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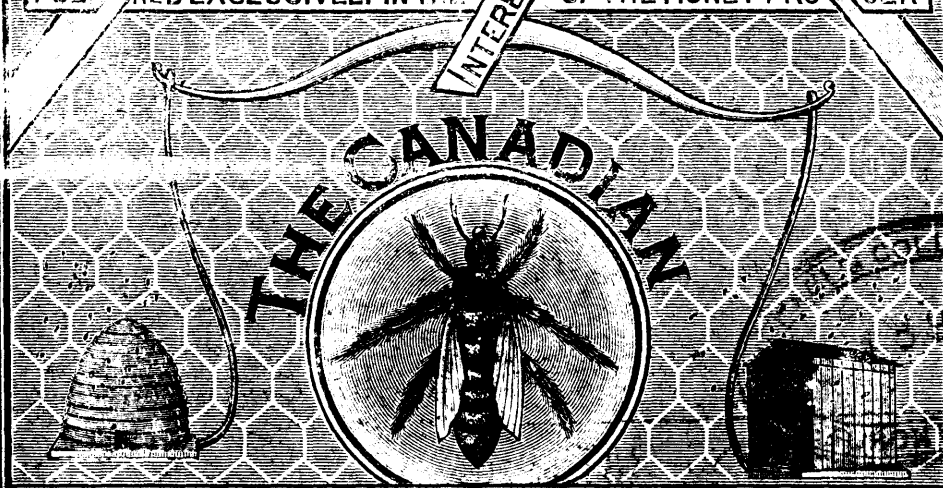
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VOL. II, NO. 40.

1886

DECEMBER 29.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



JOURNAL

APR 24 1974

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY
JONES, MACPHERSON & CO
BEE TON ONT.

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

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

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TO CONTRIBUTORS

Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited.

Beginners will find our Query Department of much value. All questions will be answered by thorough practical men. Questions solicited.

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

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

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WE CLUB

The Canadian Bee Journal and.....		
Cook's Manual, cloth.....		
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Heddon's Success in Bee Culture.....		
"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.....		

"FOUL BROOD"

Its Management and Cure.

Y. 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 fasting.

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

M

McCOLL BROS.,
Toronto

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ECHINOPS SPHÆROCEPHALUS
COMMONLY CALLED
CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

SEED FOR SALE.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Half Oz.....	40 cents.
One Oz.....	80 "
Two Oz.....	\$1.50.
Four Oz.....	\$2.00.
Eight Oz.....	\$3.00.

We have only a limited supply and orders will be booked in rotation until exhausted. The flower has been tested by Prof. Cook, Rev. W. F. Clarke and other prominent bee-keepers in America and highly spoken of. Also manufacturers of the Shuck Invertible Bee-Hives & Co. Address

E. L. GOULD & CO.,

Bee-Keepers' Supplies. BRANTFORD, ONT



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.

PRIZES.

Are being offered by the Magazine to the three subscribers who obtain the largest amount of comb honey during 1887. Write for particulars.

BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE,
Barrytown, N. Y.

Mention this Journal.

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.

APIARIAN

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MANUFACTURED BY

W. T. Falconer - Jamestown, N. Y.

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all styles of the **Simplicity Hive**. The '**FALCON** Chaff Hive, with movable upper story, continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering and handling bees** at all seasons. Also manufacturer of "**FALCON**" **BEARD** **QUANDT** **FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**. **FOUR (4)** per cent discount in January. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.



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 do 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 hair is getting thin, and the fact is I feel bad.

Special Offer For One Dollar

We want to place the **MONTHLY** in the hands of every one interested in poultry and pet stock, and will send the paper for the balance of this year free to all who subscribe now at \$1 for 1887 and mention the **C. B. Journal**.

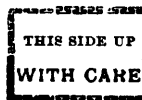
Remember, the regular price of subscription is \$1.25 per annum, so do not fail to take advantage of this liberal offer. Address,

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They are for pasting on the tops of cases.
 Price, per 10..5c. by mail, 6c.
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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 Heddons' "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 33
 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 Heddons 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

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JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Boston, Ont



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

VOL. II. No. 40. BEETON, ONT., DECEMBER 29, 1886 WHOLE No 92

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
J. V. Battram, Bridgen.....	1

SELLING COMB HONEY BY THE POUND.

COMMENTING on R. F. Holtermann's article on page 770 of last issue of the JOURNAL, why can we not all come down to the practice of selling comb honey by the pound? We have been buying considerable lately, and always buy by the pound, and never think of buying by the section. When would any bee-keeper think of doing such a thing? Why then should they think of offering their honey in any other way when they have sections to sell? The only excuse that can be offered, it seems to us, is the fact that they can thus get rid of sections which prob-

ably hold only fourteen or fifteen ounce, and palm them off as pound sections. This is not a creditable practice, though we believe, it has been indulged in. An instance was brought to our notice the other day, where a man sold to a dealer in Toronto some hundreds of pounds of comb honey, all of which was sold to him by the section; the consequence was, that many of the sections only weighed from ten to twelve ounces, scarcely any of them reaching fifteen ounces. It does not seem to us necessary that any method should be invented. The fault lies with the bee-keeper to a great extent, and as we cannot, through the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, reach the retailer who buys the honey, we must ask those who sell to have nothing to do with selling by the section, but *always* by the pound. Honesty, if nothing else, demands that this course be pursued. Our principal comb honey raisers *always* sell by the pound and *never* think of doing otherwise. Certainly the quality of honey must be taken into consideration.

NOTES FROM THE BRITISH BEE JOURNAL.

In its issue of Dec. 2nd, it reports a meeting of the British Bee-keepers' Association held Nov. 17th, the Honorable and Rev. H. Bligh in the chair. Messrs. Corneil and Jones attended the meeting as representing the Canadian visitors, for the purpose of taking a farewell of the Association prior to their departure to Canada. It goes on to say:

In the absence of the chairman, the

Honorable and Rev. H. Bligh expressed the hope that our Colonial visitors had spent a pleasant and successful time in England, and that their work had been crowned with success. On behalf of the committee and the British bee-keepers generally he wished them a safe and prosperous journey in returning to their respective homes in Canada.

The Rev. Geo. Raynor and W. O. B. Glennie supported the resolution. Mr. Corneil and Mr. Jones returned thanks for the kind wishes of the committee and for the very cordial way in which they had been received and treated by the British bee-keepers throughout the country. On motion of Mr. Glennie, it was resolved that the B. B. K. A. should in future forward a copy of the *British Bee Journal* to the O. B. K. A.

* * * * *

The editor of the *Bee-keepers' Magazine* has been taken to task by the *British Bee Journal*, for crediting America as standing at the head of the World in bee literature, and it quotes a list of no less than twenty-three bee journals published in Germany, as against the six published in America. These twenty-three German bee-papers are devoted exclusively to bee-keeping, and the list does not include any of the periodicals that combine bee-keeping with something else, of which there are a large number.

