

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |                                     |   |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /<br>Couverture de couleur  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers damaged /<br>Couverture endommagée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Covers restored and/or laminated /<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages restored and/or laminated /<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Cover title missing /<br>Le titre de couverture manque  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured maps /<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Pages detached / Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Bound with other material /<br>Relié avec d'autres documents  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Includes supplementary materials /<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Only edition available /<br>Seule édition disponible  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Blank leaves added during restorations may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que<br>certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une<br>restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,<br>lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas<br>été numérisées. |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut<br>causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la<br>marge intérieure. |                                     |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:  |                                     | Continuous pagination.  |

607/71 30/5  
CABT

VOL. II, NO. 39.

1886

DECEMBER 22.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCE

INTERESTS



JOURNAL

THE FIRST **WEEKLY** IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY  
JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.  
BELTON 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 of first number 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., 70 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.
One inch.....	3.00	5.00	8.00
Two inches.....	4.50	7.50	12.00
Three inches.....	6.00	10.00	16.00
Four inches.....	8.00	13.50	20.00
Six inches.....	10.00	15.00	24.00
Eight inches.....	12.50	20.00	30.00

**STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE.**

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

**CLUBBING RATES**

**THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL**

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.00
" "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
" "Rays of Light".....	1.35

**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.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**WE CLUB**

	Price Both.	Club
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and.....		
Cook's Manual (cloth).....	\$2.25	\$2.00
A B C in Bee Culture (cloth).....	2.25	2.00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth).....	2.50	2.25
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2.50	2.25
Langstroth on the HoneyBee (clb).....	3.00	2.75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture.....	1.50	1.40
"A year among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	1.75	1.60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1.25	1.15

**"Foul Brood"**

*Its Management and Cure.*

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

This little pamphlet is presented to the Bee-keeping public with the hope that it may be the means of saving infected colonies from death by fire and otherwise. No expense is required to successfully treat the disease, other than the little time required for tasting.

Price, 10 Cents.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Publishers Beeton, Ont.

**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

**THE BEEKEEPER'S LIBRARY.**

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

BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25 paper, 1.00

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.

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

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.

FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.

BEEKEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price in cloth, \$1.50.

A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.

SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.

"A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller. Price, 75c.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W. F. Clarke. Price 25c

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

**LARDINE MACHINE OIL,**

—AS IT—

**EXCELS ALL OTHERS.**

Manufactured solely by

MCCOLL BROS., Toronto.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Advertisements.....	776
A Misleading Paragraph.....	774
Bees packed in clover chaff.....	774
Bee notes worth knowing.....	774
Convention, Michigan.....	771
Chapman honey plant. Report on.....	770
Comb honey by the pound.....	768
Defence fund, The.....	765
Kind words from Dr. Miller.....	774
McIntosh-Harrison Case.....	768
Our portrait gallery, D. A. Jones.....	768
Poet Laureate of the bee world.....	774
That tribute.....	768



**YES!** I take the Poultry Monthly and consider it the best Magazine published, by a large majority. My fowls are now the best paying stock that I own. I have cleared over \$400 thus far, and business is just booming. I would advise every poultry keeper to subscribe for it without delay, as it is brim full of practical information.



**NO!** I did not subscribe for the Poultry Monthly, but intend to do so at once. I am told it is the best poultry journal published. I said I was too poor. My hens did not lay. They sickened and died. I had no poultry paper to tell me what to do, all because I wanted to save a dollar. I had to sell my place under mortgage. The "old woman" has gone back on me. My hen is getting thin, and the fact is I feel bad.

## Special Offer For One Dollar

We can place the MONTHLY in the hands of every one interested in poultry and pet tock, and will send the paper for the balance of this year free to all who subscribe now at \$1.00 for 1887 and mention the C. B. Journal.

Remember, the regular price of subscription is \$1.25 per annum, so do not fail to take advantage of this liberal offer.

Address,

## THE POULTRY MONTHLY.

P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Can.

## A GRAND COMBINATION OFFER

We have arranged with the publishers whereby we can offer to new subscribers to both papers the

## BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE

OF NEW YORK, AND THE

## CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

For the regular price of the

## CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The "Bee-Keeper's Magazine" is a 32-page monthly the price of which, in 1886, was \$1.00. The publishers however, have so reduced the price that we are enabled to make this offer. This will give bee-keepers the advantage of two bee journals for the price of one.

## Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

### FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

Send for our FREE "Honey Label" circular. Printing furnished promptly, and neatly done. Estimates of "circular" and other work on application.

F. H. MACPHERSON,

3-t.1. Manager, Beeton, Ont

## Tools For Bee-Keepers

### HAMMERS.

We shall hereafter keep in stock a full line of tools suitable for bee-keepers. For ordinary use, where a person has only a few hives, etc., to nail, we have an iron hammer (with adze eye) which we can send you at 15 cts.

Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c, 50c, 60c each.

Small hammers—steel face with adze eyes, just what are needed for frame nailing, etc., No. 55, 35c; No. 52, 50c.

### SCREW DRIVERS.

With good hardwood handles and of the best steel—nicely finished, round bits, in two kinds, No. 1, 5 inch bit 18c.; No. 2, 6 inch bit, 20c.

### TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

In iron squares we have two kinds—the first of these is marked down to 3/4th of an inch, and is marked on one side only, the price is, each, 20c.

The other style is marked on both sides down to 1/2 an inch—price, each, 35c.

We have a splendid line in steel squares which we can furnish you at \$1.35. They are well finished and are usually sold in hardware stores at \$1.75.

### TWO FOOT RULES.

A splendid line in rules we offer at, each, 18c. Then we have a nice box-wood rule at, each, 25c.

### HAND SAWS.

Just at present we have but one line in these—26 inches long—A. & S. Perry's make—usually sold at 75 cents we offer them for 55c

### PANEL SAWS.

These are what are often called small hand saws, and for the finer classes of the bee-keepers work are indispensable. We have started out with two lines in these. The 18 inch are good steel, (Shirley & Dietrich make) and can be sold by us at 50c.

The 20 inch are better steel (same make) price \$1. These last are a beautiful saw for that money.

### PLANES.

Iron block planes, just the thing for dressing off hives, each, 75c.

Wooden smoothing planes—the best of the kind, 85c.

All the above goods are sold at prices 20 to 25 per cent below the ordinary retail value, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have any you may want at the cost of transportation will not be any greater. These will be included in the next revision of our price list.

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

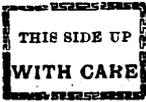
BEETON, ONT.

## BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLESTON, 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, 200 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have doubled the amount of bee-hives etc., to make and we expect to do all with this Saw. It will do all you say it will. Catalogue and Price list Free. Address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES, No 172 Ruby St. Rockford, Ill.

OUR \* PAGE \* OF \* SPECIALTIES. \*  
THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON, ONT.



**Shipping Labels.**  
They are for pasting on the tops of cases.  
Price, per 10..5c. by mail, 6c.  
" " 100.25 by mail, 27  
" " 1000.1 50 by mail, 1 60



**Show Cards.**  
Size 12x18 in. each..05  
" " " " per 10..40  
These are just the thing for hanging in the stores where your honey is placed for sale.

**Lithographed Labels for Tins**

We have lately reduced the prices of these very much. They are now

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 pound labels.....	\$8 00	\$4 25	\$ 90
2½ " " " " " " " "	5 00	2 75	65
1 " " " " " " " "	3 50	2 00	50
½ " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
¼ " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
Labels for tops of tins.	90	55	15
Printing name and address, first 100.....	100.....		30
Each subsequent 100 up to 500.....			12
Printing name and address, per 500.....		500.....	75
" " " " " " " " " "		1000.....	1 25

**Shipping Labels for Comb Honey**

CAUTION.

