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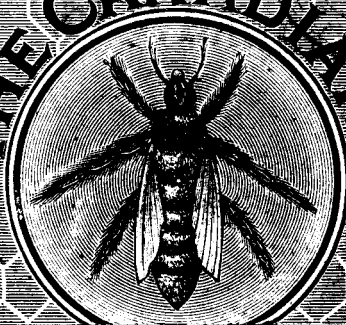
VOL. II, NO. 47.

1887

FEBRUARY 16.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

APR 24 1874

THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

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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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" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
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Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited.

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

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Advertisements.....	938
Address and presentation.....	925
Bee journals in Canada.....	925
Bad reports re commission houses.....	935
Canadian Commissioners.....	931
Foul brood, Eradicating.....	933
Mel sapit omaia.....	932
O. B. K. A. commissioners in London library.....	929
Our success.....	927
Sundries.....	926
The lawsuit.....	926
Heddon's Invention.....	926
The English visited.....	927
Swarms fed on clover and buckwheat honey, Comparing.....	934
Wintering, J. McArthur's method of.....	929

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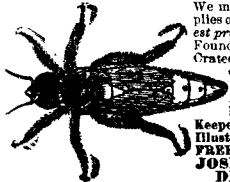
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We manufacture Bee-Keepers' supplies of all kinds, best quality at lowest prices. Hives, Sections, Comb Foundation, Extractors, Smokers, Crates, Honey Buckets, Vels, Feeders, Bee-Literature, etc., etc. Imported Italian Queens, Italian Queens, Bees by the lb., Nucleus or Colony. "Bee Keepers' Guide, Memoranda and Illustrated Catalogue" of 48 pages FREE to Bee-Keepers. Address JOSEPH NYSE WANDER, DES MOINES, IOWA.

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Nuclei, and full colonies. The manufacture of hives, sections, frames, feeders, foundation, etc., a specialty. Superior work and "let-live" prices. Steam factory, fully equipped, with the latest and most approved machinery. Send for catalogue. Address

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Be sure to send for my new catalogue before buying. Address, FRANK A. EATON, Bluffton, Ohio.

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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.

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



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.

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

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==== CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL ====

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- 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 colours Honey for Sale.)
- One Winter Feeder (made up).

THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Three new subscribers with \$3 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free:
- One copy of 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:
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- 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
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- Honey Knife, ebony-polished handle, value, postpaid..... 1 33
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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

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- 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
- Or one Set Honey Scales (240 lb) with tin scoop, stamped..... 7

Address all your communications to

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Beeton, Ont



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

VOL. II. No. 47. BEETON, ONT., FEBRUARY 16, 1887 WHOLE No 99

THE DEFENCE FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received in the McIntosh-Harrison case:

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
Josiah Reaman, Carville.....	2
J. V. Battram, Bridgen.....	1
H. A. Scultz, Clontarf, Ont.....	1
Mrs. Henry Stennett, St. Marys.....	2
H. L. Leach, Penetanguishene.....	1
M. Richardson & Son, Port Colborne.	5
W. L. Soule, Highgate.....	1
Allen Pringle, Selby, Ont.....	3
J. Langstroth, Seaforth.....	1
Wm. Hartrey ".....	1
Geo. H. Engel, Musselburg.....	1

BEE JOURNALS IN CANADA.

THE article from Mr. Allen Pringle on page 914 of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL of Feb. 9th did not reach us in time to comment thereon. We do not wish to say very much respecting the subject further than that the publishers of the proposed monthly, we presume to prevent future trouble, such as the C.B.J. has passed through, wrote us to say, that they purposed calling their periodical by nearly the same name as our

own, and asking us to suggest a name with the words "Canadian" or "Canada" and "Bee" in it. Our reply we gave as follows: "With reference to the name of your proposed paper we may say, that we do not consider it either wise or prudent to interfere in other people's business and therefore refrain from making suggestions, being perfectly willing to leave the matter with a discerning public." As we stated in this letter, so we say again, we are perfectly willing to leave the matter in the hands of the bee-keeping public and feel we shall not be disappointed with the result. During the absence of our Mr. Jones in England, and owing to the increased amount of work in our other departments, it was impossible to give the BEE JOURNAL the attention which it should have had and which we hope to give it in the future. We only say, in conclusion, that our subscription list is growing continually and we feel satisfied that it will not decrease unless through some fault of our own.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

MR. D. A. Jones, the editor of this JOURNAL was thoroughly and agreeably surprised Monday evening, Feb. 7th. The employees of the D. A. Jones Co., and of the BEE JOURNAL felt that they could find no more fitting time to express their feelings of respect and the appreciation of the services of Mr. Jones in England, and to

this end it was arranged to present that gentleman with some token of their regard. Accordingly on the evening stated they repaired to his residence and presented him with a magnificent gold-headed cane bearing the inscription "Presented to D. A. Jones, Esq., by his employees on his return from England, 1887." Mrs. Jones was made the recipient of an elegant toilet set of six pieces. The following address was then read by F. H. Macpherson, secretary of the Company, on behalf of the employees.

D. A. Jones, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—We desire, on this the occasion of the return of yourself and Mrs. Jones from England, to convey to you the feelings of pleasure with which your home coming is heralded.

We were sorry to hear of your indisposition, but are glad to know that you are again regaining your wonted vigor.

It is gratifying to learn that your mission to the British Isles, publicly as a commissioner in the interests of the Honey Producers of Canada, through the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, and privately, as a representative of the company, of which you are president, has been crowned with even a greater measure of success than the most sanguine of us had anticipated, and we trust that the present beginning may be but the precursor of future transactions of greater amount.

We are loath to let this opportunity go by without showing some material mark indicative of the appreciation in which you are held by the employees of your company. We therefore ask your acceptance of this cane, which when you have occasion to use it, will, we hope, bring to mind kind remembrances of the donors, and may you long be spared to fill your present position at the head of the company, as well as, at the head of Apiculture in Canada.

As a small token of our respect to Mrs. Jones, we would ask her acceptance of the accompanying.

With renewed wishes for the continued welfare and happiness of you both.

Signed on behalf of the employees of the D. A. Jones Co. and CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

W. H. MITCHELL, Foreman.

In a few well chosen remarks Mr. Jones acknowledged the unexpected gifts and thanked the donors, after which a social time was spent by all present.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

SUNDRIES.

ALLOW me to "say my say" on several points but not at much length so group them together in one article.

THE LAW SUIT.

I concur with the C.B.J. in being sorry that the judgment of the court has gone against Mr.

