefore, need not be repeated.

..

The Committee in charge of the honey and apiarian supplies have decided that if comb honey be cut up for disposal in five-cent packages, it must be put up in manilla paper boxes, and purchasers must be notified not to eat it in the building. This is as it should be. Many visitors have refrained from going through this department simply because they were afraid of having their clothing spoiled, and in many instances we fear that more money has been lost than made by the transaction. We know of several instances where residents of the city have not been inside the honey building for the past two or three years, simply because of this fact. We hope that the rule may be carried out to the letter.

cerning it in the *British Bee Journal*, and had decided to try them the coming season. It seemed quite logical and reasonable that they would work to perfection. Imagine our surprise when our foreman, in the course of a conversation relative to the work in the yards, said that he had an experiment which he intended trying with sections. He was casting about for some means of putting the foundation in the sections, more easily, and preventing the "pop-holes" in the corners, so common to the majority of filled sections. When asked what method he had decided on as an experiment, his answer came that he had been thinking of running a groove or saw-cut all around the inside of the section, in fact he had already had the foreman of the factory get out the sections, to experiment with, and had them filled with foundation and put away in the bee-house ready for use.



OUR OWN APIARY.

GROOVES ALL AROUND THE INSIDE OF SECTIONS TO HOLD SECTION FOUNDATION.

Perhaps when this comes to the eyes of some of our English friends they may feel inclined to say that we have been "pirating" the results of their brains. When we asked the question some weeks ago, whether any of our readers had ever used any such sections or heard of their being used, we did so with the object of ascertaining whether the experiment had ever been tried or not. The idea has been brought out in England, and patented, by Mr. Thomas B. Blow, and is to be tried there the coming season on quite an extensive scale. The idea seems to have been thought of by others as well as Mr. Blow, however. We had been reading

the articles which have appeared concerning it. As we were cognizant of what Mr. Blow had brought out, we desired to know whether he had ever heard or read of a similar experiment. He replied not. We are satisfied of this, having the fullest confidence in his veracity, and knowing he has had no opportunity of seeing anything of it in any of the journals. The idea has been in his possession for the past year, but he had not gone so far as to put it into practice. It would appear from this that the same idea occurred to Mr. Blow and Mr. Bray simultaneously. If any of our readers would like to try the experiment along with us, we can furnish a sufficient number of samples so cut with which to do it, at 65 cents per 100, \$5.25 per 1,000, in either $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. We now turn out section foundation in four inch strips, just the right width to slip down in the grooves, so

that there is hardly a particle of waste. The engraving which we have had made will explain very plainly just what we have been talking of.

TRANSFERRING BEES FROM JONES TO COMBINATION HIVES.

We have had such a run of orders for colonies in the Combination hive that we have found it necessary to begin transferring to keep up with the orders. The plan of doing this is by removing the old hive from its stand and placing it on the ground immediately opposite it, then putting the Combination hive on the old stand. We then lift out the frames from the Jones hive and shake off the bees into the Combination. We first have sufficient frames filled with brood and comb put in the Combination hive on which the bees are shaken. As soon as all the bees have been got into the hive or at the entrance we then cut the combs out of the Jones and trim them to suit Combination frame and fasten them in position as described in our article on "Transferring" on page 87, No. 5. We then go to the next hive that we wish to transfer and use the brood and combs we have taken from the last hive and which have been transferred in the next new Combination hive, shaking the bees out on to them and so on. When we find that we have more combs and brood than can be used in the brood chamber we put on top story and place them in it when the bees will fasten them so that they may be hatched out.

NO HONEY COMING IN.

There is nothing much in the way of honey coming in at the present time of writing. Dwarf maple, however, is just opening and we hope for a considerable yield from that source. Two years ago we had quite a heavy yield, sufficient to warrant us in extracting and unless we get rain, of which by the way, we have had none for weeks we fear that the yield will be small.

QUEEN REARING MUCH RETARDED.

Unless Mr. Howard has had more success in raising queen cells than we have had in our apiaries, it will take him all his time to fulfil his contract with the O.B.K.A. It has been almost impossible to get cells built. We have tried to raise them in exceedingly

strong colonies but have not been able to get more than one or two at a time. When we had really warm weather for two or three days cell building would go along swingingly, then a cold snap would overtake us and the cells the bees were at work on would be torn down.

THE BEST YARD FOR QUEEN REARING.

Two of our yards are covered with sand and no grass near the hives while a third is on a grassy plot; the sun beating down on the sand seems to throw out more heat and the heat is retained longer, this being better for the colonies as the more heat that can be had in the spring the better. Our foreman has particularly noticed this point during this spring. In the very hot weather of summer this is of course a drawback as it is then almost too hot at times for the bees and they are inclined to loaf round at the entrance of the hive. With a force pump, and the yard not too large, it could be sprinkled once or twice during the day by whoever was in charge and by giving the hives lots of ventilation the ill effects to some extent would be done away with.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

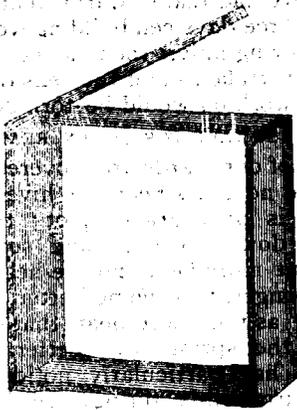
IN THE SHAPE OF SECTIONS, SECTION FOUNDATION AND FASTENING IMPLEMENTS.

