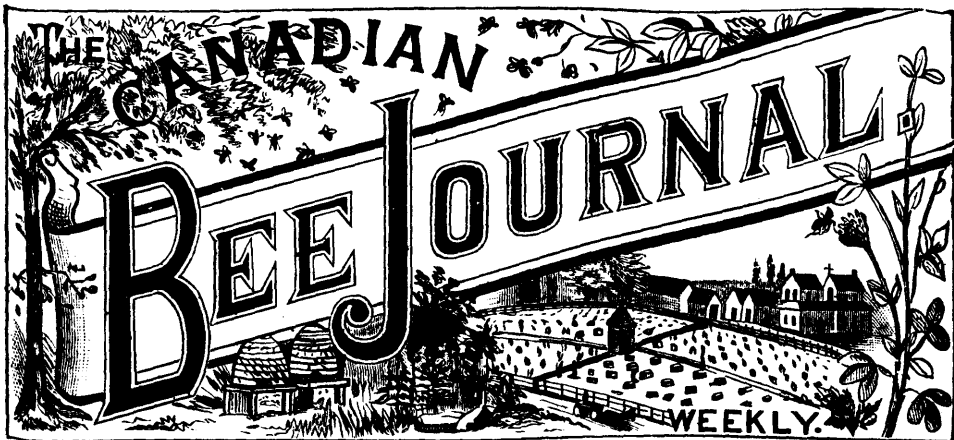


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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. I. BEETON ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 17, 1886 No. 47

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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	3 MES.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One inch.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
Two inches.....	4.50	7.50	12.00
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Six inches.....	10.00	15.00	24.00
Eight inches.....	12.50	20.00	30.00

TERMS.—STRICTLY CASH.

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

PUBLISHER'S 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.

JOURNALS will occasionally be lost in transmission through the mails. We are always ready to re-mail such when notified of the loss.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper of first number with 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, any way. 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 at 55 cents each post-paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

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

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

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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.....	1.75
" "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
" "Texas Bee Journal".....	1.80

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 thoroughly 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.

"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 fasting.

Price, 10 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

D. A. JONES & CO., PUBLISHERS,
Beeton, Ont.

FEEDERS

Those who require to do feeding will find it to their advantage to have some of our

CANADIAN BEE FEEDERS

You can feed 15 to 20 pounds of syrup in one night, and there is no danger of robbing. The price is low, and the sale is very active. Our factory is running on them at the present time.

Made up, each.....	\$ 60
" per 100.....	45 00
In flat, each.....	40
" per 100.....	30 00

We can guarantee that they will give satisfaction.
D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

1886. ITALIAN QUEENS. 1886.

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

J. T. WILSON,
Nicholasville, Ky.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED
LARDINE MACHINE OIL,
—AS IT—
EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,
Toronto

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. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. HERTZEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Philadelphia,
- 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. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
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and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

150 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

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR

Is second to none in the market. Square Gears, Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee Hives, one-piece Sections, etc.

Circulars mailed on application. Send ten cents for 'Practical Hints to Bee-keepers.' Address

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON,
976 and 978 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

EVERY

Farmer, Fancier, and Poultry-Keeper

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

"The Poultry Monthly,"

The Best Magazine of its Kind.

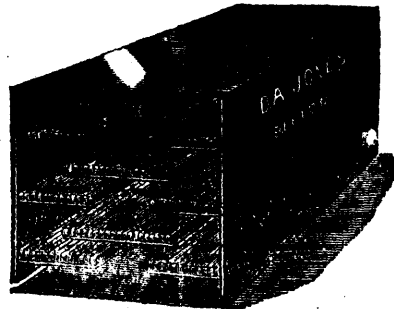
Subscription, \$1.25 per annum. Sample copies, 12c

SPECIAL OFFER.—We will send the "Monthly" for a full year for \$1 to all who mention the "Canadian Bee Journal." Send for price lists of Poultry Supplies.

BONNICK & HORRICKS,

P. O. Box 215,
Toronto, Ont

WINTER FEEDERS.



These are for feeding in winter, or at any other time when the weather is too cold to admit of feeding liquids

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE CANDY.

Take pure pulverized, or granulated sugar—the former preferred—and stir it into honey, nicely warmed up, until the honey will not contain further additions. Allow it to stand in the dish until both are thoroughly mixed through each other, then place in feeders and set them on top of the frames, packing all around nicely to allow no heat to escape.

Each, made up	30
Per 10	2 75
Each, in flat	20
Per 10	1 75

We have a full stock on hand ready to go by return express or freight.
D. A. JONES, Beeton

Five Per Cent. Discount.

Off all goods which may be ordered now for use next season we will give the above discount. This is to induce early orders and in case you need anything for this season, you could save freight charges and the discount by ordering ALL TOGETHER. Will be given till further notice.

D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,

WEEKLY - - \$1.00 PER YEAR

D. A. JONES, - - - - - EDITOR.

F. H. MACPHERSON, AS'T ED'R, & BUS. M'GR.

"THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,"

SOME FURTHER EXPLANATIONS ABOUT
ITS NAME.

WE are glad to observe the general feeling of good will that prevails among the contributors of bee literature, and that the bitter personalities too frequently seen in former years have largely disappeared. It is very pleasant also to think of cordial relations existing between the publishers of the different periodicals devoted to the interest of bee keepers, and especially has it been gratifying to us to receive kind words from those who thus show themselves friends rather than rivals. Indeed we could scarcely desire more friendly relations than have existed from the beginning of our publication, barring the exceptions taken by the *American Bee Journal* to the name adopted by us. We are sure that the feeling on the part of friend Newman arose from a mistaken view, and had hoped that after our disclaimer of any wrong intention, those views would have been modified. There are, however, indications that our hopes in that direction are not yet fully realized. Now we would very much like to be in perfect accord with every body in the world, and would be glad if we could disarm friend Newman's prejudice.