Harrison, but do not subscribe to the opinion that the result will operate "adversely to the interests of bee-keeping." I have long desired to have this question, whether bee-yards are a nuisance to the general public, settled on its merits. It is a pity it has been precipitated upon the country in the way it has. It would have been better that it should have taken the form of a parliamentary enquiry, and been decided on impartial and full evidence taken by a commission. However, "it is as it is," and I for one do not think we should go to expense in order to appeal the case. Ten to one the higher court would sustain the lower one. I do believe if there were a *plebiscitum* to decide whether apiaries are nuisances within corporation limits, a majority of votes would be cast in the affirmative. It seems to me we have got to accept the situation and govern ourselves accordingly. One result will be to relegate bees to the farm, where they belong. They are really and truly part of the live stock of the farm. In the long run I do not think it will operate adversely to the interests of bee-keeping. It will check overcrowding, render robbing more uncommon, reduce the risk from foul brood, prevent swarms from different apiaries mixing and be beneficial in various ways. It will rule out small beekeepers who live in villages, towns and cities and tend to increase the number of specialists.

HEDDON'S INVENTION.

It is a curious and lamentable thing to what an extent the spirit seems to prevail among beekeepers that inclines to a trespassing on the rights of others. How mean this may be seen in the behaviour of some towards Father Langstroth and Prof. Cook. The Prof. nobly deprecated a repetition of the "outrage" on Mr. Langstroth, when lo! we are told in a certain quarter, that the "outrage" was the other way, and furthermore, that Prof. Cook, being a friend of Mr. Heddon, cannot, on that account, give an impartial opinion of his invention. Well, it is many years since the facts as to Mr. Langstroth's deprivation of the reward of his invention were brought before the public. A whole generation of beekeepers have come on the scene subsequently and it is well they should know "all about it," and they will before the thing is through with. Then impartial people will see where the "outrage" really was. As for Prof. Cook's friendship destroying his impartiality the thing is absurd, and is contradicted by palpable facts. He is as much my friend as he is Mr. Heddon's, but see how completely he has been "down" on my theory of hibernation. Mr. Heddon is my friend, but I see the absurdity of his pollen theory all the same, and say so. Mr.

Kretchmer has done himself honor in the manly way he has retracted. Now let Messrs. Demaree, Shuck, Armstrong, Aspinwall, *et id omne genus*, do the same if they want to have the respect of their fellow bee-keepers and keep their own self-respect.

THE OPPOSITION BEE PAPER.

I most thoroughly endorse Mr. A. Pringle's remonstrance against the establishment of another bee paper in this country at present. It is not "a mistake" that there is such a project on foot, because I have been asked to co-operate in the enterprise. Of course anyone has the right to establish a bee paper or any other kind of a paper, but there is a good old maxim that "all things are lawful, but all things are not expedient," and certainly no one who has the best interests of Canadian bee-keeping at heart will advocate the expediency of a rival bee paper. Our friends from across the lines have committed the error of starting too many bee papers. They are constantly springing up like mushrooms and soon die. Let us not fall into the same error. I have the best right of any Canadian bee-keeper to second Mr. Pringle's earnest words,—to *first* them indeed, for I was pioneer in Canadian bee literature, and have written longer and more voluminously on bee keeping than any other in this country, and I would like to see the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL in the proud position of the *British Bee Journal*, the one accepted and impartial organ of the apicultural fraternity.

THE ENGLISH VISITS.

Mr. Jones's sketches of his visit to prominent bee keepers are very interesting. Now let the other commissioners follow suit. We want to know what style of manipulation and management are in vogue in English apiaries, and the general impression obtained by each and all. If Mr. Jones would give us more details I believe they would be read with interest by most, if not all, the bee-keepers of this country.

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 10th, 1887.

Brother Clark seems to be of the same opinion as T. F. Bingham, of Arboma, Mich., who, in his paper at the Michigan State Convention claimed that the farmers were the future bee-keepers. Everything that Mr. C. has said relative to the ruling out of small bee-keepers who live in villages, we accept as true, but then a great many of these small bee-keepers depend almost entirely on their bees; they may own a house and lot in the village and can in this way procure a livelihood, whereas if compelled to move their bees

to an outside location they must perforce give up business. Probably "the less said the sooner mended" unless the case requires it, therefore we presume we might as well let the matter drop. We were indeed sorry to see the comments on Mr. Clark's article in the *Bee-Keeper's Magazine* of Feb. That any person should attribute to Prof. Cook, motives of partiality, such as are there attributed to him, is beyond our comprehension. We believe that there is not to-day a more fair-minded man and a man who will speak out his sentiments be they favourable to friend or foe, more freely than Prof. Cook.

We thank Mr. C. for the wish as expressed to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Our whole aim and object has been to furnish an "impartial organ" and we shall continue to this end. Mr. C. has anticipated our intentions with respect to the detailed construction of the various hives and appliances in England and as soon as possible we shall get down to business.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

OUR SUCCESS.

I THINK we are all agreed that the honey producer should realize a fair and reasonable price for his product; that the time should come when we can point our finger toward a fine residence, and beautiful grounds, and say to our companion, "the owner of that place has a competency, and it is all the result of scientific bee-keeping." We want it so that this companion will not stare, and say, "I want to know?" "You don't say?" "All out of bee-keeping?" We want it so that success in apiculture will create no greater surprise than a like success in other pursuits requiring the same amount of intelligence and capital. We have quoted the name of Adam Grimm, who waxed rich by having hundreds of colonies, when we begun with our dozen; who supplied us our "start," with colonies at \$15 each, and sold comb honey in 6 lb. boxes at 40 to 50 cts. per lb. We should be able to quote as many names of honey-producers who have a competency earned in that pursuit, as any other class of producers can boast of, in the same length of time. Our readers know that we cannot, and no number of assertions will make them think differently. Honey is too low and slow sale at the present time. The result must be that all now engaged must suffer until bankruptcy drives out of the business a large number of those least fitted to sur-