* * * * *

The value of honey imported into the United Kingdom during the month of October 1886, amounted to £1257.

INVERTIBLE FRAMES & HIVES.

BY THE TIN STRIP PROCESS.

ON page 981 of last issue of "*Gleanings*" we find Mr. Kretchmer's invertible frame and hive illustrated. The editor in his remarks says "your plan is not new so far as the frame is concerned. The idea however of slipping a piece of hoop iron over the frames, so the hive may be inverted, is, so far as I remember, original. The whole difficulty with such an arrangement is, that frames supported by opposite corners are not firm and substantial." In justice we want to say, that the idea of slipping the piece of hood iron over the frames, for inverting purposes, is no newer than the style of

frame. We have practiced this same thing for the past three seasons in our comb honey hive for inverting the surplus cases. The principle upon which the frame is worked, is similar to one suggested to us and of which we have a sample now in our possession by Mr. C. Garwood of Baltimore, Md., who sent it to us over a year and a half ago. The sample was sent for our consideration but we did not consider it workable and hence laid it aside.

MCINTOSH VS. HARRISON.

JUST after we had gone to press with last issue of the *JOURNAL*, we received from Messrs Bain, Laidlaw & Co., the following letter, which will explain itself:

TORONTO, Dec. 20th '86

"We have received your favors to Osler & Co. and to Mr. Laidlaw and we are well pleased to know that the Bee-Keepers' Association are taking an interest in this extraordinary case. There are important questions of law and fact involved in the action, and the Judge at the trial left a few questions of fact to the jury but reserved for himself the main questions of law and fact. We have ordered a copy of the evidence which was taken by a shorthand reporter and we will make a full report for the Association.

No proceedings will be taken in the action in the meantime, in fact the argument on the main questions was adjourned over from Walkerton, and the reporter has been so busy that we have not been able to get a copy of the evidence yet.

We will be grateful for copies of your *JOURNAL* and we will appreciate very much the opportunity of discussing the law and facts of this case with practical men.

We will have all papers in order for your meeting at Toronto.

Yours truly,

BAIN, LAIDLAW & CO.

We had written asking for a copy of the evidence, and offering, for the convenience of Mr. Laidlaw, copies of our *JOURNAL*, in which he would probably get many ideas, brought out in the correspondence, which would be of use to him.

We have also written the firm inviting Mr. Laidlaw to be present at the meeting of the O.B.K.A. on Jan. 5th and 6th, when the matter can be fully gone into. In the meantime, as will be seen by their letter, action in the case will be deferred. What we want now, is a still further ev-

idence from bee-keepers' neighbors. Mr. J. K. Darling, of Almonte, has forwarded us evidence from four of his neighbors which are short and which we append below, also a letter from Mr. Darling himself.

ARE BEES A NUISANCE ?

As suggested in a former number of the C. B. J. I send a statement of my experience with bees, as a part of it, and I also enclose some statements from others that have been around the place more or less. I have 150 colonies of bees, live in the outskirts of a town which contains about 3000 inhabitants, keep my bees in my garden, nearest colonies to the street about forty-five feet, open picket fence a little over four feet high, pickets one inch square. Have a good well, fourteen colonies mostly hybrids standing near the well during the past season, several of them within five or six feet of the well, three and sometimes four families beside my own using water out of my well all the time, and although the past summer was bad for cross bees when extracting, on account of scarcity of honey, I have never known a person to be threatened by the bees while passing along the street, much less to be stung, and I think there was only one little girl got stung at the well and that was because she was playing there sometimes instead of going away as soon as she got the water. There was one day, however, when the bees appeared extra cross and I pumped one pail of water each for two of the neighbors and carried it to a distance of twenty or thirty feet from the well and gave it to them; we had been poking up the hybrids at the well that morning. One family (my nearest neighbor) have been stung several times when we were extracting and I felt annoyed about it, but she has not uttered a word of complaint so far as I know. It cannot be more than sixty feet from her door to my bees and her garden lies between. The children would run out bareheaded and so would the woman and if a bee came around they would begin to fight them. However the trouble only lasted a day or two. As regarding affidavits I went to the leading law firm in town to see about getting some taken and they told me that the judge would not allow such to be read, that side issues often arose out of a case and then affidavits would be allowed but in the present case the persons would have to appear as witnesses in order to give the opposite party a chance to cross-examine them.

The following will speak for themselves, they are reliable and would make their statement under oath if necessary. Mr. Farrel stated when I saw him last evening that he plowed one gar-

den last spring where the bees were in two rows opposite each other and he plowed the strip between without any trouble. Where Mr. Naismith was in the habit of stopping will be some eighty or ninety feet from the nearest colonies, while the butcher stopped in the street opposite the nearest colonies.

J. K. DARLING

Almonte, Dec., 17th., 1886.

NO BOTHER TO THE BUTCHER.

I keep a butcher shop in the town of Almonte and drive a waggon regularly, stopping in the street opposite Mr. Darling's bees about ten o'clock in forenoon and although he was often working among them I have had no trouble with the bees coming around myself or the horse.

F. W. SHEEHAN

Almonte, Dec. 16th, 1886.

THE NEIGHBORS ARE NOT TROUBLED.

It is with pleasure I give my experience with a neighbor's bees. Mr. Darling keeps a large number of hives and quite a number of these were by the well. My family have got water there all summer and I do not know of one of them being stung at any time during the summer. I am one of his near neighbours (not the nearest) and I do not consider his bees to be even an annoyance.

PETER MILLAR.

Almonte, Dec. 16th, 1886.

PLOWING AMONG THE HIVES.

I would say regarding bees, and horses that I plowed Mr. Darling's garden last spring on a fine day, had a pair of two year old colts, some of the hives were set back on the tops of others and some we had to go out of the furrow to prevent the whiffletrees turning the hives over. There were plenty of bees in the air and some lighted on the horses and yet there was no stinging and we had no trouble in doing the work.

JOHN FARREL.

Almonte, Dec. 16th, 1886.

DO NOT TROUBLE DELIVERY-WAGON.

I am not a bee-keeper but keep a flour and feed store in Almonte and of course have to drive the streets at all hours of the day. Mr. Darling keeps a large number of bees in town and during the past summer I have had frequently to deliver stuff at his near neighbors when he was handling his bees and yet I have never seen a bee around myself, my horse or the doors of the houses. It is my opinion that unless bees are worse behaved than his appears

to be it would be spite or some other evil motive that would prompt a person to make trouble for a neighbour on their account. Hope the bee-keeper will come out of this case now pending in Toronto right side up.

LAURANCE NAITSMITH.

Almonte, Dec. 15th, 1886.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

THE QUEEN REARING.