COMB HONEY

Handle with Extra Care.  
Do not Move it on Hand Trucks.  
Do not Drop It. Load with the finger pointing to the  
Do not Dump it.   
Set it Down Easy.   
Haul only on Vehicles with Springs Bow, Locomotive or Horses

These are 7½ x 5½ inches, printed in red ink, in large bold faced type, on heavy paper and are invaluable to all shippers of comb honey. Keep them in stock and can furnish them by return mail. Prices : 25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50 ; 1000, \$2.75.

**PRICES.**

25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50;  
1000, \$2.75.

**Gem Jars**

		Gross.	Half-gross
"Crown" brand	1 Pint	\$14 75	\$7 50
" "	1 Quart	15 75	8 00
" "	½ Gallon	19 00	9 75

**Glass Packages.**



The new screw top, which is taking so well we can ship at an hour's notice. They hold exactly one pound of honey and make a splendid package for jams or jellies afterwards  
Prices per gross.....\$ 10 00  
" half " ..... 5 25  
" per dozen..... 90

**0 lb. Tins for Extracted Honey.**

WE MAKE THEM.

For shipping honey in bulk, this package takes the lead. It is the most convenient size, is encased in wood so that it will stand any amount of handling. Has a large screw top so that granulated honey may be taken out as desired.

This is the package recommended by the commissioners to the Colonial exhibition. We have sufficient to store 100,000 lbs. of honey ready to ship by return freight or express.

**SCALE OF PRICES.**

Each.....	\$ 50
Per 10.....	4 80
" 25.....	11 25
" 100.....	42 00

The cases are made of planed lumber.

**Honey Boxes For Sale.**



We have in stock a large lot of Manilla Boxes, made to hold the 4½x4½ Sections, on which the Honey Comb Labels, A and B are used, (see illustration), and we can offer them at very reasonable rates. Each box has a nice tape handle, and the package is certainly a very beautiful one.

MANILLA BOXES. Per 1000. Per 100. Each  
4½x4½.....\$14 00 \$1 50 2 cents.  
Send 3 cent stamp for sample.

**Dextrine.**

This comes to you in the shape of a powder, and is used for the purpose of gumming honey, labels on wood and tin. Dissolve it in a little hot water, applying with a brush, and brush the gum over as well as under the label. Put up in packages of quarter half and one pound:

¼ pound.....	9c.	By mail 6c. extra
½ " " " " " "	15	" " 12
1 " " " " " "	25	" " 24

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.



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

VOL. II. No. 39. BEETON, ONT., DECEMBER 22, 1886 WHOLE No 91

**THE DEFENCE FUND.**

WE shall keep standing in type the names of those who have aided in the best interests of bee-keeping by subscribing to the defence fund in the "McIntosh-Harrison" case. There is no time to be lost. Our action must be prompt and decisive.

- A. I. Root, Medina, O.....\$5
- J. K. Darling, Almonte..... 5
- Jones, Macpherson & Co., Beeton..... 5
- A. L. Swinson, Goldsboro, N.C..... 2
- M. B. Holmes, Delta..... 5
- G. A. Deadman, Brussels..... 1
- J. B. Wrightson, Willow Creek..... 2
- R. F. Holtermann, Brantford..... 1
- Aspinwall & Treadwell, Barrytown... 5
- D. L. Wilson, Newmarket..... 5
- Josiah Reaman, Carville..... 2

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

**MCINTOSH VS. HARRISON.**

SEND herewith five dollars which you will kindly apply in the fund for the defence in the above cause, and permit me to say to the bee-keepers of Ontario:—Friends, let there be immediate action on your part! Rally around the standard. Let us stand shoulder to shoulder in this matter, call the attention of your bee-keeping neighbors who do not take the C. B. J. There must be funds to carry on this suit, be you the owner of five colonies or one hundred, all are alike interested. Are we to stand idly by and see our beloved pursuit wiped out of existence? I for one say, no! and I am sure this will be the response from every true bee-keeper in Ontario. Do your duty and do it now.

M. B. HOLMES.

Delta, Dec. 10th, 1886.

**WANTS A "UNION" IN CANADA.**

I enclose you \$1 to apply towards defence fund in the McIntosh-Harrison suit. I would be very much in favor of having a "Union" in Canada such as they have in the U. S., if only a sufficient number of bee-keepers would come forward, but a great many are so indifferent in the matter, that it seems somewhat discouraging, and as I see it now, the Union would be almost forced to defend a suit of a bee-keeper who may have never belonged to a Union, simply because it is not best to let a case adverse to the interest of bee-keepers go to record. However, something of this kind is needed, and possibly it could be so managed as to overcome the objections referred to.

G. A. DEADMAN.

Brussels, Ont., Dec. 10th, 1886.

We concede that there are times when bee-keepers may require to defend cases which have arisen through spite, but as explained in the last issue of the JOURNAL (page 746) there is more likelihood of such with a "Union" than without it. Take the present case for instance. The defendant never probably had any idea of help from any one, when he began this suit, or rather when it was brought against him. It seems to us that it would only be right and proper that the power of defence in such cases should be vested in the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association with their present prospective grant from the Ontario Government of \$500 per year. This would be one good way of using their new powers and capital.

## OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

D. A. JONES.

IT was our intention immediately the exhibitions were over to continue the "Portrait gallery" which we commenced with the biography of Rev. Wm. F. Clarke, but owing to the many other pressing duties claiming our attention, it has been impossible to do as we had desired. Now, however, we again undertake the task. Lest it may be thought presumptuous that we should choose as our next subject the senior editor of this periodical we wish to explain our position. We desire to present our readers with short sketches

is completely innocent of the charge, and knows nothing whatever of our intentions. And now we shall pass on to the subject of our biography, first saying that to his brother are we indebted for his history up to the twenty-first year, and from that date, to Dr. W. N. Whiteside, of this place, who has been intimately acquainted with his life and circumstances:—

Mr. David A. Jones was born in the Township of Whitchurch, in the County of York, on the 9th. day of October A. D., 1836, and remained on the farm with his father until after he was twenty-one years old. The love of bees is a natural gift which we have traced back from his forefathers to the early part of the 17th. century. His great grandfather, Abel Jones, was a native



of our principal bee-keepers, together with their engravings, and first amongst these we choose at this particular time our Canadian commissioners to the Colonial, feeling that those who have read, weekly, accounts of what has been done to popularize the use, and extend the sale of Canadian honey, would like to see their portraits.

It would be more natural to bring first before your notice the chairman of the Board of Commissioners, but we feel sure that Mr. Pettit will excuse the liberty when we say that our object was to escape the charge of egotism on the part of the senior editor, were he returned before this appears. As it is he

of the State of Rhode Island where he married Ruth Greene the daughter of a quaker preacher and near relative of Brigadier General Greene, whose name is so familiarly associated with the American Revolution. Abel and his wife moved to the town of Petersburg, in the State of New York, where he took up a large tract of land and became an extensive bee-farmer, as well as a tiller of the soil. He spent a great deal of time in company with, and conversing with his bees and believed he understood their language. They would tell him the day before swarming and seldom failed to keep their promise good. He died on the shady side of ninety-four and attended to his bees till within a few weeks of his death. During the time the old man was confined to his room the bees frequently swarm-

ed, but invariably returned to the old colony and continued to fade away until all were gone. D. A.'s father had a great liking for bees and struggled hard through the "bee-moth" for the mastery, but at last came out second best. I might tell you a great many notions of his great grandfather, how he frequently sent word to the bees of the state of his health and his promises when better, but they would not be interesting to any readers outside of the family circle.