In the first place we have no desire to sail under false colors, if for no other than selfish motives. The *American Bee Journal* has a name and prestige of which it may well be proud. The oldest publication of its kind in America, and the oldest weekly in the world, it has a vigor and enterprise that gives no token of decline from advancing years. Yet for all this we would not exchange names with it. The place we were to fill, required something distinctly Canadian, hence the name "Canadian" is more valuable to us. We expected this

name would help us to get subscribers, and we believe we have not been disappointed in our expectations. We do not believe we have ever got a single subscriber, who was misled by our name to suppose he was subscribing for the A.B.J. We did not expect, nor do we believe we have received, any benefit from the resemblance of our name to that of the A.B.J. We doubt if any damage has ever accrued to the A.B.J. from such resemblance. Probably Mr. Newman will tell us that he does not object to the name "Canadian," if we omit the "Journal." Right here we find an erroneous view of his, that is at the root of the whole difficulty. He assumes a monopoly of the word *Journal* both as a common and a proper name. He is quite willing to call us the "Canadian Bee Paper," but the word *Journal* is his private property. Long before the advent of the C.B.J., if we are not mistaken, he claimed that there was no other bee journal in existence but the A.B.J. At that time he might have said there was no other *Bee Journal*, although there were several *bee journals*. A look at Webster will show that a journal is "the title of a book or pamphlet published at stated times," and the name is thus seen to be rightly applicable to everything which Mr. Newman calls a "bee paper." Moreover it is in common use among bee-keepers, and may be frequently seen in the columns of bee-papers. Prof. Cook (Manual, pp 10, 11) applies the term "journal" in three separate instances to three other bee papers. Mr. Root in his A.B.C speaks of the Bee Journals. The A.B.J. itself allows the use of the word, as on page 228, vol 1, where a correspondent speaks of "agricultural journals" and "a journal about bees." If anything more conclusive were wanted it may be found in vol. 1, p 191, A.B.J. where the editor calls "L'Apiculteur" "the French Bee Journal" and speaks of it twice afterward as "the Journal."

The "American Bee Journal" as a title is the property of Mr. Newman and should be respected as such, but the three words of which the title is composed are words in common use and public property; only the combination "American Bee Journal" can be called his property. If he objects to our using the word *Journal*, then by the same

token the Chicago Evening Journal and other journals may object to his using it, and the American Agriculturist and other "American" papers may take away the first word of his title leaving him only the word "Bee" in which he claims no special proprietorship.

We have taken up this much space with this matter because we do not wish to lie under the imputation of being *unjust* and desire to obey the injunction of Paul: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." We hope friend Newman will reconsider and readjust his views, and assure him of nothing but the kindest feelings on our part.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

HAVE good reason to believe that generally throughout this Province bees are shorter of stores this winter than they have been for many years. As a consequence there will certainly be an unusual loss from starvation between this and the middle of May if bee-keepers do not take warning and act accordingly. Last summer there seems to have been a pretty general failure of the honey yield about the last of July, and that for Ontario was about five or six weeks earlier than usual. The consequence was that in every apiary where the honey extractor is used, the bees were found in the fall to be very short of winter stores. Those who fed early in the fall and fed what they considered at the time to be plenty, found later on that there had been an unusual fall consumption and that the bees were again short and had to be fed again. The unusual fall consumption was owing to the fact that the bees got next to nothing in the fields during the whole fall, while generally if the weather is at all favorable they pick up enough to partly keep them going at least. The actual fall consumption was probably no more than usual—indeed perhaps not so much as there was less brooding—but as it had all to be derived from the home stores, the consumption appeared much greater to us. This is why the bee-keeper had to feed and feed, and feed again, during the fall, and with all the feeding many are, no doubt, short. I supposed I had given mine plenty. I supposed that most of them had enough to carry them right through to the fruit-bloom, and that the lightest had at least enough to put them through to the setting out time, say the middle of April. In putting them away in the cellar I always put these lighter ones on the top tier for two reasons: first, to be accessible so that they

can be got at to feed if they need it; and second, they will be in a more comfortable temperature and better air on top. While looking in at them the other day to see that all was right, I noticed that a very unusual quantity of dead bees had fallen down from one of the upper hives, and upon examination found the colony quite dead. I removed it from the apartment and soon discovered that it had starved to death—the honey having been all consumed and apparently considerable pollen. The combs are in good condition and there is no sign of disease or of recent brooding. As I could discover no cause which might have led to an unusually large consumption of stores in that particular colony, I, of course, began to feel solicitous about others. Still I am quite well aware from past experience that rarely a colony will consume much more stores than others in apparently like conditions. At any rate, I do not remember that I ever had a colony before to starve in the cellar. I have had one or two to starve outside, but never in comfortable quarters. Let all bee-keepers who use the honey extractor look after their bees between this and setting out time to see that they do not starve. And I would here suggest, Mr. Editor, that you supplement this warning with definite instructions how to prepare both liquid and solid food and how best to feed it. Such information will be timely and will, no doubt, be imperatively required by many inexperienced readers.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., February 9th, 1886.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

DOES IT PAY TO KEEP BEES?

HIS question has been going the round in bee journals more or less directly and receives very conflicting replies. Are these replies not the result of undue deliberation? In order to discuss the question intelligently and upon a proper basis it must be understood in this way. In the average locality can bee-keeping be made to pay? Were you to ask can a man make it pay, knowing nothing of bees and desirous of working a few colonies according to the improved methods as given in standard works and bee journals, a man ready to profit by the advice of older and better bee-keepers and give his investment that care and attention which he must a proportionate outlay in a farm or business? Who would not say such an investment will pay, and as his apiary increases, his experience and dexterity in manipulating will increase.

Were he to commence with 50 or 100 colonies in that way an emphatic *no* would be the general reply. Devote one year, far better two, to gaining

that experience under the eye of an experienced bee-keeper. But who would say in a good locality if an apiary is managed according to the most successful methods of the present day it would not pay? I think none. The question is not has A.B.C., &c., made or lost money, but how can it be made to yield a profit. Money invested in the hands of the careless procrastinating, reckless and thoughtless, be it only in that particular line of business, can never be expected to yield a profitable return no matter how profitable under good management. Is it fair, is it an argument to hold up these cases as specimens of what bee-keeping can do?