REPLY TO A. L. SWINSON

SEE by page 731 C. B. J. that Mr. Swinson takes exceptions to my reply to Query No. 115. Now it can be as easily proven by the Bible that Mr. S. should hang himself, as he proves that he disagrees with me. It is said that Judas "went out and hung himself" and another passage says "go thou and do likewise." Is not this Bible? Yes. Well then why should not men hang themselves? Simply because it is taking scripture from its connection and applying it as *was not* intended. So Mr. S. quotes only a part of my reply and takes it from its connection and applying it to what *was not* intended. What was it I said Mr. S. admitted in *Gleanings*? Surely it was not that "thousands of queens were inferior in every way" but "no queen reared by any known plan can excel (not exceed as your typo has it,) queens reared under the swarming impulse," and I do not see how he could think I meant otherwise, unless those "honest convictions" he speaks of got "befogged" some way. Hence it will be seen that Mr. S. and myself agree exactly, except that he claims that queens reared under swarming impulse are more disposed to lead out swarms than those reared at other times. In this I think he is mistaken and an experience of fourteen years of *close study on this point* entitles me to an opinion at least. I could give many instances of queens reared out of the swarming impulse being the first to lead out swarms, and when those reared under the swarming impulse went without swarming two or more years in succession, but will not take up your valuable space. Even were it as Mr. S. claims I think it would be an advantage for we have many who claim more honey can be obtained when swarming is allowed than otherwise.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. Y.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

REPLY TO MR. ARMSTRONG.

IF Mr. A. will re-read my article on page 651, he will see that I did not wrong him therein, because I made a dispassionate argument in favor of my just rights and against his selling my property, as intimated by Mr. Clarke on

page 589, and I qualified my terms by saying, "if this is what he is doing, as intimated by Mr. Clarke," I am glad to learn that he is not plagiarising and purloining my double brood-chamber. Since looking at a copy of his patent, in which he says he has patented the half bee-space, I discover how his adoption of Mr. Shuck's double case-work over a single set of frames, gave Mr. Clarke a false impression regarding the construction of the hive. I also find that he has obtained no patent upon the half bee-space, whatever. He has plagiarised my words in describing it in his specifications and patented it only in combination with several other arrangements which I consider worthless. He could have done the same had I have patented it, as I might have done, the office supposing of course that he would purchase the right of me to use the half bee-space at all, whether with or without his combinations. I never claimed to have patented the half bee-space. My book bears the oldest description of it to be found in print. I invented it more than two and a half years ago, as I can prove by W. H. Shirley, W. A. Stolley, W. Z. Hutchinson, and many others, who either saw it in my possession, or listened to my careful description and illustration of it. The reasons I didn't apply for a patent upon it, were two. First, I thought, and still think, that my patent will hold it when tested in the superior courts. Second, at the time I applied for my patent, I preferred what is there claimed and described in my book in the following language: "We have constructed the hive for reversing, in two different ways." "We first made them with the frames resting flush with a lower side of the case and full bee-space below the upper surface." "After inverting a case, we loosen its thumb-screws and placing it crosswise the lower case or bottom-board, push the frames through to the other side again, tightening the screws."

The reader will see that we first reverse the bee-space in the case, always keeping it at the top.

Both this and my half bee-space are, radically, inventions, as all intelligent inventors will at once recognise; and the reason we abandoned the shifting bee-space for the half bee-space as is taught in our book and placed before the public last season, was because we then expected to practice constant reversing of the cases. We now know that in this decision we made a great mistake, and that the special functions of the half space are not necessary with our hive.

Mr. Editor if you will please quote the following from my 1887 circular, our reasons for abandoning the half bee-space, at this time, will become apparent, and your readers will see that we still keep in advance the same as when we were testing the new hive for two seasons before the general public knew aught about it, and con-

sequently the dishonest and jealous couldn't plagerise it, nor snap and quarrel at our success in bringing it forward.

"The combined experience of my foreman, students and myself during the past season, brings us unanimously to a conclusion somewhat at variance with those with which we entered the season of 1886. Our broader experience, closer observation and more careful experiments, verify the following facts regarding the new hive:

After the first inversion of the brood-combs, which secures the complete filling of the frames, we never care to invert them again. When the brood-chamber is large and deep, by virtue of its being composed of two brood-sections, the interchanging of them accomplishes all, and better, than can be accomplished by inverting. When the brood-chamber is contracted to one case, it is then so small and shallow that all the favorable conditions that could result from inverting, are always present. In regard to reversing surplus sections, we find the following serious objections to inverting them by whole cases:

If the combs are not sufficiently developed, to be properly attached to the sides of the sections, they will fall over, making a bad mess. On the other hand, if they are pretty nearly all capped over and then reversed, they will either be finished without being attached at the top at all, or else, what is oftener the case, be ridged and made to look bungling as they are attached to the bottom-piece, now at the top of the case. They are also not so white and beautiful as those not so reversed. There is, however, a short period in the development of these little surplus combs in which inverting results in all the advantages ever claimed for it; but as it is a fact that the combs of a whole case are rarely all at this stage of development at one time we are unanimously in favor of inverting them by wide-frames. We find the development in all four sections in any one wide-frame, usually to be almost universally the same, which makes this system practical and at the same time we perform this operation we are also "jumping" the outside frames to the centre (as Mr. Manum terms it) wherever we find variance in their completion; which, however, is not so often the case with the new hive as with the Langstroth and other hives. We find that variance in the completion of sections, exists from side to side, and not from end to end, of the cases, which is one fact that warrants a preference for wide-frames.

In the light of the foregoing, we unanimously advise making the New Hive with full, rather than half bee-spaces, as was adopted when considering both systems, three years ago. This will also save much complication when using the New Hive in the same apiary with other styles of hives with full bee-spaces. The grand functions of the hive, consist first, in the arrangement by which the combs can be divested of queens or workers and their condition instantly determined without the tedious labor of removing, or exposing them to robber bees. Second, a brood-chamber divided in horizontal sections. Third, the break-joint honey-board as used with the New Hive. Fourth, the set-screws for tightly compressing the frames to avoid propolis, and to support them when we may desire to invert them."