vive, or else we must hold a convention and discuss and herald to the world through our papers the cost of producing honey and the fact that there are already enough in the business, and combine on some judicious system of getting our honey in the mouths of consumers to a greater extent and less cost. There is no person living, who has any interest contrary to such an effort. Supply-dealers and bee-papers must suffer, and are suffering, when their patrons do. A lesser number of successful and well paid customers are worth more to the supply dealers and to themselves, than a larger number of failing ones. Supply circulars were issued last year that are no where to be seen, this. The *Bee-keepers' Magazine*, it seems, is compelled to sell itself for less than cost, hoping in that way, I presume, to obtain an enormous subscription list, and getting their pay by advertising "big books," "Florida Oranges," "Corn Remedy," "Phoenix Nursery," "Sewing Machines," "Hand Grenades," "Sugar beets," "Medicine for Deafness," "Boots," "Juvenile Cabinets," "Seed Corn," "Books," "Mysteries," "Fireproof Safes," "Repeating Rifles," "Low priced commission houses," and some bee-keepers' supplies, mostly manufactured by the editors. "Cheap Supplies," means cheaply made goods, and degeneration. And I believe it is just as true of that supply, known as a bee-keeper, as of any other. It would be much better for every honey producer in the land, if the editors of the magazine would charge the cost of their paper, with a fair profit, added, for it. I present these thoughts to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, because I am compelled and desire to admit that you Canadians see these vital points more clearly than our States bee-keepers. You have done a grand work in introducing your superior honey in England and on the continent. You are also ahead of us in your work at the other end of the problem, *i.e.*, in properly and judiciously guarding the supply. In carefully considering the question of "who, and how many should keep bees," "priority of location," etc., etc., all honor to your brave leader in this direction, Brother S. T. Pettit.

Now let us join together and hold a special North American Bee-keepers' Convention early next May, in which we will spend three days, discussing before the world vital and neglected subjects of vastly more importance than anything just now connected with production. I wish I had the time and you the space in which to tell all that I can think of, that we can say, do and accomplish at such a meeting. Its expenses will not be a tithe of the dollar and cent interest to us all. Will you join us, brother bee-keepers of Canada?

It is time we were arranging matters and we hope to hear from you all, and soon.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

This is a very extensive subject embracing, as it does, so many features and difficulties, that any person might have an opinion and do something in connection with it. It is quite true that honey is low in price, and that it cannot pay some to produce it, but does not this fact indicate that we are not capable of producing and selling it at prices to compete with other producers or we are neglecting to give the necessary attention to the problem of how best to market our honey. Years ago, the opponents to the honey trade put up their goods in nicer shape than we honey producers did, and we commenced then to give the marketing of honey considerable attention and it did not take us long to get from barrels and large unsightly packages to neat and handsome tins and beautiful chromo labels. These seemed to fill the bill for several years, but now, some of the more fastidious demand glass of various sizes, patterns and designs, and we are now giving these our careful consideration. We have many honey producers here, living in good localities, where, locally, they are unable to dispose of their crop. This induced us to commence purchasing and we are now handling tens of thousands of lbs., and, although giving a fair price, we have very little on hand. We know parties who pushed into the market offering their crop at three-quarters present prices or less, thus injuring the market. Now, they plainly see the mistake they made and we presume will avoid making such blunders in future. Similar blunders have been made in England and it will only require time to get over the difficulty. We do not think we have the legal or moral right to drive anyone out of the business. It looks like a case of "the survival of the fittest." We must also bear in mind that sugars are very cheap in this country, and still cheaper in Europe where beautiful loaf crushed and granulated sugars are ticketed in the windows at two-pence, or four cents per pound. When sugar is so cheap, it is difficult to keep the price of honey up. Then again, see the thousands of tons of glucose or corn syrup, which is being sold very cheap, every grocer

keeping it. It can be bought under different names, such as "silver drop," "golden syrup," "gilt-edged syrup," etc. These are simply glucoses. Why do we not sell our honey in place of this vile trash? Are we not as intelligent as these manufacturers? There certainly must be some reason; let us try and find out what it is. Suppose we form some kind of a bee-keepers' union to establish ourselves on such a footing as to enable us to "hold the fort," of course, taking care not to abuse one power. In England by the labor unions we find many had closed the doors of their work shops, by their men raising wages and shortening their hours, or in other words, by trying to get rich at the expense of others. Many of the articles that used to be manufactured there now come from France, Germany, Belgium, and other countries. In fact, we would not get the glasses that we use for our honey nearly so cheaply from England, as from the continent. No man who builds a foundry, gristmill, or factory, for the manufacture of apiarian supplies or anything of the kind has priority of location, or the monopoly, but has to submit to his neighbor's will. The fact of parties starting in the supply business last year and their circulars not appearing this, is perhaps just another proof of the truth of what we expect to see, viz: "the survival of the fittest." We must adopt means to get everybody to taste our honey. We must get up small packages as samples that will not cost more than five cents. The package must be very attractive so that it will be bought instead of sweets, etc. The cheaper the package the more honey it can contain, and even though we make no profit on them, we are advertising our honey and cultivating a taste for it, and many will spend five cents five times in the week, sooner than 25 cents in perhaps one month. There is a way to do it, if we only knew that way and would practice it. The editor of your local paper should have samples sent him occasionally, he will popularize it by mentioning the fact, and it is a cheap way of letting the public know what good honey you keep. Present every bride in your neighborhood with a nice package of honey, which is quite appropriate and should keep up the honeymoon a little longer. Have honey

socials in aid of S. Schools, charitable institutions; in fact never miss a chance to bring it prominently before the people. Do at fairs as we did at the Colonial, give away thousands of pounds. When you see anyone approaching offer them a taste, and if you fancy the individual too high-toned to accept, which is seldom, if ever the case, and they should happen to have children with them ask the parents to allow the little ones to taste of it, and they will seldom pass without purchasing. You can catch more people with honey than vinegar.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

AN O.B.K.A. LIBRARY.

I HAVE much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the "British Guide Book" kindly sent us by the author, T. W. Cowan, F.G.L., F.R. N.S., etc. It is sent to be placed in the library of the O.B.K.A. I have sent it to the Secretary of our Association, Mr. W. Couse, trusting that it may be the nest egg of a future library.

It is a spicy little book, very neatly bound in cloth, of 164 pages and is copiously illustrated. It would be an ornament to any library and will well repay a perusal.

He also sends "Guide Book Pamphlet No. 1 Doubling and Storifying" in which the principle of giving lots of room to prevent swarming is well set forth.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, Ont., Feb. 9th, 1887.

P.S.—Mr. Cowan, in a kind letter, informs me that he intends visiting us soon, very likely next summer, so you see we must set things in order and brush up a little and make things generally the more presentable when we are expecting so distinguished a visitor. But Mr. Cowan is a mild, well thinking gentleman and I am sure you will all like him.