WE promised a week or two ago to review some of the latest ideas in the way of sections, and arrangements lately brought out with the object of facilitating the putting in of foundation in the sections. To better illustrate the articles and to add interest to the descriptions, we have engravings to show the different styles.

The first one to claim our attention has been brought out in England by Abbott Bros., and has been patented; (in fact, all of the arrangements which we are about to describe have had that privilege). We copy what was said of it in the *British Bee Journal* when it was first mentioned, (Feb. 9, '88.)

"Ever since the introduction of sections there has been wanting a better method of fixing comb foundation, than is at present known. Messrs. Abbott, in trying to meet the want, have invented a method (simple but efficient) that leaves nothing to be desired. One glance at the

little wood cut will explain the whole thing, it is so simple that one wonders it did not occur



to everybody years ago. The top of section is cut at an angle, with a cutter which leaves the top of cut longer than the bottom, thus forming



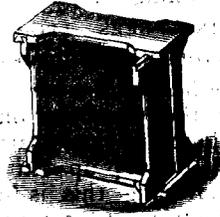
a dovetail for wax when inserted. The cut being left at an angle, and the right hand half of the section being still unfolded, enables you to put the foundation in without the least trouble, then by closing the top half of section down into its place a perfect tightening pressure is formed which forces the wax into its place. Sections can be folded and waxed by this method at the rate of twelve a minute, no appliance whatever is required."

The split top of section is no novelty, having been tried long since, but the cutting out of the angle, is, we think, new, and it is possible that it would work very nicely. The increased cost, (6d per 100 extra), stands in the way of their ever being adopted by bee-keepers who use many thousands every year.

The next arrangement we notice is the one by Mr James Lee, (now controlled by Geo. Neighbor & Son) and which consists in having the half of the two sides made with ends so arranged that they fit into dovetails in place. Probably we cannot do better than quote the description used in Cheshire's "Bees and Bee-keeping," (Vol. 2, page 455-7.)

"Mr. Lee, by applying his dovetail joint to sections, has produced a form which presents not only novel, but useful features. The construction of the joint needs no further comment than it received at page 192. (The side bar has a peculiar dovetail worked on its upper end,

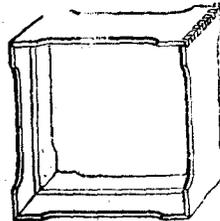
which fits into a corresponding hollow cut transversely into the two pieces which, standing parallel to each other, form the top-bar.—p. 192/



The sides are divided like the top bars of his frame, similarly to which the section is put together on a block. The foundation is held securely between the halves of the split side bars, and the section has enough and to spare of that firmness which the folders often lack."

According to the prices asked in England this style of section would cost about \$1.25 per 1000 more than the ordinary sections now on the market, and doubtless if this plan were found adapted to the wants of the bee-keepers of this country, they could be produced at a less increase of cost than the amount specified.

We next produce an illustration of the section having a groove or saw cut all around the inside, as invented in England by Mr. T. B. Blow, and more fully described in "Our own apiary" in this



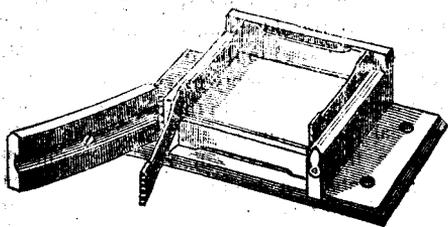
issue. In his catalogue, dated Jan'y 1-1888, Mr. Blow says of this :

"A groove three-thirty-seconds inches deep and one-eighth inch wide is made all round the centre of the inner walls of the section. The foundation is cut the exact size and is inserted as the section is being folded, so that all the old difficulties of fixing foundation are overcome, and as the sheet fills the whole space, pop holes and such imperfections are altogether avoided, and absolutely perfect comb honey results. In our own practice we use glue in the uppermost groove, so that the foundation is made to adhere on this one side."

There surely must be some mistake in the figures quoted in his catalogue;

as the price of sections having this groove—33s per 1000 is exorbitant, and out of the way altogether as compared with the amount of extra work in manufacturing them. The price in dollars and cents being \$7.92, you will see what we estimate the cost of this improvement to be in the article to which we refer in the paragraph preceding this.

The next appliance which we notice is one brought out by Mr. J. H. Howard, Holme, Eng.



The illustration will pretty well explain the contrivance. The block is secured to a table receiving a section cut as illustrated, and on the centre bar the full sheet of foundation is guided into the three grooved sides of section, and the upper half of section top rail (cut at an angle of 45 degrees), is brought into place by the hinged door block. It will be observed that here we have nearly an exact combination of the inventions of Blow and Abbott—crediting the grooves on the three sides to the former, and the split top-rail to the latter, with the exception that the cut in the top-rail is not made just as is the Abbott one, but more after the trials made in this country.

