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VOL. III, NO. 28

1887

OCTOBER 5

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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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
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....		1.20
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....		1.75
"Rays of Light".....		1.50

TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

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

Reports from subscribers are always welcome. They assist greatly in making the JOURNAL interesting.

If any particular system of management has contributed to your success, and you are willing that your neighbors should know it, tell them through the medium of the JOURNAL.

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Each.....	\$0 60	Per 2.....	\$1 00
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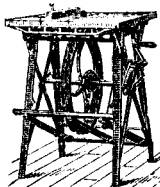
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J. B. MASON & SONS,
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W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

ROGERSVILLE, GENESEE CO., MICH.

HAS published a neat little book of 45 pages, entitled

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Its distinctive feature is the thorough manner in which it treats of the use and non-use of Foundation. Many other points are, however, touched upon. For instance it tells how to make the most out of unfinished sections, and how to winter bees with the least expense, and bring them through to the honey harvest in the best possible shape.

Price 25 cts. Stamps taken; either U.S. or Canadian



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To *Every Subscriber* who will forward to us the name of a *new* subscriber, accompanied by \$1.00, before April 1st, we will send FREE a copy of Rev. W. F. Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," price 25 cents, or W. Z. Hutchinson's "Production of Comb Honey," price 25 cts.

To those sending us the names of two *new* subscribers, accompanied by \$2.00, we will send FREE a copy of James Heddon's "Success in Bee Culture," price 50 cents.

To those sending us three *new* names, with \$3.00, we will send Dr. C. C. Miller's "A Year among the Bees," price 75 cents.

To those sending us four *new* names and \$4.00, we will send A. I. Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," paper, price \$1.00.

To those sending us five *new* names and \$5.00, we will send either Prof. Cook's "Bee-keepers' Guide," cloth, or Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," cloth; price, each \$1.25

This offer is only to subscribers. Should anyone not at present a subscriber, wish to avail themselves of the offer, \$1.00 extra for their own subscription will make them eligible.

To all subscribers who send us ten *new* names and \$10.00, we will send FREE, Jones' No. 1 Wax Extractor, price \$4.00. This last offer we will positively not keep open any longer than 1st of next month.

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY.

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

VOL. III. No. 28 BEETON, ONT., OCT. 5, 1887. WHOLE No. 132

EDITORIAL.

TWO or three enterprising bee-keepers in the vicinity of Ottawa are making arrangements for a convention of bee-keepers at some central point in that neighborhood during the coming winter. Further particulars will be given later.

Mr. C. I. McNally, of Simcoe, had probably as good a season as most bee-keepers in Canada. He commenced the season with 180 colonies having sold a number in the spring, and took from them some six tons of extracted honey. Mr. McNally's income from his bees is something of which he is deservedly proud. No farm in this section of the country has given one half the result financially that the colonies of bees referred to have.

THE OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

THE Ottawa Exhibition was not so much a success in point of exhibits as it was in point of prizes, though the Association have not a great deal to boast of even in the latter respect. The total receipts at the gate for the whole week being some \$8,000, while for one day at the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto the receipts were something like \$12,000. It seems to be generally understood that the Provincial

must soon become a thing of the past the amount of money given by the Province being the only thing which sustains it. However, with this we have little to do, our main interest being in the bee-keeping department of the Exhibition. We had never before made an exhibit at the Provincial fair, nor should we have thought of doing so this year had it not been at Ottawa, our desire being to meet many customers whom we have in the east. The honey and apiarian supply exhibit was made in the dairy department, in a small building away at one corner of the grounds and one which was visited but by few of those who attended the Exhibition. Bee-keepers, of course, always hunted us up, and we had a goodly number of visitors all the time. We were somewhat astonished to find that within the radius of a few miles with Ottawa as a centre, that there are thousands of colonies of bees kept in the old box hives, log-gums, etc. There had, therefore, much to be explained with reference to the mode of transferring. Another year will doubtless see a large increase in the number of movable frame hives in use in that section; many having signified their intention of transferring their colonies in the spring. In the supply department the goods of our manufacture were the only ones exhibited. In the honey department Messrs. Wm. Alford, A. J. Cummings and Geo. Burrows made exhibits. The prize list which we publish below will give our

readers information as to the judging :

AWARDS IN THE HONEY DEPARTMENT.

- Best display of extracted honey in marketable condition.—W. Alford, Billings' Bridge ; A. J. Cummings, Warina.
- Best display of honey in comb in marketable condition.—A. J. Cummings ; W. Alford.
- Best honey in comb, not less than 10 lbs.—C. Grant, Thornbury ; W. Alford ; A. J. Cummings.
- Best jar of extracted.—W. Alford ; G. Burroughs, Fallowfield ; W. Watts, Merrickville.
- Best beeswax, not less than 10 lbs.—W. Alford ; A. J. Cummings.
- Best bee-hive.—1st, 2nd and 3rd, the D. A. Jones Co., Beeton.
- Best wax extractor.—Diploma, the D. A. Jones Co.
- Best honey extractor.—Diploma, the D. A. Jones Co.
- Best and largest display of apiarian supplies.—Silver medal, the D. A. Jones Co.; W. Alford.

OUR OWN APIARY.

FOUL BROOD.