S. T. P.

We do indeed hope that something may be done in the formation of a library belonging to the Association and are prepared to do our share in the matter.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

J. MCARTHUR'S METHOD OF WINTERING.

IN answer to your correspondent with reference to my method of wintering I would say it is very simple. It consists of small nucleus boxes, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches deep, sides $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper than the end, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lumber with

or without bottom as may be desired, placed inside the old Jones hives, thus leaving a space from 2 to 3 inches clear round about the nucleus boxes, not forgetting cover for entrance between outer and inner hives. This space is filled with cork or dry sawdust, I prefer cork as it is the better absorbent but have some packed with each; if cork cannot be procured I would advocate the use of dry cedar to that of sawdust. I may here state that I have made arrangements for a supply of cork sawdust for next season at a reasonable rate. I place clean quilts on the tops of nucleus using the half stories of the Jones hive with cotton tacked on lower sides and two laths across the same to prevent the cotton from sagging, fill same with sawdust and place on top, the whole fitting snugly together. Having my hives ready I proceed to prepare the bees. Never being bothered with swarming my colonies are pretty strong as you may suppose when, during the honey flow they have from 22 to 25 frames and the queen doing her utmost to keep up the full complement of bees, not satisfied with the lower story in which to work she sometimes pays a visit to the upper story and half fills a few frames about the centre with eggs. I do not use perforated zinc, think it hurtful and a hindrance to bees with well filled sacs to pass through. I use all worker comb for upper story. It is no loss to a bee-keeper to have a few frames with a little brood and honey to help a weak colony or form a nucleus. I formerly placed drone comb in the upper story but found the queen had a rather inordinate desire for laying eggs in drone cells, hence the change. When the honey flow begins I commence to divide up these large colonies, find a place for the brood in the upper story. I have one colony set apart for queen raising, all are fertile and ready for the new colonies. I make as even a division as possible but with such a crowd of field workers it is hard to keep the balance even, I take off the upper story and divide the brood adding what may be in the upper story, setting the frames well apart, say 8 or 9 frames. If there is a fall flow the bees will bulge them considerably and as the season advances and the brood hatches out, shorten up by using the division board until they are on the desired number of frames, then place in winter hives allowing them 25 lbs. or more of honey to winter upon also some pollen. They are now ready for winter, either to be left on summer stands or taken into the cellar. If taken in take off the half story and sawdust, put cloth on and keep at a temperature of not less than 40°, towards spring, say about middle of March, let the temperature rise to 60° this will encourage brood raising. Hives thus packed

will resist the cold better than a single walled hive and brood rearing will not be checked by chilly nights. Towards the last of April they should be set out in order to catch the soft Maple bloom which is the first they have in this country, not the willow as I see mentioned by some. By the first week in May the hive will be crowded with bees and brood and ready to be transferred into their summer hives; by the last week in May you may look for swarming, that is if the season is favourable. To prevent swarming I watch the strongest colonies and as soon as I observe queen cells being formed and 12 frames in the hive I at once put on the upper stories with 10 or 12 frames as the strength of colony requires, lowering the frames until they almost touch the frames in the brood chamber, the closer the better; the bees will soon find their way to clean up and make any repairs necessary to placing honey in upper story. The only stimulant I give them is a little extra heat towards the end of March and April regulating the temperature inside with that outside. Some days in March and April I have seen outside temperature rise to over 70° while that of the cellar would not be over 46° unless artificially heated. I have a large number of combs containing honey and pollen taken from the hives in the fall these I replace in the spring. I leave all the pollen I can for wintering providing there is plenty of wholesome honey along with it, and bees placed in a dry cellar with a temperature from 40° to 60°. The hives with nucleus boxes remain packed, I have them winter and summer, and find in them a great convenience for forming nuclei after the honey flow is over.

My method of taking honey has already appeared in the JOURNAL and need scarcely be mentioned except that I have practised this method for four years with success, extracting only from the upper story and only when the honey is capped, frames containing from 8 to 14 lbs. of honey each. I calculate on from 50 to 100 lbs. per colony each time the extractor is used. I never disturb my bees unnecessarily, if there is a flow from fruit blossom I wait till the harvest is gathered and ripened before extracting. The two past seasons I have extracted but twice at the end of Clover and Linden flow. This year Linden yielded very little but Burdock and Thistle made up the deficiency to a great extent.

My apiary is nicely sheltered being in a valley of the western tributary of the Don, sheltered by bush and high banks on all sides but south east. I winter in cellar and summer stands and so far have been successful.

JNO. MCARTHUR.

Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1887.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

THE O.B.K.A. COMMISSIONERS AT THE COLONIAL.

(Continued.)

Presenting ourselves at "Exhibition gate," over and outside of which floated the flags of "Greater Britain," we requested an interview with the Secretary of the Royal Commission. Entering his office, we were confronted by a genial looking middle-aged gentleman of medium height, in whose looks, or bearing, there was nothing overpowering. "Well gentlemen, what is your business?" he enquired. "We are here sir, with Ontario's contribution of honey," said our spokesman. Then Sir Cunliffe's countenance lighted up with pleasure, and giving each of us the "Knights' Grip," he welcomed us to London in the most hearty manner, remarking, at the same time, that they had almost despaired of our coming, that he was exceedingly glad to see us and hoped we brought something good with us. "That we have, Sir Cunliffe," said our spokesman, "something that will astonish the natives." "Then, make out passes for these gentlemen," said Sir C., turning to his secretary, "and afterwards conduct them to 'Old London,'" and Sir Cunliffe bowed and retired. Having secured our passes, we were shown to Old London and ushered into the room of Canada's High Commissioner. Here we were soon in close confab with Mr. Chipman—Sir Charles' private secretary, who was acting commissioner at the time. We found Mr. C. courteous and obliging but sharp and shrewd withal. After some conversation with this gentleman during which we unfolded our plans and made known our wants, he brought us over to the "honey house," and formally put us in possession of it, adding that he would be glad to assist us in securing what was necessary to put the place in shape to receive our exhibit. The building just handed over to us was one of a long row built along the "South promenade." It was a balloon frame, a hundred feet long by 25 feet wide, sheeted and shingled with corrugated iron, having three doors each ten feet wide opening on the promenade. It was without shelving or furniture of any kind, but pretty well filled with empty packing cases, stored there till our coming. To clear out these was our first work, our next to devise plans for staying and shelving. Up to the present, all was plain sailing, nothing that could create friction in the party had come up for consideration, and so the best of feeling prevailed. But here was something that called for an individual opinion in the expression of which each man manifested his individuality, and manifested, too, the truth of the old saying, that where there are "many men there are many minds" for each of us had