No, our patent does not cover the half bee-space and we never claimed that it did and many bee-keepers have advised me to cover it in a separate patent, but I have replied to all that I didn't believe many of our people desired to grab the results of my labor, patent or no patent. Mr. Armstrong seems to be a sort of a chronic patentee. I will give an account of some of his inventions that have come to my notice: May 4th, 1875, he patents his "Centennial Hive" April 4th, 1876, to make sure that no one should steal its virtues, he spreads another patent over it. In 1879 we find it with radical changes, whether patented or not, I cannot say. In 1885, out comes "The Crown Hive," I believed it was called; also patented. August 10th, 1886, he receives another patent. Something is getting red-hot now, and on September 14th he receives another, and this is the one in which he claims the bee-space is granted to him, and wherein I affirm it is not, except in combination with Mr. J. M. Shucks's outer-case, and some wedges, &c., of Mr. A's invention. Mr. A. says in his article that I know how long patents delay in getting through. I do know that mine took five months, that Mr. Armstrong's of May 4th was pending five months and twenty-six days. His next patent of November 17th, 1885, was pending one year and two months. His next, August 10th, 1886, five months and nine days. His last, September 14th, 1886, in which he believed, or tried to make us believe, he had patented my half bee-space, was pending three months and six days. This was obtained in the least time of any recent patent for a bee hive, with which I am acquainted. The application was filed June 8th, 1886, for the patent exhibiting my half bee-space. Mr. Armstrong takes the *American Bee Journal* besides my book describing it being sent broadcast all over the land early in January. Mr. Clarke's review of the book and hive appeared in *A. B. J.* January 20th. In that same paper for February 17th this half bee space was discussed. In the same paper under date of March 10th, on page 152 Mr. Hutchinson discussed the half bee-space. It was also discussed in *Gleanings* about the same time, and even had Mr. A. through the inadvertance of the patent office procured a patent on the half bee-space, it would have been invalid at once. Even though I am abandoning the half bee-space in my new hive, I know I am the original and believe prior inventor of it. I know nothing of Mr. A's honesty except by his works and claims. He knows nothing more of mine. I could not afford to entertain malice toward him or any other person. I will joyfully herald the coming of any hive better than we now have, but don't let it

be "sickly over" with plagerisms; let it come without half bee-spaces, or shifting bee-spaces, double brood-chambers, double outer-cases, or any other functions known to be the inventions of others. Let it bear the marks of honesty.

Mr. Armstrong infers that I wish to hurt his business. *Never*, so long as he doesn't make a business of trafficking in the property of another. He has no right to use my one-half bee-space in any way, shape or manner.

History repeats itself. When poor old father Langstroth was endeavoring to defend himself from the unjust encroachments of Mr. King,—when said King was selling his property—Mr. King said that Mr. Otis and Mr. L. were doing all they could to injure him and his business. He said that Mr. Langstroth had aided Mr. Otis in malicious designs against most of the enterprising bee-keepers of the U. S. (see *A. B. J.* for 1872, page 172.) How does this sound at this day? It is the same old cry. "The common interest of the intelligent and enterprising bee-keepers." I dislike to see "intelligence and enterprise" debased to purposes of robbery. It requires no sacrifice and no manliness to say "Langstroth hive" or "Father Langstroth," now. He is dying a pauper; he can't live on honors alone. No "beg pardons" are needed, for this is an important subject striking directly at progress and justice. We want the truth, and fair candid discussion is the agitation which brings it to the surface.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

P. S.—Mr. Shirley has just sent me his testimony to the effect that I first invented and constructed the half bee-space in January 1883, and refers me to several other witnesses.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

COMB VS EXTRACTED HONEY.

THE honey crop this season although hardly up to the average was quite satisfying. Clover yielded well, Linden was a total failure, but fall flowers furnished a good quantity of honey the most of which was stored in the brood chamber, the best place for it. Ever since I have kept bees I have worked for comb honey and have had very little experience with working for extracted honey, but having heard the statement so often made that two or three times as much honey could be secured by the use of the extractor, I decided to find out just how far the theory would hold good with me in my locality. In looking over my bees this spring I selected eleven strong stocks to extract from and eight

colonies of equal strength for comb honey. Three of the colonies run for extracting cast one swarm each, the rest did not swarm at all. The eight colonies run for comb honey were allowed to cast seventeen swarms or a little over two each. All the increase I ran for comb honey. The eight colonies with their increase re-inforced by the three prime swarms from the "extracting" stocks produced 1,150 lbs. of comb honey in one lb. sections well filled.

While from those run for extracting I only secured 1,100 lbs. nearly all the above mentioned crop being from white clover. With this experience before me I very naturally conclude that at least for me the production of comb honey is the most profitable. Part of the extracted honey was secured by the tiering up system the balance was "slung" out when about two-thirds capped over. We are told that while it takes skill to get a crop of comb honey any novice can get a good yield of extracted honey. Well now that hits me hard on extracted honey, don't it? I think it was Josh. Billings or Artemus Ward that said. "Every man should have a forte, but there seems to be numerous shiftless critters that don't seem to have any forte at all". While I do not believe that I belong among the great majority it is very clear that extracted honey is not my forte, certainly I should have had a better yield of that article; the fault was in me undoubtedly, and I shall hunt up my old files of bee-papers and re-read them not forgetting the late publications of Mr. Heddon and Dr. Miller then use the extractor on a larger number of colonies next season. "One swallow don't make a summer." Comb honey is growing in favor here, the people preferring to buy it at a considerable advance in price as compared with a good article of well ripened extracted honey, and it seems to me the latter never can take the place of comb honey in nice clean sections. Not long ago a lady said to the writer, "Oh yes your extracted honey is very nice indeed, but I like to *shut my teeth* on a chunk of comb honey." As long as our customers are willing to pay from 5 to 10 cts. a lb. more for the privilege of "shutting their teeth" on comb, we have no reason to complain when we can with proper management secure nearly as much as we can of an A. I. article of properly ripened extracted honey.

J. F. DUNN.

Ridgeway, Ont.

Get your friends to subscribe for the C. B. J. The most practical paper in the Dominion. \$1 a year in advance.

A BRITISH BEE-KEEPER ON THE ONTARIO HONEY EXHIBITS AT S. KENSINGTON.

To the fraternity of Canadian Bee-keepers, greeting.

WILL you allow me to congratulate you as brother bee-keepers, on the success of your Ontario Honey Exhibits at South Kensington. I am in no way in the secrets of your representatives, but simply state the result of my own personal observation. I have seen the exhibit several times, some of them unrecognised by those in charge, but at others I have enjoyed a chat with some or all of them. It is my happiness to number Messrs Jones, Corneil and Mr. McKnight amongst my personal friends. To open my photo album and meet their gaze will in the future recall hours of real pleasure and instruction, and I hope the past few weeks has only commenced a friendship that shall increase with increasing days and years.

Your idea of a honey exhibit was a happy one to commence with, and worthy of the success it has realized. No other colony of our "Greater Britain" made any attempt to give us any idea of their honey resources, some of which are by no means to be despised even by Canada. They simply sent us a sample of honey to remind us they grew flowers and those flowers secreted nectar and were apparently therewith content. But you not only conceived the idea but gave it practical shape worthy of the greatness of bee-keeping as a national industry amongst you.

As success is always the great test of efficiency your packing arrangements were a marked success, the honey all arriving in such splendid condition after its long voyage and various transshipments. Much of this must have been due to the care taken by those in charge. Dock porters are careless and railway men are proverbially "smashers" but your goods underwent the ordeal of "handling" by all these tormentors of bee-keepers and came through successfully.