At twenty-one years of age he set out for himself and was engaged in various ways and places for the next five years with a stock-raiser in Illinois where he contracted a severe fever. Afterwards for a while in a book agency and then longer selling fruit trees, and employing several such agents and making double or triple profit through the depreciation of the American currency. Having thus gained enough capital he set up a general store in Beeton, his wife assisting in millinery etc. Seeing several good openings he put most of his capital into real estate, sold out his first store which had been considered larger than the place needed and set to work to build up a village on part of his purchase. He built as a starter an agricultural hall and skating rink 150x60 feet, and next year a store three times the size of the former with good residence attached. Having bought a couple of swarms of bees in Langstroth hives from a neighbor who was moving away and being comparatively at leisure while waiting to realize on his real estate before starting store again, he studied out a patent \* hive which he thought would effectually checkmate the bee moth being in fact a double walled hive, the internal one being all tin and glass.

While preparing to introduce these hives through the country he fell in with Mr. Lucius Thomas—bee editor of the *Canada Farmer*, who showed him "the *American Bee Journal*" for which he at once subscribed and soon after saw mentioned in it the "*Hrusetka*" or "honey slinger" then an entire novelty. He immediately ordered one and the honey coming in briskly soon after he was able to see the bees fill their combs full within three days after slinging out fifteen or twenty pounds. The reports of such marvellous quantities of honey excited just suspicion and equal doubt of their truth among those who had been practising the old ways and believing that they knew how as well as anybody. His father contrived, though very loth always to leave home, to make a visit and see the novelty. In his ambition to make the most of his bees, the old man had built in his new stone house a large hive about six by eight and ten

feet high intending to step in there and take a slice of comb when he chose, but somehow the bees did not take to the place as he wished, but he lived to see a far superior method of gathering large stores. From the time the *extractor* showed him how the bees could be got to produce as much honey in three days as they could put into supers in thirty days, he became solidly enthusiastic over the bee business and foretold the extent of its development at once, and although he joined with his brother in keeping his large new store for a few years, he stayed in it as little as possible and pored over bee-books and bee-papers and his bees with steady devotion.

About 1874 he sold out his mercantile business and set himself to extend his apiaries as far and as fast as possible and in pursuance of this in the winter of 1879-80 went to Cyprus and the Holy Land to obtain what were believed to be the best races of bees. From this time his career has been widely known to the bee-keeping fraternity and he probably will always feel pleased that the necessity of a change in the name of the post office enabled him to suggest and see accepted by the authorities the name Beeton for the promising village he had been the principal in raising so much above its surrounding competitors. All this time he was and still is the moving spirit in almost every enterprise affecting the material advancement of this neighborhood, especially in bringing the H. & N. W. R. Co., on its present line.

In the year 1878 he began the manufacture of bee-keepers' supplies, in a small way, and that business since its inception has increased to its present capacity, employing a large number of hands. The business is now controlled by a joint stock company of which Mr. Jones is president.

To Mr. Jones is given the credit of inaugurating the grand exhibit of honey and supplies which is yearly made at the Toronto fair, and he is yet one of the principal movers in that enterprise, which has done, perhaps more than anything else to create a market and a taste for honey amongst the masses.

In April 1885, in company with the writer, the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL issued its initial number, with D. A. Jones as senior editor, and since that time every reader of the paper, is thoroughly familiar with his life and writings.

He has always been amongst the foremost in pushing forward any scheme which had for its object the benefit of

\*The patent is dated July 15th, 1870, and is on what is called "The Jones Perfection Bee Hive."

the bee keeping fraternity, and his natural love for this now gigantic branch of the commerce of the world, will ensure to them his best services in the future.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### THAT TRIBUTE.

**I** VENTURE the conviction that the very best "tribute" and the one that will be most highly esteemed by your Commissioners, would be a large meeting of O. B. K. A. on the 5th and 6th of January next. Now in pursuance of this thought, I propose that all other forms and contemplated forms of "tribute" be dropped, and that money forwarded for said purpose be returned with thanks to those who so kindly sent it. Our time will be short and very valuable while in Toronto. There are so many subjects of vital importance to be carefully considered and dealt with by the meeting that there will be no time to squander over any body.

Begging the pardon of Dr. Thom and others who so kindly brought the matter before the people, I subscribe myself,

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, Ont., Dec. 8th, 1886.

This comes from one of the men whom we "delighted to honor" so our friends must take what friend P. says as from a modest man. But, friend, it is time that something was done, if anything is going to be done, in this matter. Only a few days will elapse now before the date set for the meeting and any arrangements contemplated should be under way before this time. Rev. Wm. F. Clarke, who has been asked to take the chairmanship, writes:

Owing to absence from home, I was not able to intimate my concurrence in the proposal to give the Commissioners an appropriate testimonial, but I shall be most happy to co-operate, as I think their labors well deserve a token of acknowledgment from the bee-keepers of Canada. I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

WM. F. CLARKE.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

**M**R. Pettit's proposal that we show our appreciation of the service rendered to the honey interest by our commissioners in the shape of a rousing meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, comes nearer my idea of the right thing to do than any proposition yet made. There is but one feeling among bee-keepers in regard to this matter, so far as I

know. All are desirous of showing honor and gratitude to the four gentlemen who have represented us so well at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. But how to do it in some tangible and permanent form is the difficulty. We could hardly make four presentations, and the commissioners would probably be the first to object to anything of this kind. The idea of luncheon is in some respects attractive. It makes a pleasant, social, friendly gathering and affords opportunity for the expression of complimentary sentiments. But it has been estimated or ascertained that such an entertainment at a first-class Toronto hotel, would cost about \$2 per head. Well, the season has been a poor one, and very few bee-keepers would feel like spending that amount in addition to the ordinary expenses of attendance. Such an arrangement would, I fear, operate to deter some from coming, which would be a great pity. Moreover, bee-keepers are not a dining, wine and toasting class of people, and would feel out of their element at such an affair.

I think we might appropriate an evening to this object, make it a social affair, have some refreshments in the way of cake, fruit and possibly a cup of coffee, present complimentary addresses to our commissioners, and hear their several accounts of the trip, enjoy ourselves equally as well as at a luncheon, and not repel any one by the costliness. I would propose that there be no charge, or if any, a very small one, and that we invite the officers of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and any other interested parties to be present. Whatever is done, I would earnestly second Mr. Pettit's motion that every effort be made to get up a large and enthusiastic meeting. Come one, come all. Especially let our lady bee-keepers make a point to be present, and do the honors at the Apicultural Social.

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Ont., Dec. 18th, '86.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

**T**HE committee appointed by the North American Bee-keepers' Association at the annual meeting held in Detroit, Michigan, Dec., 1885, to investigate the merits of the honey bearing plant now being cultivated by Mr. Hiram Chapman, of Versailles, New York, met at that place on July 28th. One member of the committee, Mr. Manum of Bristol, Vermont, was not able to be present, but as each member of your committee was furnished with a sufficient number of plants to afford opportunity for observing their growth and habits, and also to gain some information concerning the value of the plant as

a honey producer; a letter from Mr. Manum, in which he gives the result of his experience and observation, is herewith appended.

This plant, which Dr. Beal of the Michigan State Agricultural College and Mr. Scribner, Assistant Botanist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture tell us is *Echinops Sphaerocephalus*, is an imported perennial, native of Central France, and like all of the family to which it belongs, very rich in honey. This plant will probably be popularly known in this country as the Chapman Honey Plant, so named on account of Mr. Chapman being first to cultivate it and being first to bring it to the notice of those engaged in bee-keeping.

We found three acres of the plant in bloom, the height of the mature plant is from 3 to 4½ feet, and each root bears from five to fifteen round balls or heads from one inch to 1½ inches in diameter. These heads stand upright and the entire surface is covered with small white flowers bearing blueish stamens.

The stalks and leaves so nearly resemble those of the common thistle, that, were it not for the head the difference would not be easily noticed. There is, however, in this particular, a very marked difference, the appearance of the head being aptly described by its botanical name, which signifies round-headed and in appearance like a hedge-hog.