a notion of our own how best to do the thing, and none of these notions exactly fitted together. Of course, each man considered himself a "boss" in the business, and was unwilling to admit that he knew less of it than his colleagues. Discussion ensued, but discussion only confirmed each man in the correctness of his own views. Then the "Old Adam" began to show himself. One became talkative, another boisterous, a third preserved his dignity but remained determined and the fourth sulked and said nothing. The whole party began to tramp round like so many bears in a cage until finally the cooling down process began to show itself, when all came together, threw their "better judgments" into a heap, stirred them up, and out of the mass, a suitable and satisfactory plan was drawn. From the incident above related, we began to realize that four masters were too many to run a little business like this, so the mechanical man of the party was at once nominated for, and installed into the position of "Construction boss," or mechanical superintendent of the job. This arrangement gave the others some spare time, so we set out on a search for more convenient quarters—our home, up till this time, was some three miles from our work. In due time, we "fixed our location," then, like Arabs of old, we folded our tent, walked out and pitched it "a day's march nearer home." Perhaps the curiosity of your readers may demand to know what kind of quarters these were we took up and occupied during our four months' life in London. Well, if I am noted for anything it is my obliging disposition, so I do not mind telling them. Our new home was about 15 minutes' walk from the exhibits. Our rooms were spacious, airy, and well furnished. Our landlady was red-haired—as red-haired women are generally clever and sometimes cross, the colour of her hair created some misgivings in my mind, but when I discovered she was an excellent cook, I settled down into a state of peaceful satisfaction. Perhaps the curiosity of your readers extends still farther and they would like to know how we fared. Well, I do not mind indulging them so far as to tell them what our first day's rations were. For breakfast we had oatmeal porridge and raw onions; we dined on fried soles, stewed liver and boiled tomatoes, and slept on Canadian honey and hot rolls. Our bill of fare, thereafter, is a family secret that will go down into the grave with its members.

PEEK-A-BOO.

The "Union" in the U. S. claim to have lost none of the suits which they have thus far defended.

From our British Correspondent.

MEL SAPIT OMNIA.

I AM wondering whether you got a "rousing good meeting" as asked for, in Ontario on Jan. 6th and 7th, and also if your mental fare was on a par with your physical. Britishers are more given to "wining, dining and toasting," I think, than Canadians, but it is very remarkable that we have large numbers of the "wearers of the blue" amongst British bee-keepers, consequently there is never much attention given here to the various kinds of intoxicating drinks that can be made from honey.

There is a custom amongst the lords of "the stately houses of England" to give a dinner to all their tenants whose annual rental amounts to £10 and upwards. This custom is practiced by the Marquis of Salisbury, who takes the head of the table amongst the tenantry of his estate in Herts, at Hatfield House—a noble old house that once belonged to Henry VIII.—generally a few days before Xmas. There is the usual English "good cheer" of strong meat and strong drink provided, but there is an ancient custom preserved that I am not aware is practiced anywhere else and I mention it because it is of interest to bee-keepers.

After dinner there is a "loving cup" passed round, that is a large silver goblet usually very old and of chaste design, but instead of being filled with choice wine as at the Lord Mayor's and similar banquets, it is filled with warm mead or metheglin, the drink of our Saxon forefathers and the old Norsemen. His lordship drinks himself and it is passed on from hand to hand, and so goes the round of the table "from the greatest to the least." Cornish counting house punch was never good unless the spoon would stand upright in it, but this villainous stuff when good is considered to be capable of lifting the top off your skull. I give you this on the authority of a hard headed friend who has tried it. I have never made the attempt, because it is a temptation of providence when one knows his upper story is weak. I wonder where the noble Marquis got his receipt for the beverage, was it a legacy from old King Hal? and where does he get his honey, etc., from whence it is made, or who is his brewer? He is not a bee-keeper.

FOUL BROOD.

You have evidently not given the various grades of carbolic acid a trial for foul brood yet. I can recommend it on the authority of some of our best bee-keepers here. What is erroneously termed foul brood is a bacillus or germ disease, consequently carbolic acid is fatal to the germs. The better kinds thymol, phenol and salicylic acid may all be used sufficiently strong to kill

the germs without injury to the bees, and therein are they all valuable to bee-keepers. The fault with those who from time to time complain of failure is, that they invariably use it too strong and do not disinfect empty hives and appliances and allow various odds and ends to lay about the apiary that are tainted with germs, and then proceed to find fault with the remedy. The starvation plan may succeed in some cases, but the physic is better, far and away. Above all *be clean*.

VOCAL ORGANS OF BEES.

We had our quarterly conversazione of the B. B. K. A. in Jerayn St. on the 19th Jan. It was well attended. We had a very able paper from a young Yorkshire bee-keeper named Grimshawe, on the "Vocal organs of bees." He contended that bees have ears situated in their antennæ and that they have a large number of different sounds that they produce under different circumstances to communicate different facts to their fellows. There is the "working" hum, as when flying from flower to flower, and the "spiteful" hum as when attacking an enemy. There is also a sound caused by rubbing the hooklets of the one wing over the membranes of the other, and again there are positive vocal notes produced by the bee ejecting air out through the spiracle that is placed underneath the wings, and the vocal notes differ in sound according to the rate of vibration of the wings while the air is being expelled against them. I give you this from memory as the report of the meeting is not yet in print, but I think you will find this correct when the report does appear.

Mr. Sambels exhibited and explained his new section crate in detail. It was the same crate as he exhibited at the Herford conference at the time of the visit of Messrs. Jones and Corneil. A full description, illustrated with cuts, will be given in the *B. B. J.*

Mr. W. B. Webster showed a very ingenious contrivance for holding and turning frames with one hand. It was very highly spoken of.

The same gentleman, who is a very deep thinker by the way, also showed improvements in his "carbolic fumigator" for quieting bees. This led to a spirited discussion "Bullying vs. Charming." We have been accustomed hitherto to bully our bees into subjection by smoke or carbolic or fear and intimidation in some form, but Mr. Grimshawe exhibited a bottle of essence of spiræa, (or meadow-sweet) for which he claimed the power of charming bees into no desire to sting if your flesh was odorized with it. The contents of the bottle exhibited was produced by chemistry and was equally as effectual as "oil of winter green" which is very expensive.

If Mr. Grimshawe has really discovered a "soft sander" that will so tickle the bees' fancy as to charm them into loving us he will have earned the eternal gratitude of all kind hearted bee-keepers. "Time will determinate," as Snooks said when he got married.

AMATEUR EXPERT.

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.

ERADICATING FOUL BROOD.