The last arrangement of which we shall speak is one by W. B. Webster, Binfield, Berks. We are sorry that we are unable to illustrate this one as well as the others. The *British Bee Journal* thus describes it:

"The method invented by Mr. Webster for fixing whole sheets in sections is very effective. The foundation is gripped securely on top and both sides, and fills the section so perfectly that the existence of 'pop holes' or sagging will be well-nigh an impossibility. The means whereby these results are obtained are: Three sides of the section are in halves, the third side having sufficient pliability to form a hinge; upon pressing these two halves apart after folding the section, they form jaws, within which the sheet

of foundation is placed; it is then put into the block, a broad part of the block is pressed upon it for the purpose of holding it firm and true; two little tin staples are then squeezed or knocked in, rendering the whole secure."

We trust that this review may have as much interest for our readers, as its preparation has been to us.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

HOW TO PREVENT INCREASE.

THE question "how can I prevent increase?" is often asked but not so easily answered. The surest way to prevent increase and promote decrease without exterminating the bees is to keep a poor lot of queens. But this remedy being worse than the disease, is not likely to be voluntarily adopted. I do not advise the remedy; I only mention it.

When is it desirable to prevent increase, that is, increase of colonies? When the bee-keeper has as many colonies as he wants. Of course each colony must be replenished pretty constantly by increase, or depopulation is the result. During the spring before the main honey flow begins, the chief concern is how to sufficiently promote increase in each colony. Then, when swarming time comes, the question of more or less increase of colonies depends upon circumstances. The chief one of those circumstances calling for *more* instead of *less* increase will in my opinion be a very conspicuous one in many apiaries the present season. The mortality of the past winter and spring has been so extensive and widespread that the question with very many unfortunate ones will be, not how can I prevent increase of my colonies, but, how can I multiply them fast enough? I know several bee-keepers in this and adjoining counties who have lost all, and others nearly all. The former are buying a small start again, and both classes will be striving the season through for increase to take the place of the lost ones and occupy their empty combs. There will be a few, of course, who will want to prevent much increase of colonies, having been fortunate (I will not say "lucky" for the bad luck so-called generally comes from bad management) in getting their bees safely through the winter. And even these will find themselves more or less depleted in supplying their less fortunate neighbors who are obliged to buy of them. Taking into account the average winter losses throughout the country, or in any given area, and also taking into account the fact that at least one swarm from each colony is more profitable, even where no increase is desired, than none—taking these two

factors of the problem into consideration, I think much of this ado about preventing increase is more otherwise than wise. My own practice is to let one swarm come from each colony if they want to, and if they don't want to they can stay at home. Nor do I ever find myself under such a system overloaded with bees—winter losses being only from two to six per cent. The fall "doubling up," when every queen who falls below the mark is weeded out, and the spring "doubling up" of any weak colonies, together with sales, generally keep stock down to the desired number.

But the question still remains, how to prevent increase when such prevention is really desirable. That the prevention of after swarms is as desirable as such swarms are unprofitable, will hardly be questioned. As to how to accomplish this we mostly all have our own ways of working except the novice who is always looking and asking for ways. Our English cousin Simmins has his method, and our American cousin Heddon has his, both before the public, and still the cry comes up, "How shall I keep the swarms back?" With the former method I am practically unacquainted, as I have never felt the necessity of using it. The latter I have used somewhat, with success and without success. I neither endorse nor condemn either of these plans or any other, but simply outline the method I pursue myself, which is good enough for me, at any rate.

I urge the queen to do her best, by supplying favorable conditions, up to the honey flow or first swarm. I then put the whole of the working force of bees in the new swarm on the old stand, give them the sections or extracting story off the old hive as the case may be, and keep them so busy at work that they have no time to think of swarming. The queen is of course confined by means of the perforated zinc to her brood chamber on about six Langstroth frames or their equivalent of some other size. Then I give them lots of room, lots of air, and lots of work, and in these three conditions lies the secret.

We will now go to the old hive that has swarmed. After the swarm is out, and before carrying it to its new stand, I lift out the frames and shake from them into the new hive all or most of the remaining old bees and many of the young ones, and destroy all the queen cells but the best one. This leaves the working force together where it ought to be, with the sections or second storey, and takes the swarming heat completely out of the old hive. By supplying it also with the three "lots" above mentioned, in nineteen cases out of twenty there will be no further trouble.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, June 1st, 1888.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

HOW TO PREVENT INCREASE.

I AM too busy at present to write much of an article on the prevention of increase, but the following method will answer very well. First, give the bees lots of room before they get the swarming fever. Second, hive the first swarm on a new stand, the next swarm that issues hive it on empty frames. Carry it and set it down alongside of the old hive that swarmed first. The next swarm you hive in the same way on empty frames and set it down alongside of the old hive that swarmed second. So on you continue right through the season. Always leave the old stand, and carry the swarm that has just issued to the old hive of the last swarm. You want empty hives enough to hold the swarms of one day. In the evening go around and break out all queen cells. Shake the swarm down in front; they will run in. Finding strange combs, not many bees, and no queen cells, they will take up house at once, and are not very likely to swarm up again. By this method you only get one hive of an increase, that being the first swarm.