In the matter of space, you might have wished to have been better served, but it is and was too much to hope the commissioners would do better for you. You could scarce expect them to keep an empty building in the very centre of the exhibition for four months that you might use it for two only, consequently, you were fixed away at one end of the great show, out of the line of the main throng of visitors, amongst the quartz crushers and gold mines. But judicious advertisements made up in great measure for deficient facilities, and the honey house was visited by many tens of thousands of people.

Then again, your representatives, although all good men, were all strangers to London, and the inborn whims and prejudices of Englishmen. It speaks well for their ready tact, as witnessed by

the ready way in which they settled down to the business as if they had been shop-keepers from infancy. They taught us a lesson, to commence, by putting up their honey in such small parcels and thus bringing it within the pocket of the poorest visitor to the show.

Their next difficulty, I judge, was to keep check on their saleswomen. From the very nature of the goods and mode of disposal, this could only be done by the most vigilant supervision; it was not possible to place so many lbs. in the hands of one saleswoman and get her to render an account at certain intervals, consequently, those in charge had always to be on the spot and with their eyes open. If you, whose goods they have been disposing of, will kindly, for one moment, realize what it means to men accustomed to the free air of heaven, to be stuck in a building from 10 a.m. to 10 or 11 p.m. day after day, giving information, negotiating sales and taking cash, and, all the while, kind friends continually trying to beguile them into runs into the country and to sight seeing, you will say you have indeed been well served. I have myself lived a good spell of my short life in London and after the first novelty of the sight has worn off there is nothing so wearying to my spirits as a London crowd.

Towards the end, the fogs and mists must have been most trying. Honey at best is delicate stuff to handle and I know few things that deteriorate so rapidly. After the show had closed, their difficulties must have increased instead of lessened. It is only those that have tried can imagine one half the difficulties that beset a traveller seeking to dispose of goods in London. "Unless he knows town well," means not only that he must know every street, lane and merchant, but that he knows how to approach and get the gentleman that sits in his counting-house to listen while you explain your wares to him.

On your side of the great water, you are always anxious to see the last new thing, while we on the contrary are all prejudiced against it. Then, again, the most ready purchaser is probably the man with a balance the wrong side at his bankers. Our great city can boast of her fair share of insolvents although her hoards of wealth are matchless, and I can picture the woe begone faces of many of you whose honey was not raised by "pumping it out of a well," if they had returned to you with a margin of 25 per cent of bad debts. Probably this is so, it is not impossible, and the bare thought of its possibility will only make you appreciate their labors the more if they have been so fortunate as to avoid that quicksand.

Another and by no means insignificant difficulty was the fact that British honey has been well

put on the London market of late. Speaking as a British bee-keeper, I have no wish that you should not find a market for your Canadian honey but my first wish is to find one for my own, this, most of us have done. Nay more as every mother thinks most of her own offspring, so we think most of our own wares. None of yours, however good, can ever match our own native product. "So say all of us," but the majority of us, I am sure, have no other wish but that after we have all disposed of our own that yours may find a ready sale. Continue to send us a good, honest, unadulterated article in Canadian fashion, and as Canadian honey, without attempting to sail under false colors or wearing borrowed plumes and we shall always be pleased to give it its true place and estimate it at its true worth. This last may seem like a reflection on your honesty, but you will better understand the good advice when I tell you that 85 per cent of the imported honey here is adulterated, and some of them have never passed through the stomach of a bee. So, kindly follow the old paths and be jealous of your reputation.

Your exhibit must have enriched your pockets somewhere to the tune of £1200 or £1300 (st'g.) without a cent of duty on it for our revenue, you have greatly increased the manufacture of small tin cans among us for the time being; you have given many of our people a taste of honey for the first time, which must have the effect of making them purchasers for the future, as nothing is so insidious as 'Mel,' and both you and ourselves have learnt how keen are the ties of kindred that bind us as one heart to this dear old country and Britain's queen.

May our greatest rivalry ever be as to which shall outstrip the other in the paths of peace and concord and that we may know no higher emulation than to "love and good works" is the heartfelt wish of one who is known amongst British bee-keepers as

AMATEUR EXPERT.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

HOW I OBTAINED SURPLUS FROM APPLE BLOSSOMS.

I WAS much surprised at the answer to Query No. 94. (page 333,) and glad to see that Dr. S. W. Morrison of Oxford, Pa., (page 368,) has given a different experience. I can endorse everything he says in favor of Apple Blossom Honey. When I sent in that query, I was uncertain as to what apple honey was. I have, this past season, taken considerable of it and find it the richest, thickest and finest flavored comb honey I ever tasted and where it was gathered and capped quickly it was about as white and

equal in appearance to that from white clover. Some that was better ripened was a light amber but bright and clear. It is so thick, smooth and mellow, that Prof. Cook's description, "a peculiar jelly or quince-like flavor," is not far out of the way but hardly does it justice. The flavor of the blossom is very noticeable when new and is retained by well-capped comb honey. Every one, without exception, pronounces it the best honey that they have ever eaten.

If the editor of the C. B. J. does not pronounce the sample sent by Dr. Morrison the best yet, then I wish to send a sample also.

As there may be some of the readers of the JOURNAL, (at least, some of the beginners,) who would like to know how I worked for apple honey, I will tell them what caused me to attempt it and of my success.

I had received the idea from most bee books that apple honey was only of use to stimulate brood rearing and that it was poor in quality and dark colored.

A year ago, a bee-keeper in Mass. showed me honey which he extracted soon after apple bloom and which he considered apple honey and sold it in jars and tumblers under that label. I did not then, question its genuineness, but now, think it was dandelion and raspberry. It was rather dark and had a peculiar but pleasant flavor, reminded me of thoroughwort. Soon after, I read G. M. Doolittle's review of Root's *A.B.C. of Bee Culture* in a late edition of that work, and read with special interest something like the following:

"Bestinger says we could get as much honey from apple bloom as from basswood if we had the force of workers at that time to gather it." (Mr. Doolittle has since written in the *American Bee Journal* that he used to try to get surplus from this source but that, for several years, rainy weather or a failure in the yield prevented success and that he had given up the plan.) I next saw "Blessed Bees," which offered more encouragement to the project. (This book has been much condemned by some, but I have to thank the author of that pleasant fiction for many progressive ideas that have been a great help to me.)