Besides all this as in every new industry, which has to be developed at first mistakes are made, failure after failure must be recorded, but when above it all rises the solid basis upon which apiculture stands to-day, we have something to look to above the failures and reverses. We know the grand result although far from perfect has been to place bee-keeping upon a solid footing it has never heretofore enjoyed. Then let us discuss upon the present footing, not that of by-gone days. We know also that even in the part when so much has been darkness, before so many clouds were removed, men with care and forethought have made money out of bee-keeping. The reason was they knew it was not all luck and chance and they did their part as much as lay in their power and with that little the bees were content and rewarded them. And then in a broader sense. Not only are we building up a branch of agriculture which gives us the means of gathering the honey from every flower, but we know our all-seeing creator has placed it there for no idle purpose; it is there to attract fertilizing agents to distribute the pollen from flower to flower. The very construction of the flower is such that the bee cannot rifle the stores of nectar without coming in contact with that fine powdery substance, and again it must touch that part of the flower which must come in contact with this powder (pollen) to fertilize it and secure seed. Were other insects often injurious there in abundance this fertilization might be secured, but no, at the very time when our apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits are in bloom, these insects are yet scarce. We also know that often the time for fertilization at this season is forever cut off by unfavorable weather. The busy bee could do the work of fertilization if in sufficient numbers in one day, often securing a fruit crop where otherwise would have been none, always increasing it. Our clovers especially Alsike, the same. We are therefore until every drop of honey is gathered as it is being distilled and every flower

fertilized, until no flower is "born to waste its sweetness," until every family in the land uses no other sweet and we have arrived at the perfection of apiculture. Until that time it will pay to keep bees; we are benefitting the farmer, and gardener whose flowers the bees visit; every man, woman and child that is induced to use this most nourishing and wholesome of sweets; we are developing the resources of our land. If in addition to this we can make an honest living, say nothing of the balance. We merit the respect of our fellow men, we are individual and national benefactors and if we do it with a higher motive we will reap a higher reward.

We want more of the spirit of our grand old fathers. If they had discussed the point as a mere matter of present dollars and cents, where would we be to-day. They turned the tide, it is no trick for us to follow on. I'll warrant Rev. L. L. Langstroth and back to the first age of research, not one thought how many dollars and cents can I make out of this.

We can never claim the honor they do as having done the most good. But to whom is honor due? To the man who most fully makes use of the talent the circumstances and the times in which he lives, be they great or little.

But I am drifting from my subject, let us realize more fully our position, never admitting for a moment that bee-keeping to-day will not give us a net percentage of profit higher than any other branch of rural pursuit, that this branch will assist us to mental development and give us sources of mental enjoyment as no other does.

And should this field be in the hands of specialists only as some would argue? No. True in order to obtain our best reapers to-day, the machinist makes them, but after telling the farmer how to use it, the farmer can learn how to cut his grain. So the specialist; he has the time and he can devote his mind to bee-keeping to obtain the grandest results in exploring new fields and the farmer can apply these. Besides many men never attain the grandest possibilities in any pursuit, not one in 10,000. Apiculture is strictly a branch of the farm and were the argument to hold that he should not keep bees it should be argued, that one man should never produce grain, roots, fruit, vegetables, sheep, cattle, horses, poultry, upon his farm for he can never attain the grandest possibilities in all. We know that were this his object and he were to devote his life to one branch he would not attain that height.

And were we to argue a farmer should not keep bees upon his farm, you would argue that a farmer has no right to harvest his own crops, he has no right to employ agents, to secure to

him more fruit and seed per tree, bush or acre. Why so. Because, it is the farmers whose flowers are distilling the nectar which he is more than allowing to go to waste, a crop which is ripe in his fields and he is neglecting, would we condemn him for harvesting it and say he has no right? Would I consider if a specialist, that I owed a debt to the farmer for the honey my bees gathered? Assuredly not. He owes to the specialist that bee-keeping is to-day a profitable branch of the farm, and more he owes me a debt for every additional apple, pear, plum, small fruit, &c., my bees have been the means of giving him. We may justly, as bee-keepers, congratulate the American Government upon the step they have taken by establishing an experimental station devoted entirely to the advancement of apiculture and developing it as a branch of the farm. There is no branch that can be excluded with greater loss than that of apiculture.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Fisherville, Dec. 15th.

Does everybody that goes into the mercantile business make a success of it? Everybody answers, no! Then why should you expect that everybody who undertakes to keep bees should make a success of it, and why should the business be cried down because of those who are unsuccessful? We believe that the mercantile agencies have calculated that only 25 per cent. of those who enter the mercantile business are successes and that only *three* per cent. retire with a fortune made in the business. This argument should convince almost anyone that only those who are specially adapted to the business will make it pay—those who cannot must drop out. This inevitable law of the "survival of the fittest" applies here.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE BEESWAX CONTROVERSY.

I DO not again refer to what has been said regarding the removal of the duty on beeswax, from any fear that this duty is likely to be removed, but rather to fulfil my promise of doing so, and to prove the erroneousness of Mr. Brown's statements given on page 245 of this *Journal*, wherein are made some accusations which I think in justice to myself I should reply to. I am grateful to the editor for giving in a later number of the journal, my reasons for a delayed reply, although at that time I had no idea of leaving it so long. I would say in the outset that personal accusations should have no place in friendly controversies. I am somewhat amus-