JAMES ALPAUGH.

St. Thomas, May 31st, 1888.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

QUEEN INTRODUCTION.

THE HALLAMSHIRE LAW AND MR. J. E. POND.

IN the issue for April 18th, page 68, Mr. Pond brings up his system, which I had mentioned on page 28, April 4th, with the assertion that it had never resulted in failure in his own experiments. He allows the hive to remain unexamined for four or five days, except carefully examining the entrance, to assure himself that the queen had not been killed and carried out.

He does not claim perfection for the method, as he says all methods may fail, still he thinks it as safe as any other, and where brood production is a matter of consequence, he holds the saving of two days' time is quite an item.

I don't know, Mr. Editor, if the serious printer's blunder in the last word in the sentence preceding the one in which I first mention his name, was the cause of Mr. Pond penning his letter or not (the sentence should have read, "without any bread or eggs removing," not "remaining") the context would have put him right. But still his letter betrays a spirit, which I am sorry to note in one I have always read with respect and profit, and to whom in my writings I have always tried to render credit for what belonged to him as well as every other Caesar as

you will see, Mr. Editor, by the clippings I enclose from the *Journal of Horticulture*, which you can either reprint or forward to Mr. Pond.

The assertion that "all methods may fail," I consider unpardonable, in the face of the fact that I claim infallibility for my law, and that he offers no evidence to refute it.

Now, I have carefully tried Pond's system of giving the queen at dusk via the entrance. Also Simmins' of first starving her thirty minutes and dropping her in from the top by lamp light after dark, also one other way I devised myself, viz., removing the old queen by lamp light after dark and giving the fresh queen at the same time. The results of all these different ways was exactly the same, viz., the fresh queen was invariably unmolested till the seventh day at least; queen cells were always started and sealed, and even when the new queen did become the mother of the hive she never got to laying before the eleventh day. These facts were fully demonstrated both by myself and T. Banner Chambers Esq., F.L.S., see *B.B.J.* for April 5th. In Mr. Chambers' case he lost every queen, in mine I lost 35 per cent., and sometimes a daughter was reared from her eggs; if she was given in a laying condition. Another point I wish to note is, I don't think a single queen was ever killed by the bees they were given to, but simply because they could get no homage or attention, they left the hives of their own accord. Now, in the face of these facts—fully demonstrated—which anyone can prove for themselves, what is the value of Mr. Pond's statement that he does not examine the hive for four or five days, when never a queen is missing before the seventh day?

Mr. Pond's system, or his theory, by which he explains it, contains a most important element of truth, which enabled me to solve the important problem of introducing virgin queens, but he was mistaken in the effect. No one has yet upset Huber's statement made a century ago, that bees will not accept a stranger queen until an interregnum of twenty or twenty-four hours has elapsed except by uniting a large quantity of worker bees with her as well.

If Mr. Pond will refer to the *British Bee Journal* for December 23rd, 1886, page 597, he will see that S. Simmins says that Mr. Pond admits the system he is advocating to be his, i.e., Simmins', and hints that he, Pond, got it through his mentioning it in a private correspondence from himself, (Simmins.) I have never admitted that Simmins' system was different to Pond's, and I wrote a long reply, which the editor of the *B.B.J.* refused to publish, but it was published in the *Journal of Horticulture* for Feb. 10th, 1887, page 120.

He thinks the saving of two days, required in my law "quite an item" where brood production is a matter of consequence. Now, I deny that this is so, for when a queen is given in accordance with my law, the bees stimulate her to such an extent to regain lost ground that in less than eight days she has fully made up for the two days lost, particularly if she is a good one, and so much is this a fact to be relied on, that one queen will keep two good stocks fully supplied with brood, carried out in the following way (particularly in spring when queens are often lost, and they are very dear or difficult to get and it is too early to rear fresh ones): Just remove a queen from a stock and drop her into the queenless one, on the ninth day cut out every queen cell formed in the hive she was taken from; forty-eight hours afterwards give them the queen back, and though there is an interval of a fortnight; these two stocks will make as much headway in spring as if each were headed with separate queens, and this can be carried on until there is a chance of a queen being mated, then instead of giving them the queen again I would give them combs filled with new laid eggs. I have been practicing this dodge rather heavily this spring as I have found so many of my strongest stocks queenless, and I have even given and lent queens to neighbors, and yet the only real loss has been the time required in the necessary manipulations, thus it will be seen how much "loss" there is in the forty-eight hour interval required, there *might* be a loss if the interval was eleven days, but this I greatly doubt with a good queen.