Mr. J. E. Pond, Foxboro, Mass., in *American Apiculturist*, July '84, said one of his colonies "gathered in fact seventy-two pounds of surplus honey in four days from apple bloom." His location is not far from mine. Another bee-keeper in same State having twenty box hives said that in apple year his colonies often filled their hives in three or four days from this source. Mr. Sweet, of Mansfield, Mass., a veteran, in response to my inquiries, stated that he had taken it at times, that it was light colored and equal to clover and sold as well. From this I concluded

that my location was favorable to obtain surplus from this bloom, and as this was to be the bearing year, I decided to make an effort to get it. Therefore, early in the spring I fed meal, thin honey warm, uncapped stores, inserted empty combs, etc., to get a force of workers in time for the bloom, which I expected about May 20th. Right here I would say that feeding meal and thin honey for stimulation works well with me. The season was early and pear and plum trees blossomed about May 1st, and apple trees the 10th. Dandelion and maples had kept the bees at work and for quite a while I had not fed. Just before the height of the bloom I put on boxes alternating rows of boxes containing empty combs with those containing full sheets of foundation, two days later not finding work going on in supers as I had expected I immediately filled out the brood-chamber of some hives with combs of brood from weaker colonies making ten frames almost filled with brood. I also united a few colonies when two stood side by side. Would remove one colony and place the other between where they both stood, then take from the removed colony enough capped brood to give remaining colony ten frames of brood, also brushed nearly all the bees in front of the colony. The removed colony had the combs of honey, the uncapped brood the queen and enough bees to cover the brood and were in shape to build up. The other was ready for immediate work in sections, having brood combs full of capped brood, extra lot of young bees and were obliged to occupy super for want of room elsewhere. The next few days were rainy and it looked as though I should not succeed, but a pleasant Sunday they improved wonderfully, then for several days but a few hours of each day was pleasant. Was then obliged to attend my Apiary in the country and before leaving I examined two hives and took a dozen perfectly finished pound sections from each. The bloom then seemed about over but the weather was pleasant.

On my return several days later the doubled colonies had swarmed, leaving on the old hives from twenty to thirty nicely capped sections, light colored and handsome. One colony furnished thirty-two sections, they were pure natives with a young queen raised late the fall before and had been strengthened with combs of capped brood to fill the hive but no bees. They did not swarm during the season.

By having the boxes on so early, stocks that were not doubled up or strengthened did not swarm and as raspberry etc., the only honey flow of the season, immediately followed, (there is usually a time between the two flows,) I obtained

some surplus from that source, in boxes that were meant to catch apple honey. When clover blossomed, the time when the first boxes are usually put on, drones were being killed and there has been no surplus crop since, except from chestnut and another source which I have not learned. Some of their honey looks dark like tar in the sections and spoils all uncapped sections that were left on the hive. Some one has described a honey which tastes like "oak leaves stirred in molasses," their honey must be the same thing, honey dew. Have extracted some of it from the sections for feeding back in the spring and have let the bees clear out the rest by putting a shallow case of section under my shallow brood chamber. Will speak of these shallow cases of hanging frames that I have used this season in a future article.

To conclude would say that as the season has turned out working for apple honey was a good move, without it I should have little or no choice comb honey this season, but if there had been the flow from clover that the blossoms promised I do not think that I should have gained, as bee power had been used that might have cost less and have been worth more on the clover crop. However this is but the experience of one season in taking honey from this source.

Since writing the above I have made an exhibit of comb honey at the R. I. State Fair where there was a good exhibit of honey, bees, queens, hives and supplies. The judges were experienced bee men. They and bee-keepers generally who tasted the apple honey pronounced it equal or superior to anything they had ever eaten. I was awarded the two first prizes on comb honey and soon sold it to a dealer at a better price than is given for white clover.

The above gives my success. I will yet write of my failure to get honey from golden rod and asters in sections. How I tried and why I failed.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN.

Pawtucket, R. I.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

WHEN TO PUT BEES IN CELLAR.

QUERY, No. 121.—When wintering in cellar or bee-house, is it better to put bees in when the weather is mild or wait until hard frosts set in?

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM.—See answers to 118.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I do not know.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I prefer mild weather.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I wait until hard frosts set in.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I would judge while the weather is mild.

A. L. SWINSON, GOLDSBORO, N. C.—This query is fully covered by No. 118. Is practically the same question.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, OHIO.—Wait till settled cold weather. Hard frosts set in here long before settled cold weather.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I prefer to wait till cold weather sets in but should like to get them in at its very dawn.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I would prefer waiting until cold weather and hard frost is set in—as long as there is a chance for them having a fly out, I prefer leaving them out.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I have always wintered on summer stands, so cannot speak from experience; any theories of my own I don't think of value in this department.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Put them in before the hard frosts. Put them in *dry* if possible, and mild weather is no objection. From the middle to the end of November in Ontario is about the right time generally, to put bees into winter quarters.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—In my locality I like to get them in before they have endured severe weather and prefer to put them in the next day after they have had a fly, the weather having been cold enough to confine them to the hives some days previously.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGAIC, MICH.—As bees have been known to winter nicely also to nearly all die with the dysentery, both when set in early and late, both when confined for long and short periods, when exposed and not exposed to a low temperature before being set away, it follows that this is not a very important factor in the wintering problem. I am less afraid of long confinement than of low temperature, so placed my 500 colonies in their repositories on the 12th. and 13th. of this Nov., with no snow on the ground and Indian summer alternating with chilly days and frosty nights.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

NORFOLK BEEKEEPERS.

THE annual meeting of the Norfolk Beekeepers' Association was held in Simcoe on the 4th. of December, the President, Mr. Nelson Clouse, in the chair. The treasurer's report was received and showed a balance on hand of \$2.87. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Cameron McNally; 1st. Vice., Nelson Clouse; 2nd., Vice, L. H. Steinhoff; Sec-treas., C. W. Culver; Directors, Messrs. J. B. McNally, J. J. Church, A. Wilkinson, William Knowles and Wm. Simmons. C. McNally exhibited a hive made by the D. A. Jones Co., which was claimed to be good for wintering and also good for securing comb or extracted honey. There were some discussions on the sale of honey and other subjects, after which the meeting adjourned.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

(Continued.)

Following this paper came a discussion on

SUGAR VS HONEY AS WINTER STORES

A. M. Gander.—Was of the opinion that where combs filled with honey could be stored away for use after the honey flow was over that it was cheaper and better than feeding sugar, after making due allowance for the trouble and taking into account the present low price of honey.

A. I. Root.—Thought that one quarter was lost in feeding and was also of the opinion that if nice store combs could be put to one side in the fall for use as winter stores it would be advisable to do so.

Geo. E. Hilton.—Said that his reputation was not good enough to enable him to feed sugar and sell honey. He was in favour of wintering on natural stores.

R. L. Taylor.—It would be more profitable to feed sugar syrup. If the honey was taken up and stored in the surplus department he thought the bees would winter better on sugar syrup and that there was less danger of robbing in the spring.

A. I. Root.—Said that if foul brood was in an apiary it was much better to feed sugar syrup, and was of the

opinion that no better means could be found in the way of feeding to eradicate foul brood.

A. M. Gander.—If his bees required reeding and he had no honey of his own, he would certainly feed sugar in preference to purchasing foreign honey of which he knew nothing.

W. Z. Hutchinson.—Was satisfied that where sugar could be bought for 6cts. that it would pay better to allow the bees to store the honey in the surplus department until the end of the season, then to be feed up on sugar stores for the winter.