ed, however, at Mr. Brown's novel way of remedying any evil produced in this way, which is "to forget all about it," see page 231. In my experience this is much easier said than done. As for my not "meeting with any bee-keeper's association" convenient to me and "ignoring such meetings," I would say that in this Mr. Brown is quite mistaken. If I have not attended any meeting of bee-keepers, it has been principally because my time is limited, which same may be given as the reason I have not attended associations of any kind, religious or secular, and as regards the latter I have felt that I had nothing to give, and whatever may be instructive at these gatherings I would receive a day or two later in the columns of some of the periodicals devoted to this pursuit. Mr. Brown seems to see in my absence from these a "fear" lest my "neighbors, the farmers, who sow the rich clover, should put a stock of bees sufficient to gather the rich nectar of their own productions." If I am as selfish as Mr. Brown would make out, it is a matter of surprise that I ever contributed anything to the bee-keeping public. I think that very frequently it is a fortunate thing for any bee-keeper when he is not the only one in his locality, especially if he lives in a village or town. Even in the country it is sometimes advantageous, as in the case of Mr. Freeborn, had there been several bee-keepers in his locality it would not have been so easy to say to whom the bees belonged that did the supposed damage. I have thought, however, and do still, that bee-keepers frequently work against their own interests in boasting over the immense yield of honey they have obtained, and the "profits" there are in the business, and then urge others to go into it, or to buy a colony of bees and make a start, when the probabilities are these same ones will in a short time rise up in opposition to them. Bee-keeping, in fact, is fast becoming a "business" in which opposition will have its part as in other occupations, and I maintain that what applies to one does also to the other in a large degree. This is one great reason why the duty on wax should not be removed. Those who are engaged in the business at the present time, who have paid an advance equal to 20 per cent on all the foundation they have used, should now be entitled to any benefits arising therefrom to them. If others wish to engage in the business let them encounter the same difficulty in this respect, as those who have reached that stage where they are, and will derive benefits from it. I still maintain that it is an injustice to those who have invested capital in this business, to have their stock depreciated in value, to accommodate others who may wish

to engage in this business in a small way, or who wish to invest more capital in it. Take any of the industries of the world, and see if what I say is not correct; then why should an exception be made in bee-keeping? If one bee-keeper, who has to buy his foundation, would save 20 per cent., then it is just that much loss to the other who has it to sell. Let each start on an equal footing in this, and then if one can sell his product for less than the other, it will not be because his "stock in trade" has cost him less. If the duty is removed on wax then colonies of bees must necessarily be cheaper. This would mitigate against those who should now be reaping the reward for their labor and capital invested, who have bees for sale. Mr. Brown infers that being a druggist I am particularly interested, as I "deal in wax." It is because of this I am able to speak more positively, and am better able to realize that bee-keepers are not the only ones who use wax, that there is considerable wax that never sees the foundation mill, consequently bee-keepers are those who should be most interested in good prices and quick sales. It is much more satisfactory to have a good demand for this by-product in bee culture than to have it a drug on the market. Mr. Brown seems very much surprised that any bee-keeper should have wax to sell, and wishes me "luck" in running my apiary to produce wax. My assertions were based upon the idea that a colony of bees run for extracted honey, would produce on an average one pound of wax. I have noticed since the 'estimate of California's business in sweets' given by Mr. J. P. Pleasant in this *Journal* on page 142, that the amount of honey to the colony was 200 lbs., and the wax 5 lbs. So if Mr. Brown's bees average only 50 lbs., he should have $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of wax, and yet according to Mr. Brown's theory a practical bee-keeper has never any wax to sell, and then makes the assertion that "all the bee-keepers in the Dominion would suffer." He seems to have entirely overlooked what Mr. J. C. Thom has to say on this subject, as given on page 117 of the *Journal*, wherein he says, "it is just possible if Mr. Brown ever becomes an extensive bee-keeper, he may see the day when he will have beeswax to sell, and have reason to be thankful that the duty was neglected by this committee." Mr. Brown seems not to have noticed that a correspondent ventures to reprove the Editor because he favored the removal of this duty, being a foundation maker, and goes on to give Mr. Jones' apathy as an example, where the supply dealer and the bee-keeper's interest are frequently at variance. The above is a good illustration of the unenvia-

ble position of him who has undertaken the publication of the *CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL*. I could multiply words to prove my position, and to show Mr. Brown I am not the only bee-keeper who is of the opinion that it would not be in the interest of "all the bee-keepers in the Dominion" were the duty removed, but the above will suffice.

G. A. DEADMAN.

Brussels, Ont.

Wax is about as plentiful, and as cheap now in some localities as it is on the other side, so the removal of duty would be very little benefit, if you go upon the principle of "the greatest amount of good to the largest number."

FOR THE C. B. J.

OUR HONEY MARKET.

MUCH has been said of late in Conventions, assembled as well as privately, by bee-keepers, who make a business more or less of honey producing, of the low prices now obtainable for honey.

The cause of this I have seen attributed 1st, to the sale of small lots of honey by farmers who do not realize that it has a market value, and 2nd, to the low prices of all other produce at present.

These causes can hardly be assumed without question, as it is now well known that nearly 75 per cent. of the bees alive in the fall of 1884 perished in the severe weather of the following winter. The owners of stocks that gave no care, to them, suffering in even larger proportion, and these were the persons who were accused of glutting the market. Add to this that the summer of 1885 was a very unfavorable honey season, and it would seem as if the honey market of Canada, during the winter of 1885-6, should have been in such an active state that producers had no reason to anticipate any striking decline in prices.

As a fact many producers, having a range of customers to supply, did not find it very difficult to make sales at about the prices of former years. As to myself, not until I attempted to sell my last lot did I find any serious decline in prices. Upon further inquiry I found this was caused by Messrs. Emigh and Orvis, two of our largest producers, independently and almost simultaneously placing comb honey in quantity on the market at 15c. per pound. Merchants previously to this had been giving 18c. throughout the season and in some cases more. I trust these gentlemen, whose names I mention, will not for one moment imagine that I am disputing their right to sell their productions for whatever price they choose to name, but I would ask are

they by this course not injuring the future market of Ontario for themselves and neighbour bee-keepers as well. Why seek to open up foreign markets before we are prepared to maintain living prices at home, when we can get them. I am free to say that the honey offered by these gentlemen was in better shape than that sold by myself and others at the higher figure. This being the case, one of the two courses is open to be followed another season, reduce our prices—if we can afford to do so, which I doubt—to the level, or below the price of the broken market or go out of the business. Our market prices should be zealously guarded; honey is an article of diet, and a luxury the public can easily do without, especially that large majority who prefer a "quid" or a pipe of tobacco to a "chunk" of honey. Depend upon it when producers break their prices, they will not rise as easily as a baker's loaf will take on an advance of a couple of cents on the faintest rumor of a "corner" in wheat in Chicago. I have written the above not in any captious spirit toward the above named gentlemen, but "live and let live" is a good motto, which ought to be borne in mind by each one for the common good of all.