QUERY No. 127.—Last summer I discovered foul brood in two hives, in the fall in seven or eight. The hives stand by themselves in the cellar. What will be my best plan to eradicate the disease next spring and summer?—A. M.—.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Use the Jones' plan.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I have had no experience with foul brood.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Secure Jones' pamphlet on foul brood, and act as it directs.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I never saw a case of foul brood and don't want to. Ask Mr. D. A. Jones, or get his book.

JUDGF ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—Your best plan is to take them out of your cellar now and cremate them, hives, honey "and any," as the cow boy would say.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Follow any of the regular tried methods (which would be too long to give in this space). If you are careful you will succeed.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I have never had occasion to deal with foul brood. You made a great mistake when you found two hives affected to allow them to stand and spread the disease.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—Try the remedy advised by our own Mr. D. A. Jones. He says it has proved a success with him after a thorough test; if with him, it will undoubtedly in your own case. Test the matter carefully and thoroughly and give us a report of your doings.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—You should not have put these diseased hives in the

cellar where healthy stocks are placed. If your stocks ever see spring, shake all bees off the comb into new hives furnished with foundation, and build them up by feeding syrup—*secundem artem*. Translate this "if you can."

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I have had no experience with foul brood, as it has never been known in this part of Kentucky. From my study of the disease, I would not take any risk with it. Mr. D. A. Jones' starvation plan is the most feasible remedy I have seen, when it is desirable to save the bees.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Never having had any experience with foul brood, I will only say that I wish to do what I can to prevent its spread, by cautioning my brother bee-keepers about interchanging bees, honey, etc., with which the disease may be carried. Before making any such interchange, satisfy yourself that there is no foul brood connected with what you are receiving.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—Great care should be taken with these colonies, let there be no communication between them and the others. In spring place them away from the rest, in the farthest corner of the apiary; examine them in the evening and see that robbers do not enter at any time, and that combs and fixtures are not interchanged with any colony. If the disease makes its appearance again next spring or summer, then cure by the starvation plan.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—That depends on circumstances. If your colonies that are infected are strong, you can easily save the bees when honey begins to come in, by putting them in clean hives on foundation; burn all the comb that has brood in it, render the remainder into wax; if there is honey heat to the boiling point and feed to the bees. Any swarm that is weak, it is safer to destroy them, because the other bees would be apt to rob them and spread the disease. Turn up all the empty hives that the disease was in.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I don't know, but if they were mine, I would not wait until spring, for you know in spring bees will rob and those having foul brood will likely be weak and fit subjects for being robbed. I would try the following remedy, and I think it will prove effectual: On a suitable day remove them from the cellar and cremate bees and combs and then thoroughly scald or boil the hives and all their belongings. To try any milder remedy in early spring I think will seriously endanger your other bees and your neighbor's as well.

DR. A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, TOLEDO, O.—I don't know what will be your best plan to get rid of the disease. If you are careless and slovenly I think you had better burn everything infected with the disease. If reasonably neat and careful in your manipulations, you can succeed with the starvation plan. A modification of this plan has been adopted by some, with perfectly successful results. Put the bees in clean hives on empty frames, and melt the infected combs and boil the frames, hives, etc., and don't let any healthy colonies get any of the infected honey. Some report having succeeded by putting the infected colonies on foundation, but I should expect a failure. A pamphlet of 32 pages by D. A. Jones will tell you how to cure it. Only costs ten cents; send for it.

COMPARING SWARMS FED ON CLOVER AND BUCKWHEAT HONEY.

QUERY No. 128.—Early in September if I was to take ten good large swarms and put each swarm on seven empty combs, then feed five of the swarms on clover honey and the other five on buckwheat honey, all to be fed until every comb was sealed, and all to be wintered in a good cellar or chaff hives. About how much better in the spring would those be that were wintered on the clover honey and about how much more honey would they gather in the honey season than those wintered on the buckwheat honey?—WM. McE.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—My experience says none.

H. COUSE, CHELTONHAM, ONT.—I don't think there would be any difference.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—There would be no difference if the honey was well ripened.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—From my experiments, I should say not a whit better.

DR. A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, TOLEDO, O.—No better, and would gather no more honey and would not raise any brood till they could gather pollen.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I should not expect much difference, but have never tried it. When you make the experiment, please report the result.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I will answer this "Yankee fashion." If you should take two pieces of chalk, one in each hand, and make a mark, which one would be the largest?

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I never

had any clover honey and but a few drops of buckwheat honey. If I had to bet on either side, I would, of my own accord, hunt for a man that is fool enough to bet on the other.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—In the first place there is a great doubt in my mind as to the success of the feeding experiment. Assuming that it all comes out as stated, I do not think any difference in the colonies could be referred to the difference in food used.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—No better, and consequently no more honey, is my answer, based upon my experience, observation, and reading. Let us call swarms "swarms," and established "colonies," colonies. It will prevent misunderstanding.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—In wintering results I have never been able to see any difference in favor of the clover honey. I always winter on buckwheat when the bees can get it, and with good results. This winter perhaps about 80 per cent. of the stores is buckwheat, and I have no fears as to the result. My bees are all quiet and apparently healthy.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—In my climate you would see no difference whatever. I have noticed that when my bees are wintered on "weed" or fall gathered stores, I always get a good honey crop the following season, but I account for this on the grounds that a seasonable fall gives a good white clover crop the following season.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I don't know. I have but very little experience in wintering on buckwheat honey, not enough to decide me that there is any difference; but there may be. It may be out of place here to throw out the caution that extracted honey when fed to bees for winter stores or for comb honey either, sometimes granulates and thus becomes a poor article to winter on.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—It is quite probable they would be no better. In the disastrous winter of 1880-1 a neighbor purchased 11 stocks having mostly late gathered buckwheat honey for stores. Every one came through in good condition and they were the only lot in the neighborhood which wintered without loss. If honey were fed back it might candy in the combs as it often does, and the bees might all die of starvation. Then both lots would be equal.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I can answer this question better perhaps after the close of next honey season, than I could now,

having sent a waggon load of bees, after extracting all their winter stores, to a buckwheat district last fall. The experiment was a success, as they came home with ample winter stores of pure buckwheat honey and I had the white honey to the good. I had, however, not reckoned on "buckwheat swarms," and in consequence lost a couple for want of hives. If I repeat this next season I shall reckon on the swarming fever produced by buckwheat flow. The latter part of this question I cannot answer now.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

CORRECTION.