Though it is unpleasant to find it necessary to write this, still I feel it my duty to do so as there is too much envy, jealousy, and crowing backwards and forwards of the Spread Eagle and the Golden Lion. I never personally stop to consider what country the various men belong to whose names will be handed down to all time; it was the *men* and not the country that did the work. This brings me to notice the article by Geo. J. Maloney on page 54 as a specimen of the "crowing" I allude to, if my memory serves me right, the same writer was crowing some time ago, over the wonderful achievements of Mr. Hoge in creating a demand for American honey in England, with the result you publish on page 5, that his deluded creditors got 0.65 of a penny in the £. Hoge thought Britishers were all fools and would accept any statement however absurd or untruthful. For instance, he stated in his advertisements that the hoarhound plant in California would, (i.e., each plant,) furnish enough honey for a hive of bees to thrive on.

Probably Mr. Pond thinks I am an anony-

mous writer, ashamed of my own name, if so, he labors under a great mistake; my name is well known on this side and I am not ashamed of it, also my name and my *nom de plume*, are well known to be one and the same party; but rather than be mistaken as one of a crew of plagiarists, who pirate everything and shout about it as their own for advertising purposes; I shall always sign my articles

A HALLAMSHIRE BEE-KEEPER.

C. H. Dibbern in Western Farmer.

NOTES FOR JUNE.

THE winter losses of bees have proved much more serious than was expected a month ago. All over the North, where the drought was serious last season, bees have died principally from starvation. Some, however, have died with plenty of honey in the hives, and the cause is not so easily determined. It is probable, however, that the honey was of a poor quality, and long confinement in severe weather wrought the mischief. Wherever the honey crop was fair last year, they seem to have wintered much better, and some are now reporting the bees as "booming." My own experience at the Rock River Apiary is not so encouraging. We have 130 good colonies left out of 180. This is the greatest loss we have ever had in an experience of over twenty years. Many farmers have lost all they had, and I think I am safe in estimating a loss in the Northwestern States of one-third. Surely this business is not all sunshine.

It is poor policy, however, to look on only the dark side. Let us figure up and see what we have left. Hives in which the bees died are all right. Combs are all in good condition. Let us take good care of them. The prospect for a good honey crop is good, and with plenty of bees left to fill up the hives again, with no foundation or hives to buy, why bee-keepers are in good shape. Then, too, prices of honey have improved so much, and with so many out of the race there is surely a better day dawning for those that have the true grit, and are willing to "fight it out if it takes all summer."

The past month has been pretty hard on the bees. The weather has been very unfavorable, cold, windy weather and sudden storms. When bees were gathering honey and pollen, and becoming chilled or lost in the river, has kept the colonies pretty weak. As we write (May) fruit trees are in full bloom but it is so cloudy and cold that the bees can take but little advantage of it. The dry time, however, seems to be over and the splendid rains we have had, will bring

out a fair crop of white clover so that prospects now seem to be all right.

It will require good management and careful attention to get the bees in the best condition for the white clover crop. Of course everything should be done now that will save work when the busy time comes. See that all the material for boxes, hives and crates is on hand that is likely to be needed. It is better to have a little too much than not enough. Experience has taught us that it will not do to depend on the supply dealers to furnish these things on the spur of the moment.

Swarming will likely be upon us towards the last of the month. See that you have hives ready, and now is the time to use up the comb from the hives where the bees died out during the winter. It will pay to sort these combs over and use only such as are straight worker comb. Cut out all the drone comb you find, and all crooked or very old soiled comb. If you have not comb enough to fill the hive, fill out with foundation full sheets. On no account use empty frames, as the bees would be almost certain to fill them with drone comb.

We have been asked what can be combined with bee-keeping to make the pursuit reasonably safe and certain to support a man with a family. Well, in the first place, if the person has had no experience or a great natural liking for it, we should say, don't go into it at all. So few have succeeded in making it a success, as an exclusive business that some other undertaking would be more certain to yield an adequate income. But to answer the question, a good garden should be one of the first things to be thought of. Much can be produced in this way by working at odd times, that will be a great help and greatly reduce the family expenses. All kinds of small fruits, and especially strawberries, raspberries and grapes, should be grown. If you have more than can be used by the family, there is usually good sale for the balance. A cow or two, where pasturage can be had, may be kept, also a flock of chickens, and, in fact, everything or anything that will contribute to the comfort or welfare of the family. But should all resources fail, why then—well start another Bee Journal.

Now let us get ready for the honey harvest that will likely be a little late, but will probably put in an appearance early this month and should last well into July. Should we be fortunate enough to get a reasonable crop, don't be in too great a hurry to sell it unless it is wanted

at full figures. During the last few years when a fair crop was secured, some bee-keepers seemed to be so anxious to get rid of their honey and get ahead of their neighbors that they sent it in to the nearest town and sold it for whatever was offered. The price obtained was often ridiculously low, and the market was thus ruined for the balance of the year. The bees are not now in the country to gather a very large crop, even should the season be exceptionally good, and there will surely be no more honey produced than can easily be sold at about present rates. It is better to secure the crop first, in the nicest possible condition, and no matter if grocery men begin to wonder why honey is not forthcoming they will be all the more anxious to buy when it is brought in. Don't take in too much at a time, especially at first—a crate or two is plenty. Better supply them often and keep it neat and fresh and keep it going. In this way it will never become old stock and unsaleable.

Allan Pringle in Canadian L. S. and F. Journal.

JUNE JOTTINGS.