J. C. THOM.

Streetsville, Feb. 4th, 1836.

It is quite true that if we could all decide on a price and sell *just at that price* it would be better to do so. Friends Emigh and Orvis have been so very successful that perhaps their honey has not cost them as much as it has many of us who have not had as good a season as the last one was with them. The wisdom of the farmers in their localities in sowing Alsike clover doubtless has had much to do with their success. We must remember the fact that our friend Emigh especially, stands among the foremost comb-honey producers of America, and if he could not sell the honey at a higher price on account of the low prices of sugar and other sweets at this time he probably felt it was better to take two or three cents less than the usual rates rather than keep it over; besides it would be likely to get into the consumers hands at a less rate which would cause a larger consumption and thus create a greater demand another season. The very low price of sugar and syrup have an injurious effect on our honey market. In any new industry it always takes a good long time before the price of goods are *fixed* so that supply and demand will

regulate the price, causing it to fluctuate in accordance with the state of the market. The price cannot be accurately gauged till a market is established, and till honey is quoted as regularly in the city and country papers as are butter, eggs, pork, cheese, etc. Then supply and demand *will* rule the price, now it does not.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

TREES FOR THE BEE-KEEPER.

WITH regard to the selection of trees for ornament and benefit to the bee-keeper, I will endeavor to give a list in rotation as they come into use and rank as ornamental trees. I will also use the names by which they are known in this part of Canada. The first trees to open out their store of pollen are the Alder and Poplar; growing as they do on the flats and marshes they are not affected by late spring frosts. The willow in variety is the greatest of the honey producing trees; the weather being favorable we find the hive increasing in weight and number of occupants. The common willow is adapted to all kind of soils and situations; it blooms early and late according as to situation being high or low. Neither the famous winter willow, the great hedge plant, or the yellow European willow, produce pollen to any extent, but they are very attractive to bees. A very fine variety of golden willow, the bloom of which comes in the form of beautifully rounded compact heads of glowing catkins, and blooms late in the season, after all other willows have done, is worthy a place on any lawn as an ornamental tree, as well as one of benefit to the bee-keeper. Willows are very easily grown from cuttings of young wood and should be planted in moist ground until rooted, then removed to the hedgerows.

Maples, coming as they do at the same time the willow does, do not attract bees to any extent; the new cut wood is valued for the sap it produces in the spring. Sycamore Maple, (European,) is very different in many respects; it forms a fine round head, dense foliage and bears both fruit and yellow flowers. The flowers make their appearance after other maples are done blooming; they are of a yellowish color, on long stems, like the cherry blossom. These trees are grown for sale in the Rochester nurseries and sold at \$25 per hundred.

Elms are very little sought after by the bees but are a fine tree to catch the heavy dew.

Plum trees are very desirable, coming as they do, first of all fruit blossoming trees. The wild plum should be planted in the back grounds and

hedgerows for their beauty, as also their usefulness to the apiarist. I have a small tree which is a regular "swarm-catcher."

Thorns bloom very profusely and are attractive to honey bees; they usually take care of themselves under all circumstances.

Buckthorn, a very dense shady tree, bears a sweet flower and black berries; it is very easily grown making one of our best hedge plants.

Horse Chestnuts, have spikes of beautiful flowers, often inspected by bees.

Quince, like other fruit-bearing trees, seem to be rich in nectar.

Senna, a small tree or bush easily grown, is similar to the Lilac but is more beneficial to the bee-keeper.

Barberry, much abused by man, but much sought after by the bees, is well worthy a place in all apiaries.

Locust, being a great Rambler, makes it well ed to waste places and proof against all intruders, bearing its sweet flowers and seeds on the same branch.

Gum Acacia, beautiful to look at, but not attractive to bees.

Sumac, the most patient of all trees, thriving on rocks and ledges, leading its way through drifting sands, has both male and female flowers quite distinct; like the Hemp, the seed bearing variety produces no honey.

The Tulip tree is rather difficult to raise and a long time is needed before the beautiful flowers paid to be productive are borne.

The Hercules Club, easily grown, like the sumac, throws up shoots and is conspicuous by its many thorns and no branches; is said to be olific and attractive to bees.

Nanna, bearing black berries, sweet to taste, thrives in low lands like the Cranberry tree and fills a place in the back ground. Basswood, Linden or Lime tree, the most interesting of all trees to the bee-keeper, is easily grown on all soils and in almost any situation; is one of the best for street planting, having a very tenacious bark and of rapid growth, forming a conical compact head; blooms profusely, bearing seed which may be preserved from vermin, until the spring, in wet sand. Trees of considerable growth can be purchased at the nurseries at \$25 per hundred.

European Linden differs from the above in some respects, its foliage is smaller, more compact, darker in color and blooms ten days earlier; it is a very desirable tree for lawns, parks, or for planting in public places. The weeping variety may be budded on the common stock forming the most durable tree of the kind.

Balm-of-Gilead, every bee master will admit has a great deal to do with the work of the hive of the honey bee.

B. LOSEE.

Cobourg.

Many thanks for your valuable article. You do not mention ground or swamp maple, which commences to bloom just as fruit bloom is over and continues about three weeks. It is one of our most valuable honey trees; if bees were as strong in number when it blooms as they usually are when basswood blooms we think they would get as much if not more honey from the ground maple and besides it yields honey every year, and sometimes basswood is an entire failure. What you say of plums is quite true, but there is a cherry in this section of country which produces much more bloom and is grown as easily as the Canadian thistle. Large numbers of sprouts can be got wherever the old trees are growing. This cherry is worth planting for bee forage alone. It is very hardy, a rapid grower, and produces immense quantities of the finest cherries we have. We are glad to see an interest awakening among our bee friends in regard to the matter of planting for honey.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

FRIEND SCHULTZ'S REPORT.