E. SCHULZ. — In the article "Notes from Muskoka" C.B.J., vol. 2, No. 43, Jan. 18th., appear two errors. In page 849, line 11 from top, it should read "chaff cushions" instead of chaff hives, and in line 12, same page, the word "frames" should be omitted.

The idea is that I wintered my bees in the very cold winter of 1884-85 in the Jones single walled hive without any packing or chaff cushions, except two thicknesses of farmer flannel on top of frames without loss. Cellar very damp.

Kilworthy, Muskoka.

BAD REPORTS FROM COMMISSION HOUSES AGAIN.
To the Editor of the Canadian Bee Journal.

DEAR SIR,—Last year I shipped some honey to a commission firm who sold it for 3 cts. per lb. less than their advertised quotations in a bee journal. I complained to the editor who asked for an explanation from the firm, their reply was it was out of condition which satisfied me. In the same letter the firm stated that they had not solicited my consignment, nor did they solicit any small lot of honey, notwithstanding I at the time had a pressing solicitation from them for further consignments. In the same letter they claimed to get the bulk of comb honey which came into their city's market, and that they did not get the best prices, giving as a reason for the latter that they had neither time nor inclination to give it sufficient attention for such prices, or as I take it, they did not want to be bothered with the stuff. Now, should not the editor in this case refuse further quotations from the said firm, and notify honey producers of the firm's acknowledged low prices? Yours truly

E. SANFORD.

Nokomis, Ill., Feb. 3rd, 1887.

Mr. J. L. Young, a bee-keeper of Tilsonburg, Ont., died a short time ago.

Subscribe for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL now!!

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEEETON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 16, 1887.

We are completely out of 2-inch hive nails at present, but expect another lot shortly. Customers will please note this fact. We have 1½ and 2¼ inch in stock.

Advertisers, of former years, appreciating the services rendered by their advertisements in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, are again renewing. This is a proof that it pays to advertise in a journal having a large circulation which is read weekly by the bee-keeping fraternity. Advertisements in monthlies cannot possibly pay as well as where the advertisement strikes the eye of the public four times as often, in fact three or four insertions is the limit in such a periodical. Advertisers should make a note of this in selecting periodicals in which to advertise.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The prices as quoted for honey in our market report are in exchange for supplies at catalogue prices.

Discounts on all supplies (as advertised in our catalogue for 1886) till March 1st, will be three per cent. We are crowded up pretty well with work in all our departments. We have busy at work no less than 34 hands, and we shall increase to about forty in another week.

Mr. H. Chapman, of Versailles, N. Y., has appointed us his Canadian agents for the sale of the Chapman honey plant. We have now on stock, ready to ship from this office, any quantity of seed that may be desired. Canadian customers will please make a note of this. Price same as Mr. Chapman's.

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 3½x4½ and 4½x4½ and in widths of either 1½ or 1¾ inches. The prices we quote are, per 1,000, \$5.00; 10,000 or over, \$4.25. 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.

BEEETON.

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 cts.; Amber colored 7 cts.; Fall honey 6 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.

Very few sales reported. Best white comb honey, 12½ cts.; Fall white comb honey, 10 to 11; Extracted offered from 6 to 8; Beeswax firm at 23cts. M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, Jan. 10th, 1887.

NEW YORK.

Since Christmas the comb honey market has been very sluggish and sales slow, but has shown more activity the past week. Stock in dealer's hands is large and prices rule accordingly. We quote present prices as follows:—White comb, 1 lb. sections, 10 and 12c.; white comb, 2 lb. sections, 9 and 10c.; off grades, 1 and 2c. per lb. less; buckwheat, 1 lb. sections, 8 and 8½c.; buckwheat, 2 lb. sections, 7 and 7½c.; California extracted, 5 and 5½c.; buckwheat, 4 and 4½c.

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 '87.

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 sets 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-

and 5c. per lb. and much larger sales are expected in cooler weather.

PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS.

242 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Freemont Progressive Bee-Keepers Association will hold their semi-annual meeting in conjunction with the Farmers' Institute at Freemont, Mich., Feb. 4th.

G. E. HILTON, Pres.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, February 16, 1887

We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound.....	47c
“ “ over 50 lbs. “ “	45c
“ “ cut to other sizes “ “	48c
“ “ over 50 lbs. “ “	46c
Section “ in sheets per pound.....	58c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3¼x4¼ and 4¼x4¼, per lb.....	60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only, three to ten inches deep.....	43c

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

FOUNDATION MACHINE—A Dunham Mill; cost originally \$50; about one dozen cells right in centre of rolls are broken—will make splendid foundation—will sell for \$10, cash. The D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

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

WANTED.

Competent assistant wanted in apiary.
DR. THOM, Streetsville.

Bee - Keepers' Supplies!

of all kinds kept in stock, at low rates.

"The Quinby Smoker" a Specialty.

100 stocks of bees for sale, mostly in Quinby Hives, Italians, Hybrids, and Blacks. Prices from \$4 up to \$6. Send for price list.
W. E. CLARK,
Oriskany, Oneida Co., N. Y. Successor to L. C. Root.
98-110.

EARLY QUEENS AND NUCLEI.

I have now on hand unretted queens ready to send out by first mail. In regard to my responsibility, I would refer you to A. I. Root, with whom I received instructions in bee culture. Nuclei Colonies in shipping boxes to be sent by express. Safe arrival guaranteed.

W. ADAMS.

Sorrento, Orange Co., Fla.

98-110

PRINTING

PRINTING

Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,
and Bee-Keepers,

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER
YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

CATALOGUES,

PRICE LISTS,

CIRCULARS,

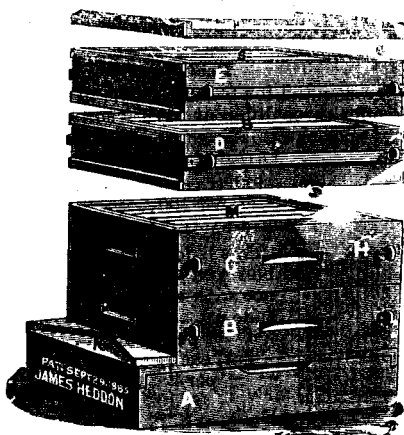
LABELS,

OR GENERAL PRINTING.

A large number of cuts in stock of
which patrons have free use.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,
BEETON, ONT

HEDDON HIVES!



We are the owners of the patent on this hive in Canada, and we are in a position to make and sell the hive gotten up in any shape to suit the purchaser—either in flat or nailed up.