F. H. Macpherson.—Said, that at the late meeting of the O. B. K. A. a resolution was passed condemning the feeding of sugar except as a last resort. To the comb honey producer it was certainly a better investment to allow the honey to be stored in the surplus department. With extracted honey at its present low figure there was little profit, after considering the extra trouble which was incurred in feeding sugar, over the original stores.

R. L. Taylor.—Asked if any one had known cases were dark honey gathered in the fall had been carried up to the sections the following spring.

A. I. Root.—Had never heard of it.

Geo. E. Hilton.—Had found such the case to a small extent.

Some one in the room asked if there was not great danger of the sugar syrup granulating.

R. L. Taylor.—Had never been troubled in that way, but thought there was no danger providing the syrup was properly made.

F. H. Macpherson.—Stated that an experienced bee-keeper in Canada had told him at the O. B. K. A. that there was more danger of granulation with honey which had been fed back than with sugar syrup; one of the greatest drawbacks to feeding back honey was in this particular.

BEEES VS. GRAPES.

Prof. Cook.—Explained that there were differences between bee and grape men. He believed that bees did not injure *sound* grapes; when they crack open the bees certainly get at them. Something should be done to ensure harmony between these two classes of industry.

Mr. Puhl.—Had no hesitation in say-

ing that bees did not injure grapes, unless they were broken open.

Dr. Mason.—Felt much like Rev. W. F. Clarke, that he was either going to keep his neighbors good natured, or move his bees away to some spot where they would not trouble others.

R. L. Taylor.—Concurred with Dr. Mason. He thought there were objections to be urged against the Bee-keepers' Union, and was satisfied that most of the suits were the outgrowth of spite.

H. D. Cutting.—Was opposed to any form of legislation and thought that the one industry was equally as important as the other, if the fruit growers wished to pit themselves against the bee-keepers, then, let it be the survival of the fittest. Bees have never touched sound grapes.

A. I. Root.—Wanted the bee-keepers to be careful and not get quarrelsome. Thought a great deal of the responsibility rested with the bee-keepers. We should do all we can to live peacefully with all men.

Prof. Cook.—Thought while bees were troublesome at times they were of too great value to allow the little trouble they gave to stand in the way of the industry. In the future if the people were educated to that effect there would be little to fear. He hoped that the State Horticultural Society and the State Bee-keepers' Association could arrange to meet at the same place and during the same week next year. In the meantime the matter of "bagging" should be talked up.

Mr. Bingham.—Desired to talk of the Bee-keepers' Union. He did not like its objects or methods, nor did he care to meet trouble half way. He felt that most of the suits had grown out of spite and animus. When bees first come out of the hive and commence to fly they always establish their line of flight; if you plant trees along the road side, or along your neighbor's fence, that line will be established over these trees, and children may play beneath their shade within ten feet of the hives without the least danger of being stung. He was satisfied that this planting of shade trees was one great preventive of trouble. As to the best trees for the purpose, there was something more than beauty to be considered. It was a troublesome thing taking swarms from

high trees. Bees will seldom cluster on lime, poplar or willow, and these trees grow quickly.

Question of fairs was discussed and quite a number volunteered to assist in making an exhibit at the next State fair.

THE COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS

Reported as follows:—Mr. M. H. Hunt showed Clarke's smoker, Bingham honey knife, sliced sections, wire embedder, wired frame, division board, two styles of bee brushes, metal rabbets, coiled wire, and the Hunt chaff hive. H. D. Cutting showed the Cutting \$5 saw arbor, which is very useful to beekeepers. Jno. Rey showed a bee feeder, which he claims is robber proof, bee veil with isinglass front, sections with section foundation fastened in both ends, also sections of honey filled out in sections so fastened, samples of extracted honey in "old oaken buckets" and the Stanley honey extractor. Dr. G. L. Tinker had on exhibition some of his beautiful four piece sections in poplar and black walnut. A. D. D. Wood showed one piece basswood and white poplar sections and four piece poplar, also section foundation. A. M. Gauder a nice exhibit of comb and extracted honey in the Muth jars, from one pound down. T. F. Bingham showed the celebrated "Doctor" smoker and the Bingham honey knife, also as a curiosity he showed the surplus honey department of the stingless bees of Honduras. Dr. Mason showed large pieces of granulated honey and samples of the same when liquified. Mr. Mason also brought with him samples of the Chapman honey plant, cut from the stock a day or two before the convention.

Then came the following report from the

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS :

Resolved that the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby extended to our President Prof. A. J. Cook and to our secretary H. D. Cutting, for the capable, thorough and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the duties of their several offices.

Resolved that this Association hereby gratefully acknowledge the great obligations they are under to the resident bee-keepers for providing free of expense a hall so convenient and comfortable in which to hold their sessions.

Resolved that our thanks are hereby extended to the managers of the Hawkins' House for reducing their charges to members of this Association and for the careful attention shown us by them.

After some further discussion on minor topics the convention adjourned to meet again at the time to be set by the committee appointed for that purpose.

COAL OIL STOVE IN BEE CELLAR.

JOHN YODER.—Have eighty-five colonies of bees in the cellar. Want to keep the temperature at or near 50°, can do so by using a small coal oil patent cook stove. It don't seem to give off any smell of oil, should it do so, would it injure the bees?

Springfield, Ont., Dec. 3, 1886.

The principle here is the same as if two or three lamps were placed in the repository, and this latter is often done. We do not see that the extra smell will do much damage, or, at least, but little more than the lamps. Artificial heat is to be deprecated, however, where it is possible to get along without it. Your ideas of temperature are a little higher than we like to hear of.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

—EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS, —

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 29, 1886.

Prices offered for honey have been reduced, as will be seen by reference to our report in another column.

Our discount on all supplies (as advertised in our catalogue for 1886) after Jan. 1st to Feb. 1st will be five per cent. Our discount to Jan. 1st has been ten per cent but owing to the large number of orders ahead of us, we find it necessary to reduce the discount.

After May 1st, next, we will be able to furnish those small one pound glass jars with the tin screw top, at perhaps a little less than \$8 per gross. We are now making special arrangements with the factory for a larger order to be turned out for us during the winter.

Mr. H. Chapman, of Versailles, N. Y., has appointed us his Canadian agents for the seed of the Chapman honey plant. We have now in

stock, ready to ship from this office, any quantity of seed that may be desired. Canadian customers will please make a note of this. Prices same as Mr. Chapman's.

The *Maine Bee Journal* though but five months old, has already changed hands. The proprietors after January 1st being Messrs J. B. Mason & Sons of Mechanic Falls, Me. This change is not to be regretted, as it will bring to the *Journal* a twenty-four years' experience in the business of bee-keeping by the principal of the firm. The December number only came to hand on 22nd inst. We hope the new Editors will make a change in this respect, as well as in the name, which will hereafter be the *Bee-keepers' Advance*.