INTENDED to give a full report of wintering my bees last winter, but being in very poor health I neglected doing so. In the C. B. J., May 27th, page 135, it will be seen that I gave my bees a cleansing flight on April 17th, and at the same time to some colonies combs with pollen, to induce them to brood rearing. They remained in the cellar after this till May 7th. After carrying them to their summer stands the weather turned very cold and I could not examine them till May 12th. I found them then all in good condition, with plenty of stores and lots of young brood. There was no market difference between the colonies that got the pollen and the others, in regard to brood. In fact, I doubt if the pollen was of any benefit to those colonies, as I noticed them become very restless in the cellar and more dead bees could be found under those hives on the cellar floor. Had the weather permitted to set them out in a week after, I think the pollen would have been a benefit. However, I am glad I got my 23 colonies all safe through the winter, moreso, as this was the second winter in which I wintered bees; and a severe one too.

The honey crop has been a very poor one here in Muskoka. Although the bees gathered surplus honey forthwith in May, clover gave no surplus at all, the bees would not even look at the clover bloom and by the time basswood came in flower, July 22nd, they used what stores they had gathered. Basswood yielded well, but did not last very long, a scorching heat wilted the flowers. We have had here, as far as my observation goes, three years in succession a fair yield of basswood honey. After basswood bloom was over, the bees gathered no more surplus honey; thistle and fall flowers gave none. All in all I got 40 pounds of surplus honey per colony spring count.

The scarcity of the honey crop did not prevent the bees from swarming, on the contrary, it induced them rather to swarm, and it is strange to say, they were more inclined to take to the woods this year, then to cluster on the trees in the garden; half a dozen of men could not keep them, they would go. I lost three swarms that way, but found one of them which had issued on the 14th of June. They had but 6 or 7 pounds of honey late in August when I took them home, and I fear we will not have many wild bees in the bush here if I did not gather more honey than these. I could not prevent after swarming altogether, but provided some "long idea" hives for the occasion. In one of them I hived four after swarms on 15 frames, they built and filled those frames chock full of honey and gave me 20 pounds of comb honey. Not so bad for the "long idea" hive.

By selling several swarms and colonies (stocks) and uniting as much as possible, I found myself in the fall with 28 colonies. Having but room in my cellar for 27 and no immediate sale for another colony, I resorted to the now most dispised plan of brimstoning them, and think it under certain circumstances the best method of disposing of surplus bees. I say under certain circumstances, because I think I lost nothing by brimstoning them as the following bill as an offset will show: One complete Jones hive at the place, \$2; 10 brood combs, \$2; 30 pounds of winter stores, \$3; packing for shipment, 50 cts.; hiring vehicle to bring them to the nearest express office 7 miles distant, \$1.50. Had I even had the chance of obtaining the highest price for them in the spring it would have left me very little for my trouble, to say nothing of the risk of wintering.

By the middle of September I commenced to prepare my bees for winter. I raised the combs from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches and I commenced feeding those colonies that needed it. I mixed granulated sugar with honey, half and half, and think it good winter stores. I did not crowd the bees

up very much, but left them from 8 to 9 combs, except the colony in the "long idea" hive which has 15 combs. The two previous winters I wintered on 9, 10 and 11 combs. I think it of little consequence how many combs bees have to winter upon provided all other conditions are right. November 28th, I carried the 27 colonies in the cellar and although the most of them are old bees I have every hope of getting them safe through the winter. Last winter I wintered without chaff cushions and without any loss; this winter I left the chaff cushions on and will note the difference and report in due time. Temperature in the cellar 47° to 50° so far. My cellar is very damp, but I open the cellar door every evening a little while, that keeps the air sweet; of course the cellar door opens into the kitchen where a stove keeps the room warm.

E. SCHULTZ.

Lethbridge, Muskoka, Jan. 8th, 1886.

What! brimstone in a civilized community. We are astonished. Please do not let us hear of any more brimstoning. It would have been better to have taken the bees and distributed them among the other colonies, as by so doing you would have strengthened your weak colonies and saved your bees. According to your showing you appear to be about as well off financially as if you had sold them; but had you doubled them up with other colonies you would have been that much better off still.

Wallaceburg Valley Herald and Record.

ADULTERATED HONEY.

MR. HUMPHREY TELLS US SOMETHING INTERESTING ABOUT THE HONEY BUSINESS.

IN your last issue you have clipped an article from the Philadelphia Times regarding the manufacturing of Comb Honey to which I kindly call general attention. It does seem to me most ridiculous that the editor of the above named paper should publish such a sensational newspaper canard, from the fact that he claims comb is made and filled with glucose, all of which is done by machinery. It is also represented that the honey bee is cheated out of his business.

In the first place I would wish to say that there has never been a machine made that would complete a comb into which honey or glucose may be filled, much less to finish the capping of the cells. It is true, nevertheless, that we make foundation comb by prepared dipping boards which are dipped into a vat of melted beeswax to make the wax sheet. These

are put through lubricated type rollers which makes the base of the cell, with a little wax remaining for the construction of the cell, from which the bees by means of their mandibles pinch up or draw out as it were the length of the cell. The thickness of the wall of the cell being one-one hundred and eightieth part of an inch which could not be done by machinery. Just here let me explain the need of this foundation comb. Beeswax is made by the bees and not gathered. They require to eat twenty pounds of honey in order to secrete, through their wax glands, one pound of beeswax which is taken from their body with their feet and chewed with saliva and welded into comb. As it requires twenty pounds of honey to make one pound of wax you may observe the large price it would cost the apiarist for comb. If we can buy beeswax at twenty-five cents per pound and put it in such a shape that the bees may make it into comb we are that much ahead and ready for the honey harvest, besides assuring us of straight building in our comb frames (paraffine would not do for wax as it would melt at too low a temperature and ruin our colony.) I will leave a sample of the artificial foundation comb at your office made by myself on the most improved machine.