By the first of June the "spring dwindling" in the apiary has about spent itself, and the bee-keeper can balance up his winter and spring losses, which, from all accounts received, appear to have been unusually large up to date. Within the area of my knowledge in this district (Lennox, Addington and Belleville) about four fifths of the bees are dead. My own winter loss, which is on an average from 3 to 4 per cent., is the past winter and spring from 5 to 6 per cent. The great loss of bees throughout the county, though perhaps chiefly owing to mismanagement, is in part at least due to natural causes over which the most expert apiarist has but limited control. Yet while this is a fact, so much of the loss is obviously the result of incompetent management that it affords another argument against everybody going into bee-keeping.

There is perhaps no other department of agriculture that requires so much special knowledge and adaptation as this, and hence the folly of those without skill or experience going extensively into bee-keeping, either as an exclusive or main pursuit. Of course if but little is invested in it, and but little expected from it, there can be but little loss, and the disappointment will be correspondingly small.

The natural causes to which the late mortality is partly due may be traced to the excessive drought last summer and the continued severe cold of last winter, which persisted continuously for several successive weeks. The drought operated injuriously on the winter prospects of

the bees in several ways. The failure of the honey flow resulted in a shortage of winter stores, and as a consequence some starved to death; while from the same cause brood rearing was checked in the fall and discontinued much earlier than usual; and as many old bees went into winter quarters, they naturally died off during the winter and spring before they could be spared from the hive. A poor quality of food, resulting in bee-diarrhœa, was another cause having its origin in the drought. Not that clover, basswood or buckwheat honey gathered during a drought is inferior, but during a scarcity the bees will gather sweets from any and every source. They thus get into their hives at such times odds and ends in the shape of sweets of various kinds, which, though perhaps good enough for summer food, are quite unfit for winter.

Then, the continued cold weather lasting through several weeks in the middle of the winter operated against the bees in two ways. Bad food and low temperature are, in my opinion, the prime causes of bee-diarrhœa. The unwholesome food and the excessive cold together had their natural effect, while the latter alone had the effect of preventing the bees from reaching such stores as they had, with the result of starvation with food in the hive.

But while these primary natural causes are beyond the control of the apiarist, he ne experienced or inexperienced, wise or otherwise, wisdom and experience may to a certain extent obviate their pernicious effects. The brood-rearing, checked by the drought, can be kept up in the fall by judicious feeding, thus securing young bees for winter. The unwholesome stores can be extracted and good food supplied. Under proper wintering conditions such temperature can be secured and maintained in the hive during the coldest weather as will enable the bees to reach their stores when needed, and thus avoid the risk of starvation, and also reduce the risk of disease to a minimum.

THE PROSPECTS.

Considering the freaks, fancies and general instability of June, it would be unsafe to prophesy, but the present prospects of a good honey season are favorable. That the surviving colonies will be in strong condition to take advantage of the harvest when it comes is more questionable. Generally they came out of winter quarters in rather poor condition, and the spring has not been overly favorable for building them up. Only, therefore, in the hands of the skilled few will the colonies be strong and ready for the harvest when it arrives. There may be an abundant yield of nectar and a comparatively small

ingathering. One of the main conditions of successful bee culture is the faculty of taking full advantage of the crop or flow—that is, to “make hay while the sun shines.” When the flowers are yielding, keep the bees at work—at work honey gathering instead of brood-rearing and comb-building. How can this be done? By diminishing the size of brood nest and confining the queen thereto, and by supplying the workers with storing comb. The former can be successfully accomplished by the use of the queen-excluding perforated zinc, and the latter object attained by the judicious use of foundation and securing store combs built at leisure—I do not mean built in a factory (that can't be done), but built at the leisure of the bees in their own grand factory, the hive. There should be no artificial check put upon brood-rearing during the spring and up to the clover honey flow. On the contrary, the queen should have full swing, and any natural checks to brood-rearing should be overcome if possible. But when the flow comes her maternal operations should be so restricted as to enable the workers to devote their time to gathering outside instead of nursing inside.

Everything should now be in readiness so that no time will be lost. Put on extracting storeys and section cases directly the flow begins. Give them work and room to work. With the flow comes the propensity to swarm—a propensity we often desire to check, and can check by proper means, among which giving plenty of room is foremost. But in the production of section honey this remedy is sometimes worse than the disease, for the workers will often refuse to comment in the sections at all if you lay out too large a job for them at once, especially in cool weather—the time when human bipeds feel most like tackling a big job.

SWARMING.

When the season is favorable June is the swarming month. In old times from the old box hive there used to be considerable swarming in May, but in these times from the improved hives and management, swarming in May is the exception. The old saw of our grandfathers was that “a swarm in May was worth a ton of hay, a swarm in June was worth a silver spoon, but a swarm in July wasn't worth a fly.” In these times, however, the bulk of the swarming is done in July should the season be at all backward, but in those good old days the bees swarmed when they liked and as often as they liked; now we let them swarm once or twice or not at all. We need not have a swarm at all should we choose to keep ahead of them dividing and subdividing. But I am growing less and

less in favor of the “artificial swarming” over which natural swarming has some important advantages. Not the least of these are superior queens and the extra working impulse which almost invariably characterizes the next swarm. I believe in natural swarms, and ordinarily in but one to a colony. Unless increase is a special object there is no profit and less pleasure in “after” swarms. They give annoyance, because they are necessarily accompanied by young, unclipped queens which not unfrequently give much trouble. And this brings us to the question

HOW TO HIVE SWARMS.