The flowerets on the top of the head open first then they open later along the sides of the ball, continuing in order of nature around the entire surface of the sphere. Near the stem the last flowerets open, after the blossoms on the top of the heads have disappeared and the seed capsules of the first blossoms have hardened.

Unlike the thistle, the seeds are provided with no baloon by which they may be borne by the wind. The seed is, in weight and appearance, very like a small grain of rye, is enclosed in a capsule and falls directly to the ground if not seasonably gathered, not spreading more than oats if left to fall without harvesting.

From the time of the appearance of the bloom upon the tops of individual heads until the fading of the last blossoms upon the lower part of the head near to the stock is about eight days, the continuance of the blooming depending upon the nature of the soil and the season; but the heads or buds sent out from each individual shoot and forming each individual cluster, vary in degree and size, so that the natural term of blooming and honey bearing may be safely reckoned at from twenty to thirty days. The term of blooming may also be prolonged to a considerable extent by cutting back a portion of the plants, and the facility with which the honey harvest may

be thus prolonged constitutes an important feature when estimating the value of this plant. The plant is hardy, easily propagated, perennial, and appears to flourish in all kinds of soil and there is no danger of its becoming a pest or noxious weed. It does not bloom until the second season and, as it does not spread in seeding, its extirpation would be easily accomplished. Its seeds may be scattered in waste places or it may be sown in drills or hills like onion seed. It seems to be characteristic of the plant to root out all other vegetation and take possession of the soil. No weeds and but very little grass was seen growing in the three-acre plot observed. A ten acre field sown broadcast and harrowed in like rye has also made a vigorous growth and seems to be taking possession of the soil in opposition to quack grass and weeds. As to the value of the plant to the honey producer there seems to be no room for doubt whether quantity or quality or both be considered. Within reach of Mr. Chapman's apiary no other resources were accessible for honey gathering, the severe and prolonged drouth having destroyed all other honey yielding blossoms and yet in some instances the bees were making an excellent showing in the hives. No definite conclusion could be reached as to the probable returns in pounds of honey from a given area. That the returns would be satisfactory was evidenced by the fact that the entire area was "alive with bees" and they visited the flowers from daylight until dark and sometimes eight or ten bees were upon a single head at one time. Mr. Hubbard; who cultivated some of these plants obtained from Mr. Chapman, reported that he had counted the number of visits made by bees to a single head from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. He reported the number as being 2,135, actual count.

In order that the committee might have some idea of the quantity of nectar secreted in the flowers of a single head, the day before our arrival Mr. Chapman had wrapped a thin paper about a head, the half of which was in full bloom, and tied the paper around the stem with tape, thus preventing the bees from appropriating the nectar for 24 hours. Upon removing the paper on the forenoon of the day of our visit, the flowerets were found to be dripping with nectar and the drops sparkled in the morning sun. Each of us have made similar tests with like results since that time. We cheerfully and confidently recommend this plant to the bee-keepers of North America as a most valuable acquisition to the list of bee-storage plants.

We believe that a trial of the plant will, better than any words of approval from us, publish its own commendation.

Respectfully submitted,

L. C. ROOT,  
A. I. ROOT,  
N. W. McLAIN.

Bristol, Vermont, Oct. 7th, 1886.

Mr. L. C. Root,

*Chairman of Committee on the Chapman Honey Plant:*

Dear Sir:—As I failed to put in an appearance when the committee met at Mr. Hiram Chapman's in July last, it is not only due to you, but to Mr. Chapman and the convention as well, that I make a short report of my experience with the Chapman Honey Plant, 50 roots of which Mr. C. so kindly sent me last spring. The plants thrived well through the summer under moderate cultivation and planted on light sandy soil. I did not take extra pains with them as I wished to test their hardiness. The plants commenced to bloom July 14th and continued to bloom until August 21st making 39 days that they continued to bloom and from the first day of their blooming until the last the little flower balls were covered with bees every day from early morning until dark, rain or shine, (we had no very heavy rains during this period,) the bees constantly going and coming. I have counted 16 bees on one ball at one time, all sucking the sweet nectar from the richly laden flowers of the Chapman Honey Plant. At Mr. C's request, I covered three of the balls with tissue paper and two with muslin. On the following day there were several bee-keepers here. I removed the paper from the balls and lo, and behold, the flowers were filled, yes, covered, as it were, with honey. We found by holding the hand under one of the balls and jarring it, the honey dropped in the hand enough to make several drops. In a moment a bee lit on one of the uncovered balls and never moved until its sack was filled, when it flew away. On timing them I found that five bees filled themselves and flew away in two minutes and twenty seconds from the time the first bee lit on the plant. The two balls that were covered with muslin were now uncovered, but the honey seemed to have evaporated, as there was but little visible although I had noticed bees alight on the muslin and try to suck the honey through the cloth. This fact was conclusive to me that the bees could smell the honey through the cloth.

I find that by cutting back the plants in June they will bloom later in the season. This would be of advantage perhaps to those who are favored with an abundance of buckwheat for their bees to work on during August, as by cutting it back it would then commence to bloom the last of August, thereby affording good pasture for bees in September. In conclusion I must say that I am very well pleased with the plant, judging from this first year's trial and I venture to say that the time is not far distant when it will be extensively cultivated for its honey producing

qualites. I expect to plant an acre next spring. Were it possible for me to meet with you at the convention I would move a vote of thanks to Mr. C. for having introduced this valuable plant. It is valuable not only to bee-keepers but the florist as well, because it is a very beautiful plant and so very rare withal.

I remain yours truly,

A. E. MANUM.

#### COMB HONEY BY THE POUND.

I FIND a great evil and drawback in selling comb honey is that of selling it not by weight but by the section. I go to store-keepers and they want quotations by the section and say we have to sell it in that way. The absurdity and falacy of such a thing is all too apparent to a practiced apiarist. Whilst this is true it is equally correct to assert that many bee-keepers are aiding the promotion of the sale of honey in this way and it is about time for such to pause and consider whither they are drifting. Would a grocer think of selling all his rolls of butter by the chunk irrespective of weight? Would the pork packer condescend to sell all his hams and bacon by the piece? Does the farmer sell his cattle, sheep and hogs at the same price irrespective of weight? Such an idea would be ridiculed and justly. Why not do the same with honey, and if we expect to sell our honey and transact business upon a sound business basis, we must do likewise with our honey. Without one exception I have had to battle with the retailers in this matter and have only induced one to sell his honey by the pound. And I have had quotations from a number giving them by the section. Until we can invent a method of taking our sections of one weight and in sections of one size and use only one sized section, we had better sell by the pound. The advantages besides being founded upon a proper business like basis are many. The bee-keeper gets pay for his honey as he should, the retailer is not at a loss to know how to remedy charging too much for light and too little for heavy sections. The consumer is justly dealt with and has a greater variety of prices. It avoids the danger of larger sections such as  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  being sacrificed for smaller such as  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$  and parallel cases, that is the larger having to come down to the price of the section of smaller dimensions, which everyone will see at a glance would be unjust. We see which weight there is the greatest demand for. Of course we must take into consideration the quality of the honey itself, the general finish of a lot of sections when selling

wholesale, also the size of section, that is one one pound and two pounds, by this I mean a size which is less saleable should bring less per-pound than one readily sold. I hope bee-keepers will take this matter practically in hand and especially for our European market, there will be no difficulty there, in Canada it may require a little exertion.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Brantford, Ont.

#### MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

(Continued.)