And now, Mr. Editor, if the *Philadelphia Times*, or the editor of any other medium, or other private individual will prove the fact of that statement that comb is completed and filled by machinery without the aid of the bees, the bee men have offered the sum of \$1,500. This offer, I believe, has been represented to the *Philadelphia Times*, but it has failed to prove such a statement. I am sorry to say that such misrepresentations have been made by editors to whom we feel it honest to appeal, either to prove the fact or make reparation for the injury they have done to a class of honest and hard working people. The representation too of honey being adulterated is no doubt mostly a fabrication. In fact I have offered a reward of \$25 to any party or parties finding adulteration in honey produced by myself, this offer still stands open for the future but the honey must be bought directly from me, and must not go through other parties' hands. The other article in the same column entitled "bees in India" is very true and the bees if fed in this country on sugar or syrup in the honey season will become idlers and the bee-keepers will not only lose a part of the honey harvest but lose their reputation.

C. HUMPHREY,

Wallaceburg, Jan. 25th

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear each week, Queries and Replies; the former may be propounded by any subscriber and will be replied to by prominent bee-keepers, through, out Canada and the United States who can answer from experience, as well as by the Editor. This Department will be reserved for the more important questions, others will be answered in another place.

WHICH PAYS BEST—COMB OR EXTRACTED HONEY.

QUERY No. 59.—Is it more profitable to produce comb or extracted honey and why?

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—A great deal depends on the locality. Experience will be the best teacher.

P. H. ELWOOD, ESQ., STARKVILLE, N. Y.—It depends on the price. At present prices I should say extracted honey.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Extracted honey. Three times as much extracted honey can be obtained as of comb honey.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Comb. Because it sells more readily and at better paying figures. I speak of my own experience, not for others.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Much depends upon demand and price received for honey. I prefer to produce both, as the consumer's particular taste or fancy has to be considered.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I find it more profitable to extract, because I can get double the quantity of extracted every 5 or 6 days when there is a good flow of honey.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Extracted honey at present prices, because at least two pounds of extracted can be produced to one of comb. It is well to have both. The one helps the sale of other.

JUDGE W. H. ANDREWS, MCKINNIE, COLLIN Co., TEXAS.—Yes, because it is expensive to produce wax, and, in my market, the disparity in the prices of the two classes is not so great by half as in Northern markets. We sell comb lower and extracted higher.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—With me, comb honey. "Why?" Because it sells more readily, gives better satisfaction to the customers and the market, for the comb honey is already made. Page after page can be written by the advocates of each system, and you will not get a satisfactory answer.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—A thoroughly practical question, but not possible to be answered by an unconditional reply. Under some circumstances, for some persons, for some

markets, during some years, etc., comb is more profitable and *vice versa*.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—That depends upon your surroundings or rather your market. If you sell mostly to country people, they generally prefer extracted honey because of its cheapness, but the city trade demands more or less comb, because of its beauty. You know it always pays best to raise what you can sell.

G. W. DEMARREE.—It depends on your market. I produce both extracted and comb, because my home market demands both. But as my home market is a thing of my own creation, I might have forced it to take honey in the one or the other form if I had went at it right at the start. If I had to remake my home market I would educate it to take extracted honey, because I believe it is better for my customers and most profitable to me.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—That depends entirely on the market. If we can get double the amount of extracted honey, or care for twice as many colonies with no greater expense of time or money, then we better work for extracted honey if we can sell it for one-fourth the price. Let each person study his ability to secure comb and extracted honey, then let him interrogate his market. Then he can easily answer this question for himself.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Ever since I had experience in the matter I have contended that as a rule it is much more profitable to produce both together than either one exclusively. Every bee-keeper who supplies his own local market and does a home trade—and every bee-keeper ought to do this—will need both comb and extracted honey to supply his customers. Besides that some colonies will not work to advantage or profit with comb honey while they are good gatherers.

J. E. POND, JR.—Much depends. In my own locality extracted honey gives the greater profit. I get the same price for one as the other, and I can get nearly double the extracted that I can of comb and with far less trouble. Comb honey should bring from 30 to 40 per cent. more than extracted to make it pay as well ordinarily. So many elements or conditions enter into the above question that it will be found impossible to give an intelligent answer to it as stated. It is an individual matter in any case, and different localities may cause different answers to be given.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

CUTTING OUT DEAD BROOD.

The following letter, sent to Friend Corneil, by Mr. Wm. McEvoy, of Woodburn, was the outcome of Query No. 52, which appears on page 664:

In the C. B. J., Query No. 52, we have a case of chilled brood which I know from experience will sometimes cause foul brood. I have known foul brood to be caused by the rotting of the uncared for brood which is the real and only cause of foul brood. When I have any combs with dead brood in I lay them on a table and take a large cake cutter and put it over the patch of dead brood and turn it a little and it will cut it out very neatly. I then take a good comb and another cake cutter nearly an eighth of an inch larger and cut a piece that will fit tight where I cut brood out of. I got these two comb cutters made for the purpose and with them and three combs I can patch a good many combs in a few minutes. I put foundation in the three frames I used the combs out of. When I used to let the bees put in the patches they would put in too much drone comb. Never put dead brood of any kind in a bee hive.

THE NEW HEDDON HIVE.

Friend Heddon is securing a patent on his hive in Canada, and as it is probable that quite a large number of our Canadian friends will like to try them, an arrangement has been arrived, at whereby we are to make and supply the wants of Canadian bee-keepers. He has granted us the sole right for Canada, and as the application for the patent has already been filed, we are able to go right on with the work of manufacturing. We will have engravings of the hive shortly, when we will say more about it. The price has not yet been arranged but it will be shortly.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

All intending to attend convention at Brantford, July 24 and 25, can receive one and one-third fares on Grand Trunk by applying for certificate blanks as at Detroit convention, having them filled out by agent when purchasing ticket, having this filled out and presented at railway office will entitle them to a return for one and one-third. Many prominent bee-keepers have promised to be present. Apply for certificates at once to R. F. Holterman, Brantford.

Brantford.—I have received enquires about supplies to be exhibited at convention here; there will be a place at the Kirby House for them, and dealers can bring samples with them, R. T. Holterman.