A complete working hive consists of bottom-stand, bottom-board, entrance-blocks, two brood-cases, one honey-board, two surplus cases (in good seasons we often use three surplus cases on the hive at one time) and cover. So that if you order these hives in the flat this is just what will be sent you.

Sample hives we make up with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

In quoting prices of brood-cases and wide-frames, surplus cases, the set-screws, brood-frames, and wide-frames with their tin separators are always included, both in flat and made

up. We quote the prices of sample hives made up, and of the various parts made up, so that should there be any portions of the hive you do not wish you can easily ascertain what deductions to make.

Sample hive, made up.....\$2 90
Add ten per cent if you wish the hive painted.

Prices Of Parts.

	made up flat.
Bottom-stand.....	12 09
Bottom-boards.....	15 11
Entrance blocks (two).....	03 03
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60 45
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	10 07
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30 25
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60 50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15 12
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15 15
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	10 10

The cost of one hive such as you would receive, in the flat, would therefore be (without honey boards of either description) \$2.15. Add the cost of whichever style of honey-board you prefer, and you get it exactly. If you do not designate either we shall always include the wooden-slotted one.

Discounts in Quantities.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent. ; 10 or more, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; 25 or more, 10 per cent. ; 50 or more, 15 per cent. These discounts are off the prices quoted above, either nailed or in flat.

Individual Rights.

We will sell individual rights to make for one's own use, and to use the new hive or any of the special features of Mr. Heddons' invention at \$5. We do not press the sale of these rights, believing that the hives cannot be made to good advantage by anyone not having the proper appliances. We will sell however to those who wish to buy, and for the convenience of such we append a list of prices of what we would likely be called upon to furnish in any event:—

Woodscrews per 100, boiled in tallow.....	\$1 00
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1 00
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 50
Brood Frames per 100.....	1 00
Wide " " ".....	1 25

Heddons' 1887 Circular.

NOW READY.

ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

Canadians who wish my circular to know about the new Hive, only, should send to the D. A. JONES CO., for theirs, as I have sold the patent for all the American British possessions to them, and have no more right to sell the hive in their territory than have they to sell them in the United States.

Address,

JAMES HEDDON,
DOWAGIAC, MICH.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

Bee Hives and Supplies.

One piece sections, crates, shipping cases, foundation extractors, honey knives, bee-feeders, wire nails and metal corners.

Please send your orders before the rush comes.

B. J. MILLER & CO.,

98-110.

Nappanee, Ind.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

AND

Bee-Keepers' Magazine

Both for the price of the

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

See advertisement on another page for particulars

ITALIAN QUEENS, 1887.

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

T. S. HALL,

Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEESWAX HEADQUARTERS,

We have constantly on hand a large stock of Domestic and Imported Bees-wax in original shape, which we offer to manufacturers of **Combo Foundation** at lowest prices. We guarantee all our beeswax absolutely pure. Write to us for prices. Address,

B. ECKERMANN & WILL,

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

BEE-KEEPERS' ADVANCE.

Is a Monthly Journal of 16 Pages. 25 CENTS PER YEAR. Clubbe with the **CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL** for \$1.10. Sample copy sent free with our catalogue of supplies. Don't forget to send name and address on a postal to

J. B. MASON & SONS,

t.f. Mechanics' Falls, Me.

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.

TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.

AT BEETON PRICES.

MR. JOHN McARTHUR,

845 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

For the convenience of bee-keepers living within driving distance of Toronto, and inside the city limits, we have established an agency at the above address. All orders which he may be unable to fill promptly will be sent on to Beeton and be filled from here. He will have on hand a supply of hives, sections, foundations, knives, tins, etc.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

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.

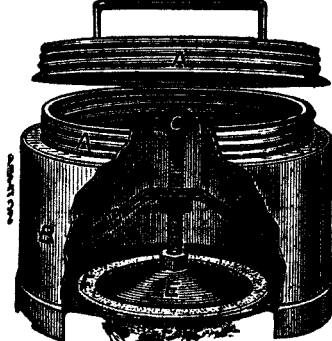


This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 20 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing.

Made up, each.....\$ 50
" " per 25..... 10 00
In flat, each..... 35
" " per 25..... 7 50
" " " 100..... 25 00

THE D. A. JONES CO.

PAT. 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 cleansed and durable.

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

Prices for sample Feeder, by mail, postage paid, 4 lb. Feeders, 30c. 6 lb. 60c. 10 lb. 70c.

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.

TOOLS For BEE-KEEPERS

HAMMERS.

We shall hereafter keep in stock a full line of tools suitable for bee-keepers. For ordinary use, where a person has only a few hives etc., to nail, we have an iron hammer (with adze eye) which we can send you at 15 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, 5 inch bit, 18c.; No. 2, 6 inch bit, 20c.

TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

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

The other style is marked on both sides down to one-sixteenth of an inch—price, each, 3tc.

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

TWO FOOT RULES.

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

HAND SAWS.

Just at 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.,

BEEETON, ONT

HIVES NEW AND SECOND HAND.

We have about 500 hives all made up—some of them painted, which are just as good as new, having been used for storing combs in, a few have also been used one season, 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. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
- ARTHUR TODD, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
- E. F. Smith, Smyrna, N. Y.
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.
- CLARK JOHNSON, & SON, Covington, Ky.
- J. 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 1883. 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
Onc Ounce	\$1.00
Two Ounces	1 50
Four Ounces	2 00
Half Pound	3 00
One Pound	5 00

One ounce contains from 1800 to 2100 seeds. One pound of seed is sufficient for half acre if properly thinned out and reset. Write all orders plainly and given your Post Office in full.

E. CHAPMAN,

Versailles, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

3-103

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all styles of the **Limplicity Hive**. The **FALCON** Chaff drive, with movable story, continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering** and handling bees at all seasons. Also manufacturer of **"FALCON" BEE BRAND FOUNDATION** in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**. **H.B.E.E.** (3) per cent discount in February rated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

Haroldo Rev P

W. T. FALCONER.

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 40 costly illustrations were added to the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to bee-keeping.

Price by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount made to dealers and to Clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher.

State Agricultural College Michigan

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.

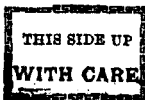


Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.
High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free

J. VANDEUSEN & SONS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO. N. Y.

Shipping Labels.



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



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.

We want to place the MONTHLY in the hands of everyone interested in poultry and pet stock, and will send the paper for a full year for \$1 to all who subscribe this month. The regular price is \$1.25 per annum.

Address,

THE POULTRY MONTHLY.

P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Can.

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.

Queen City Oil Works

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