The plan I have followed for many years is very simple and expeditious, but presupposes the queens clipped. I am strongly in favor of clipping. The practice is opposed by some good apiarists, but I have never yet seen one valid objection advanced by them against it. When I see a modern bee-keeper chasing his swarms around the fields and through the “woods” to catch and cage them, I always think he is an old fogey and away behind the times. With clipped queens the process of hiving is as pleasant as it is expeditious.

When a swarm is issuing the queen may be seen near the entrance endeavoring to take wing. I hold the open end of a little wire cage, about the size of your finger, over her, when she will immediately crawl up into it. I then shut her in and either put the cage in my pocket or lay it away near at hand. As soon as the swarm is out I lift the hive, carry it away to a new stand, and place the hive for the new swarm on the old stand, putting the caged queen down aside the entrance. The swarm, finding itself without a queen, will soon return, without any chasing, beating of tin pans, blowing of dinner horns or ringing of cow bells. It comes back to its old stand and of course enters the new hive placed there to receive it. The bee-keeper's part of this business can be done in about one minute with very little work and less worry. The caged queen can be liberated, when she will run into the new hive along with the bees. By this method an active man will have a dozen swarms in a few minutes.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

Mrs. E. WALKER.—I stored in chaff hives out doors nine colonies, lost one. Have one queenless colony and one has dwindled away to a very few. I fed them in spring the same as some others that were a little short of stores. They refused to use feed. Have a queen but not enough bees to nurse brood. I have given them

some nearly hatched brood. Still they are going down. Do not know what to do with them. My queenless colony has hatched out a queen nearly three weeks ago, but there are no signs of eggs as yet. I add a frame of eggs occasionally, they are not making any more queens.

A "PUN" WITH A "POINT."

We never hear the bee complain
Or hear it weep or wail,
Yet if it choose it can unfold
A very *painful tail*;
And if it choose its tail unfold
In Dannie's dainty ear,
Prepare for such a woeful wail
The deaf may dread to hear.

—May.

CORNELIUS SMITH.—I send you my spring report up to date, June 6th. I put up ten colonies in chaff hives and nine in cellar—in all nineteen. I lost one outside by starvation, one I cannot account for, lost three in cellar by starvation and three strong hives got smothered by the explosion of a lamp in the cellar. That leaves me eleven hives remaining out of the nineteen. Nine of them are very strong, while the other two are weak. I had a fine swarm this morning, and I am expecting some more of them to swarm soon. There is a fine bloom on the fruit trees, and the bees are doing well. At present the days are very windy and warm. There is an odd blossom of white clover. Bees in general wintered well round here.

St. Helen's, Ont.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEETON, ONTARIO, JUNE 13, 1888.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We constantly have applications from customers for supers filled with crates and fitted up with foundation ready to be given the bees on arrival. We have repeatedly answered that we cannot do this with safety. We may put the foundation in the sections and ship them, but the chances are that one section in ten would have the foundation in it on arrival. It is a simple matter to place the foundation in the section, and it is much better that it should go properly wrapped up and safe from breakage, than to reach the customer in a poor state and unfit for use.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX Beeton, June 13, 1888

We pay 35c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....50c
over 50 lbs. ".....48c
Section " in sheets per pound.....55c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3½x4½ and 4¼x4¼. per lb.60c
Brood Foundation. starters, being wide enough for
Frames but only three to ten inches deep...48c

FRUIT PRESERVED WITHOUT HEAT!

TIME, LABOR AND MONEY

SAVED BY USING THE

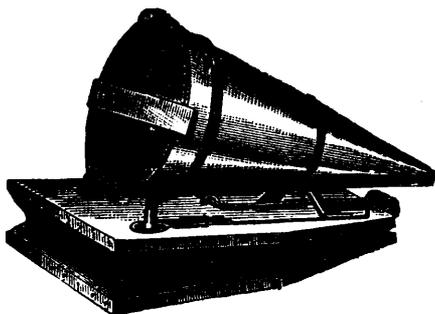
Perfect Fruit Preservative.

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

BOOTH BROS.,

Or
The D. A. JONES CO. Ltd., Props., TORONTO.
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.

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.

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 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
4	9½	6 75
4	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.

BEEES 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.

BEEES! BEEES!! BEEES!!!

40 colonies bees for sale. These bees are in fine condition with lots of honey. Two-storey hives with eight racks in each story \$8.00 per colony. Single story hives with 12 racks \$7.00 per colony cash, or P.O. order to accompany order. Ad-daess

W. H. SANFORD.

Tottenham, Ont.

Reference Bank of Hamilton, Tottenham.

TESTED ITALIAN QUEENS.

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

I. R. GOOD.

NAPPANEE IND.

Italian Queens, Queens.