A meeting of the North Middlesex Bee Keepers Association will be held in the town hall, Parkhill, on Feb. 18th, 1886. Several items of interest to bee-keepers will be brought up at the meeting. All bee-keepers are cordially invited to attend and supplies of all kinds are expected to be on exhibition. Those in the trade are cordially invited; space will be granted to all to exhibit their supplies. A large attendance is looked for. Any person wishing information may apply to Frank Atkinson, President, Ailsa Craig P. O.; or D. P. Campbell, vice-president Parkhill P. O.; or A. W. Humphries, Sec., Parkhill, P. O.

On Wednesday 24th, 2 p.m., Canadian bee-keepers will convene at the Court House, Brantford. The Grand Trunk Railway has promised one and one-third rates, to bee keepers attending. Reduced hotel rates have been secured at the Kirby House, \$2.00 per day rates secured \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day. An excellent hall seating 400 has been secured free. Several of the leading Canadian bee-keepers have promised to attend and take part. There will be five full sessions, two on the 24th and three on the 25th, which will give those attending ample time to have one of the most successful meetings ever held by Canadian bee-keepers. The objects of the meetings are the advancement of apiculture, more united action—generally amongst bee keepers—for the development of our home market—and to aid in securing a grand exhibit at Kensington. A paper will be read by Mr. Allen Pringle on spring management. Some of these questions are expected to take the form of a debate, particularly the developments of our markets, and is it overworked. A grand time is expected. During the session the Brant Bee Keepers Association will organize.

R. F. HOLTERMAN, Sec. pro tem.

HONEY MARKET.

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.

CINCINNATI, O.

Demand is extremely slow for extracted honey. Manufacturers seem to have taken a rest. There is only a fair demand for honey in glass jars and for comb honey. Prices are unchanged and nominal with occasional arrivals and a large stock on the market. We quote extracted honey at 4c. to 8c. on arrival and choice comb honey at 12c to 14c. in a jobbing way. There is a good home demand for bees wax. We pay 25c. a lb. for choice yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cincinnati,

CHICAGO.

Without any material change. White comb honey in one pound frames brings 16 cents; very fancy 17 cents. Dark is slow sale. Extracted honey 6 to 8 cents per pound. Beeswax 25 to 26

for yellow, market steady.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago,

DETROIT.

The Detroit honey market is exceedingly dull and lower. Best white comb honey in 1 lb. sections, 14c. per lb. Extracted, no sales. Beeswax, 23 or 25c., and in fair demand.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, Feb. 11, '86.

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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 FIVE 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.

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

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In purchasing articles advertised in the "Canadian Bee Journal" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

H. E. SPENCER, dealer in and breeder of Pure Bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, Dogs, Guinea Pigs, Song Birds, White Rats and Mice, Cock Spurs, Pit Games, Incubators and Printing.
Send four cents for Illustrated Circular.
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9,000 lbs. of first-class White Honey. Apply to
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In April, \$1.25 each; \$13.00 per dozen.
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Italian and Albino Queens bred from Northern mothers, equal to any in the United States, being hardy and superior honey gatherers, as my surplus is stored largely from red clover. Three frame Nuclei a specialty. Vandusen and Given Foundation. Extra nice dovetailed white popular sections. Also one Apiary of 25 colonies of bees. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Cash with order. Reference, Schenectady Bank.
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EARLY ITALIAN QUEENS

Nuclei and Full Colonies.

Fine stocks of Imported Queens on hand. Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Bees and Supplies. Address,
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A position as Manager or Assistant by an experienced Apiarist. Best of references.
 Direct, APIARIST, care of D. A. Jones, Beeton.

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Through arrangements made with Manufacturers I am enabled to offer Canadian customers the following makes of mills at prices much lower than they can be ordered singly and but little above makers list prices.

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Duty free and freight or ex. charges to be paid from my station. Don't fail to write me before purchasing, stating kind and size of mill wanted. ORDER EARLY.
 Circulars and samples free.

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Italian Bees and Queens For 1886.

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Tested Queens prior to June 15th.....\$3.00
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 Six for \$5.00. 12 or more 75c. each.
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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us as publishers of "The Canadian Bee Journal" and general job printers, under the firm name of "D. A. JONES & CO." has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Witness our hands this nineteenth day of January, A.D. 1886, at Beeton, County of Simcoe.

D. A. JONES,
 F. H. MACPHERSON.

Witness—C. FIZETTE.

FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the undersigned have this day entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of "D. A. Jones & Co." publishers of "The Canadian Bee Journal," and general job printers in the Village of Beeton, County of Simcoe under the name and style of "Jones, Macpherson & Co." and that all debts due the said "D. A. Jones & Co." are to be paid to us.

D. A. JONES,
 F. H. MACPHERSON.

Witness—C. FIZETTE.

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	Price Both. Club.	
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and.....		
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A B C in Bee Culture (cloth).....	2 25	2 00
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Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
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Bee-Hives, Honey-Boxes, Sections.

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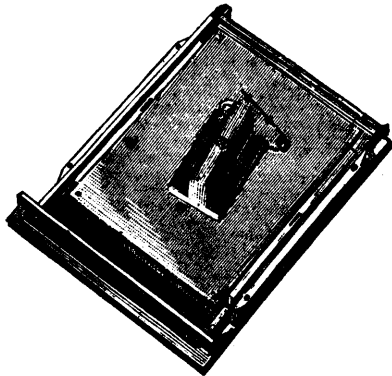
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Four-frame nucleus, with pure Italian Queen, in April, \$4.
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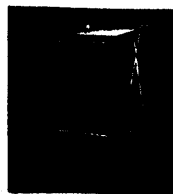
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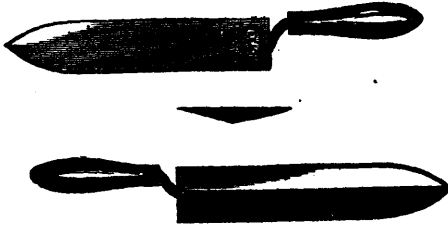
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These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel.

Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish.....\$1 50
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If by mail, add 18c extra for, each knife.
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