It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance at the meeting of the O. B. K. A. to be held on Jan. 5th and 6th. Matters of the utmost importance to bee-keepers will be brought up for discussion. We believe that Messrs. Corneil and McKnight have reached Canada by this time. Mr. Jones was to have sailed on the 23rd and it is probable he will be here in plenty of time. If we cannot show our regard for the Commissioners in any other way let us do it by a rousing meeting. The Secretary will furnish certificates for reduced fares to all who will apply to him. An application should be made at once.

LATER.—While writing the above, a telegram comes from Mr. Corneil dated Montreal, advising us that he landed on Sunday 26th.

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 apianian fixtures is promised—An unusually brilliant programme will be prepared and announc-

ed 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.

BEETON.

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.

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 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 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 season that can be marketed or consumed, and that we shall not be apt to draw upon the Eastern States as we did last year. Best grades of white comb to-day at thirteen cents, Extracted six cents, and beeswax 25 cents.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago.

HONEY OUTLOOK FOR SEASON OF '86.

The new comb honey coming in shows good quality. There was but little old comb held over, and consequently new arrivals sell well. Fancy white comb in 1 lb. sections, in paper boxes or glassed, commands 12 to 14c. and 2 lb. sections, glassed, 10 to 12c.; while lower grades of both sizes go at 8 to 11c. Dark pungent flavored Buckwheat Honey will probably be a good crop and go lower. The crop in N. Y., Pa. and Vt. is reported fair, while Ill., Iowa, Kas., Wis. and N. W. are said to have yielded well. A small quantity of Southern strained irregular Honey comes here, and sells as low as 50c. per gal. The crop there is large. Eastern Honey in barrels, sell at 5 and 6c. The California crop is reported heavy, and the 5 gal. cans (two in a case,) finds ready sale in the East. In consequence of the big crop of this splendid Cal. Honey and low freights, there have been a number of cars disposed of here already at 4 1/2 and 5c. per lb. and much larger sales are expected in cooler weather.

PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS.

242 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, December 29th, 1886

We pay 37c 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 "Jones' size" per pound.....	47c
" " over 5 lbs. " " " " " " " " " " " "	45c
" " cut to other sizes " " " " " " " " " "	48c
" " over 50 lbs. " " " " " " " " " "	46c
Section " in sheets per pound.....	58c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2, per lb.....	60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....	43c

JOB LOT OF HIVES.—See our advertisement of a job lot of hives in another column. The D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

POULTRY keepers and others give your hens bone meal, crushed oyster shells, Royal Egg Food, etc., and get eggs in winter when prices are high. Send for price list of supplies. CHAS. BONNICK, Box 184, Toronto.

SECTIONS.—We have a lot of dove-tailed sections—No 2—which we will sell at \$2 per thousand to clear them out. Size 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2. Widths 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches. Terms cash. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

SMOKERS.—A job lot—those which have been discarded from regular stock—in Nos. 1, 2 and 3. We will sell at \$1.00, 75 and 50 cts. respectively as long as they last. We have only about 50. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

NOTE HEADS AND ENVELOPES.—We offer a special bargain just now. 20lb note heads with printed heading, \$1.75 per 1000. Envelopes, \$2.00 per \$1000. See advt. JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Beeton, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE. GROUP OF 120 AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' photographs, 10 of them Canadian, got up by E. O. TUTTLE, Vermont, almost all the leading bee-keepers of America in it. Supplied by R. F. Holterman from Brantford, Ont., who is the authorized agent for Canada. Price, post paid, \$1.35; size 11x14 in.

Feeders.

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

ENTRANCE FEEDERS.

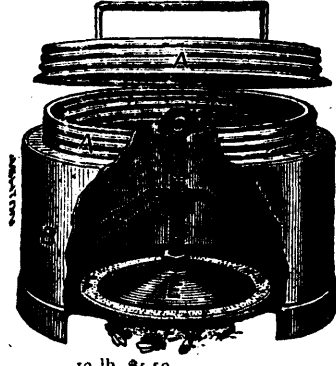
Double the usual size, each.....	15c
" " " per 100.....	\$12 50c

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.

FAT APPLIED-FOR.



10 lb. \$5.50.

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 cleaned 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, 30cts. 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. HASTING, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N.Y.

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.



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.

FOR A E.

A First-Class Given Foundation Press

almost new with two Sets of Dies, one 12x110, the other 17x114, also a Dipping Tank and a set of Union Scales capacity 1/2 oz. to 240 lbs. All cheap for cash. Address, W. NIXON, Floralia Apiary, Granby, P. Q.

ECHINOPS SPHEROCEPHALUS
COMMONLY CALLED
CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

SEED FOR SALE.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Half Oz..... 50 cents.
One Oz..... \$1.00.
Two Oz..... \$2.00.

We have only a limited supply and orders will be booked in rotation until exhausted. The flower has been tested by Prof. Cook, Rev. W. F. Clarke and other prominent bee-keepers in America and highly spoken of. Address

E. L. GOULD & CO.,

Bee-Keepers' Supplies. BRANTFORD, ONT

RAY'S OF LIGHT.—A new publication devoted to Bee-keeping and Poultry-raising. A number of the leading, most practical and successful Bee and Poultry-Keepers have already been secured as regular contributors. Its principal aim will be to advance progressive ideas upon the various topics of modern scientific Bee-Culture and Poultry-Raising. Subscription, 50 cents a year. Sample copy free.

J. J. MARTIN & CO.,
North Manchester, Indiana.

FRANK W. JONES,

BEDFORD, QUE. AGENT FOR

Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Apian Supplies.

Queen City Oil Works

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For

PEERLESS OIL,

Manufactured only by **SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.**
Toronto, Ont

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE.

OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th the new and sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 40 costly illustrations were added to the 18th 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 Michigan

FRIENDS IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEES AND HONEY

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

A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

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,

Manager, Beeton, Ont.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND

Bee-Keepers' Magazine

Both for the price of the

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

See advertisement on another page for particulars

BEEKEEPERS' MAGAZINE

Reduced to **25 Cents** per year

after JANUARY 1st, 1887.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.



BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

TOOLS For BEE-KEEPERS **HIVES** NEW AND SECOND HAND.

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 cents.

Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c., 50c., and 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, 1/2 inch bit, 18c.; No. 2, 6 inch bit, 20c.

TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

In two squares we have two kinds—the first of the is marked down to one-eighth of an inch, the second is marked on one side only, the price is, each, 20c.

The second style is marked on both sides down to one-eighth of an inch—price, each, 35c.

We have a splendid line in steel squares which we can finish 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 the present we have but one line in these—26 inch 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 of good steel (Shirley and Dietrich) and can be sold by us at 50c.

The 20-inch are finer steel—same make—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 price, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have a try you want as 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 3-103

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	15	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.

DADANTS FOUNDATION

is 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. P. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.
- JAMES HEDDON, Duwaco, Mich.
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
- ARTHUR TODD, 102 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
- F. 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. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- I. A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.
- C. I. 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 1889. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

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.