Thirdly: Much has been said about the disagreeable character of the odor arising from a colony affected with the disease and it is true that it is sufficiently so but not to a greater extent than many other odors. It is much like that of a poor quality of common glue in a warming pot in preparation for use. The disease would ordinarily run several weeks in a colony before one would be likely to discover it from the odor on opening the hive. Though I have had two colonies so diseased as to be reduced to the strength of weak nuclei yet no odor could be discovered without opening the hive or putting the nose close to the entrance. So do not depend on discovering the disease by the sense of smelling. Fourthly: Generally more or less of the cells containing dead brood have cappings each of which has an opening near its centre and these openings vary in size from one that might have been made with a common pin up to one half as large as the capping itself or even larger, as if the bees, discovering the death of the larvæ while capping the cell, at once interrupted their useless work. Sometimes many dead larvæ will be found in cells on which the work of capping has not even been begun, and on the other hand sometimes a comb full of dead brood will hardly exhibit a cell with an incomplete capping. Cells containing diseased brood and having cappings which are entire may generally be detected by the sunken appearance of the cappings.

As I have said, in May last I discovered the effects of the disease in two of my colonies. I could not believe it was the work of foul brood but determined to keep watch, and did so till I saw them increasing in strength rapidly, one of them casting a swarm and the busy season coming on, when I paid no more attention to them until early in July when the white clover season closed. I had about 3000 sections partly filled with honey and in order to have them finished I selected twenty-seven colonies to do the work and got honey to feed them for the purpose by extracting two or three of the heaviest combs

from each colony in my apiaries. Everything progressed finely for several days till one of my hands called my attention to a colony that seemed not prosperous. On investigation I decided the cause to be foul brood and found that several other colonies had the disease also and that from ten to twenty combs from diseased colonies had been extracted the combs distributed through the apiary and the honey fed to the twenty-seven colonies above mentioned. As the readiest method I proceeded to attempt a cure by the starvation plan and treated fifty colonies or more with very good success so far as yet appears. I do not yet by any means cherish the hope that there will be no new cases. I shall undoubtedly have to continue the struggle for a while yet but I have no doubt of final success.

In closing let me remark. First: That the rapidity with which the disease will destroy a colony depends as much upon the number of combs in the hive as upon the virulence of the disease. A colony on eight combs, attacked by the disease in the spring, will very likely be reduced at the close of the season to a pint or a quart of bees, while one on twenty combs will perhaps cast a swarm and still come through a good colony. Secondly: Honey from infected colonies certainly carries the disease. Of the twenty-seven colonies fed as above twenty-six had the disease well established when I stopped feeding. Thirdly: I venture the opinion that the disease is conveyed only incidentally except by infected honey and by the matter of diseased brood. I did what I would not advise any one to do and that was to put a diseased colony back into its own hive without disinfecting the hive, of course giving the bees, after a course of starvation sound honey, and the disease did not reappear though a considerable amount of brood was reared. Finally: Hiving swarms from diseased colonies on foundation or on empty frames seems to be all that is necessary to free them entirely from the disease.

R. L. TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor was asked by some one present whether he expected he was rid of the disease? He did not think he was but was of the opinion that he had a big job on his hands.

A gentleman, whose name we did not get, said he was troubled with, what he considered to be, foul brood. He claimed he could, by tasting the honey in a colony tell whether or not they were affected with foul brood, could also tell by carefully examining the cappings with a microscope. On the cappings there

would be found very minute veins something like small blood vessels, just below the surface.

Mr. Puhl.—Had been troubled with foul brood for six years, and had as many as 100 colonies affected at once. It is difficult to tell it in its first stages. He believed in the starvation plan, with which he had been successful. It was important that hives having contained foul broody colonies be well boiled before being again used, and they should not be allowed to stand around where there is any chance of bees reaching them.

Dr. Mason, Wagon Works, O.—Had had considerable experience and was in favor of the starvation method.

Mr. Graden.—Promised to send Prof. Cook samples of his foul broody honey and if possible, pieces of comb showing the capping.

A. I. Root.—Reported his troubles with foul brood in *Gleanings*; so need not repeat them.

F. H. Macpherson.—Reported cases in Ontario where foul brood had been entirely cured by the starvation method and where the disease had not reappeared in any instance. The work had to be done thoroughly and greatest care exercised as to leaving frames, hives or pieces of comb around where bees in quest of stores could find them.

Next came the following paper by Geo. E. Hilton, Fremont, Mich., entitled,—

THE HONEY FLORA OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

If one takes the time to observe and the trouble to enumerate them, he will be astonished at the almost endless variety of honey-producing plants within the State. It would require a skilled botanist to name them all. The all-wise father has provided nearly all the trees and plants with either honey or pollen to attract the insect world.

He spread a continual feast for the bee that the important object of perfect fertilization may be more certainly attained. The bee that slips from flower to flower rollicking in the golden dust among the new born anthers, playing hide and seek in the opening corollas is performing a work of untold value in the wise economy of nature. The honey secreted by the blossoms is for the purpose of inviting cross fertilization and to prevent in and in breeding. If no insect is there to utilise the drop of nectar it is evaporated and scattered to the four winds of heaven. No one is richer for the ungathered sweets and no one is the poorer where fields are searched by the tireless little worker, whose instincts lead

it to garner the evanescent riches, which of a truth take to themselves wings and fly away. From the "Trailing Arbutus" that peeps out of the snow on some hill side, to the last frost flower in autumn, there is almost a continual succession of honey producing plants whose wealth of nectar ought to be utilised as one of the sure resources of this grand State.

California may occasionally astonish us by her magnificent honey crop, but in Michigan where the "early and late rains" are not only promised but sent, we are always confident of a reasonable surplus. The pastures and roadsides are dotted with white clover which yields the finest honey in the world. The rivers and lakes are generally skirted with linden timber and our uplands are interspersed with the same, one of the best honey producing trees of the world, yielding largely a nectar that is prized for its beautiful amber color and aromatic flavor. Every fence corner and neglected field is planted by the hand of nature as though she were trying in some way to counteract man's shiftlessness by making the earth bring forth abundantly some of the good things of life. It is of the greatest importance to the bee-keeper to know just when this succession of bloom occurs that he may have his bees in the best possible condition to secure the nectar, so far as my observations and knowledge extends I will briefly enumerate them. About the first pollen comes from willow and soft maple, usually about the middle of April, varying with the season. In the early part of May comes the hard or sugar maple, and this tree deserves more than a passing notice. It produces both honey and pollen in large quantities, and I sometimes feel that were our bees in the same condition they are at the approach of the linden flow, we would receive nearly the same results. Fortunately my bees last spring were strong early and many of them stored considerable surplus from this source, and it being followed closely by the raspberry and blackberry bloom, (with which this country abounds) I secured at least a thousand pounds of surplus previous to the opening of white clover, from my sixty colonies. White clover opens from the first to the 10th of June, and in my ten years of bee-keeping has never failed to give us a fair surplus. The flow was short the past season on account of drouth, but my bees being strong, I took about 2,500 pounds from this source. There is no interval between clover and linden in this latitude. In wet seasons the clover often continues until after the linden ceases to bloom. The linden opens from the 4th to the 20th of July, according to seasons, but cannot be depended on in this latitude; it is the most sensi-

tive and more dependent on atmospheric conditions than any bloom in this latitude. We usually get two or three days, however, and once I remember of ten days it secreted honey during its bloom. I find it does better along rivers and lake shores than on the upland. After this we have the interval in the honey flow until buckwheat, fireweed, golden rod, asters, and bone-set come into bloom, with which aside from buckwheat, this country naturally abounds. They usually afford us some surplus, but the greater part goes to the brood nest for winter stores, in fact, I have never had to resort to sugar for winter stores and hope I never shall. There are many more annuals and shrubs that go to make up the honey flora of northern Michigan, and we have some disadvantages our southern brethren do not have, but taking all in all, I think the north half of the state is much better adapted to the pursuit of bee-keeping and that the honey is of better quality than in the southern half.

Geo. E. Hilton.

Mr. Hilton's paper having been discussed, the convention adjourned, to meet the following morning, 9 o'clock.