Also bees by the lb., and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies at rock bottom prices send for price list of 1888 now out.

E. E. SMITH,

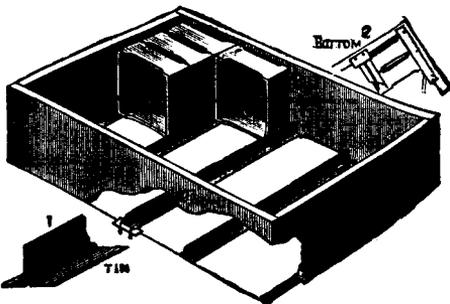
BOX 72, TILBURY CENTRE, ONT.

Formerly Smith & Jackson.

COMB FOUNDATION.

I manufacture the best, or as good as the best foundation in Canada. Comb foundation for sale to suit almost any sized frame or section. Pure bees wax worked on shares or for cash. Samples with prices on application. No circulars. All freight to Ridgeway station, if by mail to

Henry B. Parker,
MORPETH, ONT.



For this I super or any other bee-keepers' supplies send to J. & R. H. NIVERS, Illustrated catalogue free. Box 94, STRATFORD.

ADVANCE IN NAILS.

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

PRICES OF WIRE NAILS.

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

PRICES OF BOX OR HIVE NAILS.

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.



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 Apianari Supplies. Address

WILLIAM E. GOULD,
Fremont, Newaygo Co. Michigan.
5-3 mos

PURE ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE!

Full colony in A. I. Root's Simp. hive \$6.00. Two-frame nuclei \$3.00. Three-frame \$3.50. Each nucleus and full colony to contain a tested queen and plenty of bees and brood, all on wired L. frames, combs drawn from 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

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 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 $\frac{1}{2}$, 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	

8 CENT ARTICLES.

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

10 CENT GOODS.

2	Bill files, harpshape.....	\$ 90	2 10
2	Book of 50 blank receipts with stub.....	85	2 00
2	Book of 50 blank notes.....	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 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	90	

Postage.

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

13 CENT ARTICLES.

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

15 CENT ARTICLES.

	Chisel, firmer, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ in.....	1 45	
12	Dextrine, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkge. for pasting	1 30	
	Glue, 1 lb. ordinary.....	1 45	
3	Hammer, iron, adze eye.....	1 45	
	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, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$	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 85	4 50
Brushes, flat, 2nd quality, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. paste or varnish.....	1 80	4 25
Chisel, firmer, inch.....	1 90	
Ebony ruler, bevelled for book-keeper.....	1 90	4 50
File, 8 inch, flat, round or 3 corner.....	1 90	
Glue, 1 lb. light, broken.....	1 75	
3 Lead pencils, 1 doz. 201 good value, rubber tipped.....	1 80	
12 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, $\frac{10}{16}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$	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.

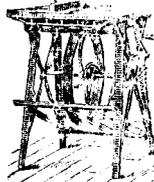
Per 10 lots. Per 25 lots

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.

Each

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 & pricelist 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 40	1 35
Soldering outfit, consisting of soldering iron, scraper, bar of powdered resin.....	75	

D. A. JONES, Pres.

F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec.-Treas.

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

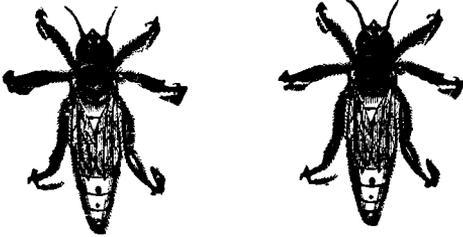
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Apiarian Supplies

OUR CIRCULAR SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Publishers Canadian Bee Journal.

Fine Book and Job Printers.

QUEENS.



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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATIONS.

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

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

Tested queens are those which have been proven as to race and honey-gathering qualities. Selected queens are chosen because of color, size and honey-gathering qualities.

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

We replace all queens lost in transit, but not these 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 Simplified hive. The Falconer 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 FALCONER 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.

BEE WAX WANTED

Will pay 10 cents in cash or 33 cents in trade for any quantity of pure Beeswax. Wanted for sale, to suit any size frame or section. Worked on shares or for cash. All freight to be station C.P.R. If by mail to
ABNER PICKET,
Nassagawaya P.O., Ont.

Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies.

250 ENVELOPES }
—AND— }
250 NOTE HEADS } FOR \$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 Dens, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers." For circulars apply

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON,

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

QUEBEC.—Beautiful fdn., cut to fit frames, 48c. for brood and 58c. for sections Wax made up, 10 and 20c. Sections, No. 1 dovetailed or one piece \$5 per M. Yellow ITALIAN bees in 10-frame hive, \$8. HYBRID bees. SMOKERS \$1. If you are in want of anything let me hear from you. F. W. JONES, Bedford, Que.

BEES FOR SALE CHEAP.

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

Address

LEWIS JONES,

DEXTER P.O. ONT.

THE CANADIAN

POULTRY REVIEW

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

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

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

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEES AND HONEY

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

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

BEES AND HONEY.

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

Port Colborne, Ont

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of 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