## SECOND DAY.

The first item on the programme for this day, was the election of officers, which resulted as follows.—Pres., Geo. E. Hilton, Freemont, Mich.; 1st Vice Pres., R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.; 2nd Vice Pres., O. J. Hetherington, East Saginaw, Mich.; 3rd Vice Pres., Jno Rey, East Saginaw, Mich.; Sec., H. D Cutting, Clinton, Mich.; Treas., M. H Hunt, Bell Branch, Mich.

The next place of meeting will be East Saginaw, no date set for the meeting. It was understood that the Secretary of the Michigan State Horticultural Society desired to arrange for a joint meeting of his Society and the Bee-keepers' Association. A committee was therefore appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cook, Cutting and Hutchinson, to confer with the officers of the Horticultural Society, as to date of meeting, etc. The question of

## MARKETING HONEY

next came up for discussion, and Mr. R. L. Taylor was called upon to furnish the Convention with his method of disposing of his production. Mr. Taylor stated that he usually sent his crop to a commission merchant for disposal.

Geo. E. Hilton.—Sold his honey in the home market. He took particular pains to furnish a No. 1 article and put it up to suit the market.

Jno. Rey.—Found that a wise distribution of the small pamphlets "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten," was a judicious investment and brought good returns.

A. I. Root.—Advocated keeping a stock of honey on hand the year around, and it paid to have it in all styles of packages to suit the several consumers.

Dr. A. B. Mason.—Produced a copy of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and read from it a letter by the Pres. of the O. B. K. A. wherein the Pres. insisted that American basswood honey was of a much poorer quality than the Canadian linden honey. He claimed the Ohio basswood honey was equal to any in the world and we Canadians should not throw bad odour on American honey at the expense of our neighbors.

F. H. Macpherson.—Explained that the Pres. had no intention of casting any slur upon his American friends.

After some further discussion it was moved by Dr. Mason, and seconded by A. I. Root that the Michigan State Bee-keepers' Association tender a hearty vote of thanks to the O. B. K. A. and their Commissioners to Colonial Exhibition, London, England, for the good work they have done in popularizing honey.

On behalf of the O. B. K. A. the vote of thanks was accepted for Canada by F. H. Macpherson.

## FEEDING

Then came a essay on feeding by Dr. Mason, which paper however we have not at hand. The Dr. preferred feeding on the bottom board and by tilting the front of the hive upward and pouring in the syrup or honey at the entrance, all of which must be done after dark. On the ground of speed the Dr. considered this method preferable to any other he had ever tried.

(To be Continued.)

A physician says: When a teaspoonful of warm honey is taken every fifteen, twenty or thirty minutes it has a surprising effect on catarrh. Every family should have a glass of pure honey in the house, in order, at once after catching cold, to be able to use some.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### BEE NOTES WORTH KNOWING.

**A**T this season of the year bees should be left in perfect quietude and not molested in the least. We should study more carefully the nature and wants of our bees, and be able to apply such remedies as will most effectually overcome obstacles detrimental to the interests of the apiarist. The wintering problem seems to be the greatest trouble now with many who have but recently commenced keeping bees, which, in order to succeed, should be carefully studied and put in practice, so as to conform to natural laws governing the successful wintering of all farm stock. Bees can be managed with greater success and with much less trouble in a good movable frame hive, than can possibly be done in the old round log or box hives of olden times, and will procure our honey in a more desirable shape for market. It is now the proper time for all who contemplate going into the business of keeping bees on a large or small scale, to procure a sample hive, and manufacture all hives needed for 1887. Time is money to the bee-keeper, hence all implements for the apiary should be in proper trim and ready for the coming season. Never allow your bees to swarm naturally or the old fashioned way, as did our fathers and mothers of olden time, but be sure to use a good movable frame hive and practice artificial swarming, and, by so doing, you will save much valuable and precious time. We will in due time give our readers a lesson in artificial swarming, as well as explain how to raise queens to supply all new swarms and save precious time. There is no other stock on the farm that can increase as fast as bees. Oftentimes, if managed rightly, will pay the apiarian ten hundred per cent, and will gather and store a full supply of honey for their winter's food, and a surplus besides for their keeper. Look well to the interest of your bees, and our word for it they will pay you in a golden harvest as your reward for all your trouble.

J. M. HICKS.

Battleground, Ind.

### BEEES PACKED IN CLOVER CHAFF.

LEWIS RICKARD.—I have been very much pleased with your BEE JOURNAL and should have sent the money before this but have been so busy that I have neglected it. My bees have done splendidly the last year. I had twenty-six swarms last spring; increased to fifty-two. Had one thousand pounds comb honey and 500 pounds extracted honey. I wintered my bees on their summer stands in chaff hives packed with clover chaff. My bees are in splendid shape for winter, and I think will come through all right.

Charlotte, Mich.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 22, 1886.

Now that we are using so much perforated metal cut into narrow strips, it is not good economy to have so much selvage on our large sheets. We are endeavoring to see if the firm who punch our sheets cannot do so with less margin.

We have been fitting up in our office the past week a complete sample-room of all the goods we manufacture and sell, so that in future we can show to visitors samples of all our goods without going all over the premises. This will save us much time in the honey season.

KIND WORDS FROM DR. MILLER.

That man whom all the "States" claim, says of the C. B. J., the following complimentary words:—

"Now that time enough has elapsed since the commencement of the C. B. J. I can form a pretty fair estimate of its character. I am disappointed in it—quite agreeably disappointed. I knew you could keep bees, but didn't know you could keep up week after week making a paper whose visits I would so eagerly look for. Long may you wave."

A MISLEADING PARAGRAPH.

Would it not have been better had our friends of the *Bee-keepers' Magazine* explained the meaning of the item which we quote here a little more fully:—

"We understand that friend Arthur Todd received a special medal at the Mount Holly Fair for honey and honey manufactured."

We take it that by this is meant candies and other articles manufactured from honey, but the uninitiated would take it as meaning *manufactured* honey. To prove that this is the case we handed the paper to one or two friends and asked them what conclusions they would draw from the paragraph. They promptly replied that they supposed he had exhibited honey manufactured from other substances. It is always wise to be very explicit in matters of this kind, especially in bee-papers.

THE POET LAUREATE OF THE BEE WORLD.

It is a rather significant fact that we should, in the same issue re-publish the *Bee-keepers' Magazine* prize poem and a review of new work in poetry by the same author. Rev. W. F. Clarke, with all his hobbies and poet theories, stands to-day, in our estimation, at the head of

American writers on bee-keeping. Not through the soundness of his theories, nor the value of his hobbies, but through the poetic thought which pervades his writing, the beauty of his style and the sound common sense which will crop out despite those theories and hobbies. He is entitled the Poet Laureate of the bee world. His work entitled "A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-keeping," is a very valuable addition to the literature of the day, and we may be proud that among our ranks is to be found a person whose talents have enabled him to present us in *Poetic* verse so many lovely thoughts and valuable facts. Cover up the Heddon hobby and the hibernation theory, and you have a work which deserves to be read by every bee-keeper in the country. The work is fairly well printed, is published in convenient and tasty form.—*Bee-keepers' Magazine*.

### CONVENTION NOTICES.

The bee-keepers of the western part of Ontario will hold a Convention at Tilbury Centre, January 12th and 13th, 1887. Everybody and their friends are invited. Arrangements for reduced fares at the Grand Central Hotel have been made, also for a free hall. SMITH & JACKSON, Tilbury Centre, Dec. 16th, 1886.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in annual convention in Toronto, Ontario, (at the City Hall) on Wednesday and Thursday, 5th and 6th, Jan., when the commissioners of the association will make a report of their trip to England, and other business of importance will be transacted. A full attendance is requested. W. COUSE, Sec.-Treas., Meadowvale, Oct. 25th, 1886.

GREAT UNITED CONVENTION.—The New York State, Eastern New York also the New Jersey and Eastern Bee-Keepers Association will hold their great united Convention in Albany, N. Y., January 11th, 12th, and 13th. This Convention will be one of the largest, if not *the* largest, ever held anywhere in this country, and it behooves every bee-keeper to attend—a grand exhibit of apiarian fixtures is promised—An unusually brilliant programme will be prepared and announced later. Joint Secretaries.—GEO. H. KNICKERBOCKER, JOHN ASPINWALL, F. E. JOHNSON.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### REDUCED PRICE OF SECTIONS.

We have a good many thousand sections cut and stacked up in boxes ready for shipment, and if there are any who feel like laying in a good lot of sections for the season of 1887, we will give them a specially low quotation, so that after counting the interest on the money for eight or ten months, there will still be a good margin of profit in their favor. Of course these quotations will only apply to regular stock, unless where orders are for over 10,000 in odd sizes. Regular

sizes are  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  and in widths of either  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The prices we quote are, per 1,000, \$4.25; 10,000 or over, \$3.75. By the way, we didn't mention that these prices are for one-piece Linden (formerly Basswood) V groove sections. Dovetailed and spruce sections, we will furnish at 10% off price-list rates.

## HONEY MARKETS.

#### BEE-TON.

EXTRACTED. Quantities have arrived, nearly all of which has been disposed of, at about the same prices as were paid. For A 1 clear, clover or linden, 9 cts. is paid; Mixed flavors  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cts.; Amber colored 8 cts.; Fall honey 7 cts.; Buckwheat 6 cts. COMB.—Demand is thus far light, a market can at once be found for 500 to 1000 pounds of nice plump one-pound sections, 14 cts. is the best price; No. 2 12 cts. There is very little left in this country.

#### BOSTON.

Honey is selling very well but prices are very low, and we are often obliged to shade our prices in order to make rates. We quote 1 lb. comb, 14 to 16 cents. 2 lb. comb, 12 to 14 cents. Extracted, 6 to 8 cents.

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

#### DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Best white comb honey in one pound sections 11 to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cts. with a large supply in commission houses. Extracted 7 to 9 cts. in 60 lb. tin cans. Beeswax 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

#### CINCINNATI.

There is a lively demand for table honey in square glass jars and the demand for nice comb honey is very good. Demand from manufacturers is slow for dark grades of extracted honey. The range of prices for extracted honey is 3 to 7 cents a pound on arrival. Nice comb honey brings 12 to 15 cents a pound in a jobbing way. There is a good home demand for beeswax. We pay 20 to 23 cents a pound on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

#### NEW YORK.

The market for new crop comb honey is just opening. We note an improvement in sales and prices. Most of the comb honey that has arrived is badly colored, which makes it second grade, and we suppose is due to a poor season and long finishing. We quote 1886 crop as follows:—Fancy white comb, 1 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 15 to 16c.; fancy white comb, 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 12 to 13c.; fair to good, 1 and 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 10 to 14c.; fancy buckwheat, 1 & 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 9 to 12c.; extracted white clover, kegs or small barrels,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7c.; extracted California honey, 60 lb. cans, 5 to 5½c.; California Comb, 10 to 11c.; beeswax, 22 to 24c.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

#### CHICAGO.

Since my last quotation honey has come forward very freely and from information now at hand it would appear that the Middle States will have all the honey produced at home this



# PREMIUM LIST!

PRESENTED FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

WE WISH TO LARGELY INCREASE THE PRESENT LIST OF THE

## CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

before the new year, and to do this we make offers of the most liberal nature:

ONE SUBSCRIPTION.

- To all new subscribers who send their names at once we will forward a copy of the little book, "Foul Brood, Its Management and Cure," for \$1.00—value.....\$1 10
- One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.15 will entitle you to a copy of the new book "A Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," by Wm. F. Clarke, Guelph,—value 25c—free.
- One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.25 will entitle you to a virgin queen (value 50c) during the season of 1887—free.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Two new subscribers with \$2 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free:
- One copy of Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping."
- A virgin queen during season of 1887—value 50c.
- 5 Show Cards (two colors Honey for Sale.)
- One Winter Feeder (made up).

THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Three new subscribers with \$3 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free:
- One copy Heddon's "Success in Bee Culture"—value ..... 50
- One \$ Queen during the season of 1887.
- One Canadian Feeder (made up).

FOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Four new subscribers with \$4 will entitle the sender to his own JOURNAL for one year, and a copy of "A Bird's Eye View" both free, or four names and \$4 will entitle the sender to any of the premiums below, free:
- One Queen, worth \$1.50, during the season of 1887.
- One copy of Dr. C. C. Miller's new book "A Year Among the Bees," value..... 75

FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Five new names with \$5 entitles the sender to any of the following premiums free:
- One copy Root's A.B.C. (in paper) postpaid, value..... 1 07
- One Honey Knife, by mail, postpaid, value..... 1 08

SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Six new names with \$6 will give you free any one of the following:
- Root's A.B.C. in Bee Culture (cloth) value..... 1 25
- Cook's "Manual of the Apiary" (cloth) value..... 1 25
- Honey Knife, ebony-polished handle, value, postpaid..... 1 39
- One No. 3 Smoker, fancy finish..... 1 30
- Bound Vol. I, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL..... 1 25
- One Queen, (season of 1887)..... 2 00

TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Ten new names with \$10 will give you free any of the following.
- One force pump (per express) value..... 2 00
- One Queen Nursery 20 cages (per express)..... 2 50
- One Queen (season of 1887) selected, tested,..... 3 00

FIFTEEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Fifteen new names with \$15 will give you free, One No. 1, Wax Extractor, value..... 3 50
- One Heddon Hive, painted and complete, value..... 3 25
- 1000 Leaflets, "Honey, Some Reasons Why It Should Be Eaten," value..... 3 25

TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS.

- Twenty new names with \$20 will procure for you free.
- Any style of Lithograph Labels you may desire to the value of..... 5 00
- Two queens, selected tested (season of 1887) at \$3 each..... 6 00

TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Twenty-five new names with \$25 will give you free, One Honey Extractor (Jones Patent).... 8 00
- Or one Set Honey Scales (240 lb) with tin scoop, stamped..... 7 10

Address all your communications to

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Beeton, Ont

**Feeders.**

The demand for feeders seems to be growing. We offer three different styles suitable for different seasons :

**ENTRANCE FEEDERS.**

Double the usual size, each..... 15c  
 " " per 100.....\$12 50c

**THE CANADIAN FEEDER.**

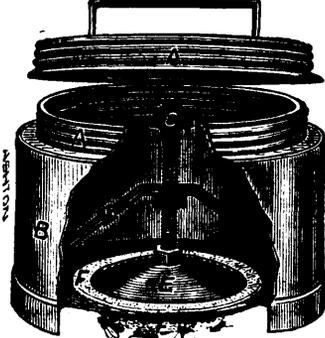


This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 20 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing.  
 Made up, each.....\$ 50  
 " " per 25..... 10 00  
 In flat, each..... 35  
 " " per 25..... 7 50  
 " " " 100..... 25 00  
**THE D. A. JONES CO.**

**BEEKEEPERS' MAGAZINE.**  
 Reduced to **25 Cts** per year  
 after **JANUARY 1st, 1887.**  
**SAMPLE COPIES FREE.**  
 BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

*Queen City Oil W<sup>r</sup>*  
 The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our  
**PEERLESS OIL,**  
 Manufactured only by **SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.**

PAT. APPLIED FOR.



**PERFECTION BEE FEEDER.**

The "PERFECTION" having been thoroughly tested, and proved of inestimable value in bee culture, the undersigned, a practical apiarist, is prepared to furnish the same at reasonable prices, and the usual discount to the dealers. Among the many points in which this feeder excels all others are the following.

The supply of food can be perfectly regulated.  
 The food will not become rancid, nor sour, and is strained before it reaches the bees.

The same method is used in feeding as provided in nature.  
 The "PERFECTION FEEDER" is simple in construction, well made, readily cleansed and durable.

It is most admirably adapted to the use for which it is intended, and will give entire satisfaction to those who will give it a trial, as its merits are unquestionable.

**Prices for Sample Feeder, by mail, postage paid, 4 lb. Feeders, 50cts. 6 lb. 60cts. 10 lb. 70cts.**

For one dozen PERFECTION FEEDERS F.O.B., 4 lb. \$3.50, 6 lb. \$4.50  
 Address, **M. E. HASTINGS, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N.Y.**

**A BIRD'S EYEVIEW**  
**OF**  
**BEE KEEPING**

—BY—

**REV. WM. F. CLARKE**  
**IS NOW READY.**

*The Price is 25c., Five for \$1.00.*

**Special Terms to the Trade. It is Interesting, Readable and Practical**

**JONES, MACPHERSON & Co.,**

**PUBLISHERS, BEETON, ONTARIO.**

## THE NEW HEDDON HIVE,

We have bought out the interest of the inventor in his Canadian patent, and we are in a position to make and sell the Heddon Reversible Hive, got up in any shape to suit the purchaser—either in the flat or nailed.



The engraving gives a good idea of the hive. The brood-chamber is in two sections; also the surplus arrangement, which may be interchanged or inverted at will. The cover, bottom-board, and top and bottom of each sectional case has one-half of a regular bee-space, so that the surplus cases with the sections may be placed between the two brood chambers, or the latter may be transposed or inverted—in fact, all parts of the hive are perfectly interchangeable. The brood frames will ALL be bored for wires.

### A SAMPLE HIVE

includes the bottom board and stand; a slatted honey board; a cover; two 6-inch brood chambers, each containing 8 frames, wired; two surplus arrangements, each containing 28 one-pound sections, both with wide frames and separators, both of which can be interchanged or reversed at will. Price, nailed \$2.90; nailed and painted \$3.25. It is absolutely essential to order one nailed hive as a pattern for putting those in the flat together correctly.

### HIVES READY TO NAIL.

We have arranged several different combinations in these hives, so that our customers may make a selection from the sample hive nailed without waiting for us to quote prices; in ordering ask for the number which you desire, and no mistakes will be made.

**No. 1** consists of the stand, bottom-board, cover, two 6-inch brood-chambers, 16 frames with holes punched for wiring, and the slatted honey-board, price \$1.25 each.

**No. 2** is the same as No. 1, with the addition of one surplus arrangement, containing 28 sections, with separators—interchangeable and reversible. Price \$1.75 each; without sections, \$1.60.

**No. 3** is the same as No. 2 with the addition of another surplus arrangement, and sections

and is the same in all particulars as sample hive. Price \$2.30 each; without sections, \$2.00.

Those who wish the hives *without* the stand, or honey-boards, may make the following deductions from above prices: Stands 10 cents; honey-boards 7 cents. For extra brood chambers, with frames in flat, adds 45 cents each; and for extra supers adds 40 cents each. Separators of tin are included in these prices throughout. If separators are not desired, deduct for each super 4 cents.

### DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 or more hives, 5%; 10 or more, 7½%; 25 or more, 10%; 50 or more, 15% off these prices.

THE D. A. JONES CO., (Ld).

BEETON ONT.



### Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.

High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound. Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free.

J. VANDEUSEN & SONS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO. N Y

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

## BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

## MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

13,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

The fourteenth thousand just out. Tenth thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in 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 and Publisher

State Agricultural College Michigan

## 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.

Sept. 1st, 1886

Jan. 1st, 1887.

# REDUCTION

Balance of 1886. From Sept. 1st, 1886, to Jan. 1st, 1887, will make prices on **SECTIONS \$4.00 Per 1000**, and larger quantities proportionately less. **FOUNDATION 35 cts.** Per lb., for brood and **45 cts for SECTIONS.** Equal, if not superior, to any other make. **Seven and one-half (7½) per cent reduction** on all other goods in Price List.

Dealers wanting **LARGE QUANTITIES**, to stock up for the sea on of 1887, will be given special prices on application.

**Remember** my goods are noted the world over for fine quality and workmanship. Try me and be convinced.

**W. T. FALCONER,**  
Jamestown, N.Y.

Manufacturer and dealer in full line **Aptarian Supplies.**

## ITALIAN QUEENS 1886

For Italian Bees and Queens in their purity for beauty and working qualities they are equal to any in the U. S. or Canada. Comb foundation 40c. per lb. Untested queens \$1 each, \$11 per dozen; tested \$3.50 each. Queens reared in full colonies from egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

T. S. HALL,  
Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

Barnado

ESTABLISHED 1855.

## BEESEWAX HEADQUARTERS

We have constantly on hand a large stock of Domestic Beeswax in original shape, which we offer to manufacture of Comb Foundation at lowest prices. We guarantee our beeswax absolutely pure. Write to us for prices.

**CKERMANN & WILL,**

Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. **Syracuse, N.Y.**

## DADANTS FOUNDATION

attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quickest accepted by bees, least apt to sag, most regular in color evenness and neatness, of any that is made. It is kept for sale by Messrs.

- T. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.,
- C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.,
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky
- J. F. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- J. A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.
- C. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, O.

and numbers of other dealers. Write for **SAMPLES FREE** and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

### COMPLIMENTARY

and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1883. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

**CHAS. DADANT & SON,**  
HAMILTON Hancock Co., ILL

## 1886 ITALIAN QUEENS. 1886.

**Six Warranted Queens for \$5.** Send for circular. No circulars sent unless called for.

J. T. WILSON,  
Nicholasville, Ky

# HIVES NEW AND SECOND HAND

We have about 500 hives all made up—some of them painted, which are just as good as new, having been used for storing combs in, a few have also been used one season, a coat of paint will make them all as nice as new. We have no room to store them, and will sell them at less than regular figures.

In lots of ..... 5 10 25 50  
Regular price, each.... \$1.40 \$1.35 \$1.30 \$1.30  
We will sell at..... 1.00 .95 .90 .85

These prices are for the painted ones, deduct 10 per cent. for the unpainted ones. The terms will be CASH with order, and these will be nett figures.

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

## CHEAP NOTE PAPER.

Having purchased 150 reams of heavy (20 lbs.)

### Note Heads,

At a very low rate we offer them at

**\$1.75 PER 1,000.**

printed with name and address and padded.

We can supply a line of superfine

**ENVELOPES AT \$2.00 PER M.**

with printed card in corner.

Samples sent.

Orders by mail must be accompanied with remittance

**JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,**

Beeton, Ont.

## THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

Having expended thousands of dollars in bringing before the people one of the most wonderful honey producing plants known in the United States, or even in the world, and testing it honestly and fairly, wish to say through your valuable JOURNAL, that the seed contains so much oil that nothing but fresh seed will grow, or by thrashing if the seed is bruised or broken it will not grow, for this reason, and by the advice of many prominent bee-keepers, I have decided to sell the limited amount of seed I have raised this season at the following prices, and will send to those who have already ordered, the amount of seed due them at this low price:

Half Ounce..... 50c  
One Ounce..... \$1 00  
Two Ounces..... 1 50  
Four Ounces..... 2 00  
Half Pound..... 3 00  
One Pound..... 5 00

One ounce contains from 1600 to \$1800 seeds. One pound of seed is sufficient for half acre if properly thinned out and reset. Write all orders plainly and give your Post Office in full.

**H. CHAPMAN,**

Versailles, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y

3-103

## THE MAINE BEE JOURNAL

is the only publication in Maine devoted entirely to Bee-Culture. It is a monthly, full of interesting and instructive reading. The subscription price is only 50 cents a year in advance. Samples copies free. Address  
JOURNAL, Thomaston, Me