WE are constantly receiving samples of comb with dead brood with enquiries as to their genuineness. We hoped that these would gradually grow less, but think they are increasing instead of decreasing, not because we do not wish to receive them, for we are pleased to have specimens sent us that we may assist our bee friends who are troubled with the malady. We received a sample from the United States yesterday which had apparently been in transit for a long time, as the post marks were so dim we could not make out the office whence it came. While on the way the bee-moths had bred and the combs were covered with webs and worms. It was so much consumed that it was difficult to determine whether it was foul brood, but judging from the disagreeable odor, should say it was a clear case. If the person who sent it would kindly send us another piece with a letter giving particulars, we shall be pleased to write him fully in reference to it. Anyone who has badly diseased colonies ought to be able to cure them easily. As the brood is hatched they can remove the bees and allow them to fast until the honey is consumed in their abdomens, when they may be placed on other combs, but anyone who does not

wish to allow them to fast may cure the disease in every colony by simply removing the bees and placing them in an empty box with a few cross sticks in to allow them to cluster, then by taking a winter feeder, which we have fully described and illustrated in the back numbers of C.B.J., and filling it with food according to instructions accompanying diagram, they may be wintered without any combs at all. In the spring they may be given combs. Where this treatment is followed in no case will the disease re-appear.

QUEENS.

We have just been looking over our nuclei and find that we have still nearly one hundred queens, many of which are tested selected. We guarantee every one we send out. The weather has again turned warm and those living in northern localities must not forget to see that every colony has plenty of food, as this warm weather is a very favorable time to give them any that they may require to complete their stores for winter.

HONEY VERSUS SUGAR FOR FALL FEEDING.

Well friends, after all we have said against feeding honey several are writing to know how much they should give their bees. It is quite true that if you feed honey there is just so much less on the market, and if you feed sugar syrup you have got the sugar to pay for and the honey to sell. Yet the scarcity of honey this year, and the fact that it commands a higher price than sugar, will warrant everybody in saving their honey for market and feeding syrup, besides it will cost about one-third less and save no end of trouble in robbing.

OUR NEW SUPER.

Since the Toronto Exhibition there has been a flood of enquiries by those who were not there referring to our new invention and asking why we do not describe it fully in the JOURNAL. Now, friends, we do intend to describe it, but in order to do so fully it is necessary to have it illustrated, and as soon as our engravers complete their work to our satisfaction we shall endeavor to describe it so everyone will understand and appreciate its merits. A great many inquiries are something

like the following:—What is it? What will it do? What is it intended for? Is it expensive? or will it be a cheap simple device? and numerous other similar inquiries. We will say that one device is a super so constructed that it can be carried out to the apiary in the flat, in your pocket if you wish, and placed on the hives in the ordinary way. When it is filled with sections it accommodates itself automatically to the expansion or contraction of the sections without springs, clap-traps or nonsense. It can either be lifted off filled with sections or removed leaving the sections on the hive, or the sections may be lifted in it if placed on a board or table and the cases lifted from the sections in a second without any possibility of a mishap so there is no trouble in removing sections from the case. The outside rows of sections may be placed in the centre or any section or sections may be removed from the case and replaced by others if desired. They can be made to suit any sized sections and also of any thickness. After the season is over they may be laid away in the flat piled up in a solid pile the same as lumber, and they then take up very little room. Separators may be used with them or not as desired.

THE REVERSIBLE HONEY BOARD AND SPACER.

But a more important and valuable new invention for which we were awarded the first prize at the Toronto Exhibition for the most practical and new invention for the apiarist not heretofore exhibited or made public, consists of a new system of manipulation of brood frames, section frames, sections, etc., by which the closed end frame system, such as the Heddon and others, can be manipulated and managed with less difficulty. It also protects the ends of the frames so they cannot be propolised or any propolis get down behind them. It keeps them in their place but never tightens them so they cannot be removed and replaced at will. The section frames holding sections may be managed in a similar manner. They may be removed and replaced at will in the shortest possible time and more quickly than any other method we know of. Brood or section frames may be reversed more quickly and more simply by

this method. In cases of sections they may be supported in place, reversed or exchanged at will and can also be worked on the telescope or sliding plan. It will adjust the sides of section cases to any size of hive; the supers and hive may be of different dimensions, the supers being made to suit the size of sections used irrespective of size of hive. It is not necessary to change size of hive or super in order to use these inventions. It allows tiers up to any extent. It adjusts any super to its proper place and it cannot get out of place. Wind cannot blow or disturb the supers without upsetting the hive; no rain or wet can possibly enter inside. Proper bee-spaces and all requirements are provided and no mistake can occur in manipulating with much less experience than is required for any other system. A great amount of labor may be saved in the production of comb honey by this system and it entirely does away with all expensive and complicated fixtures. We agree with what one of our most prominent and experienced honey producers said the other day that he could manipulate a thousand sections on this plan more easily and much more quickly than he could 250 the way he had been using them.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FEEDERS.

We have also made some very important improvements in connection with our feeders. We have simplified and improved their construction so that the inside of them may be taken apart and put away in the flat, while they may be cleaned out if desired at any time. We have enlarged and so constructed it that it may be cut in two in the centre, making two ordinary feeders of it if needed. We shall call it the "improved double Canadian feeder," as one of our men says that a strong colony in twenty-four hours would take forty pounds out of it and store it in the hive if they had room. It is much more easily put together than the Canadian feeder, holds much more food and has an enlarged bee-space in the centre. We have also improved our smokers, making both breech and muzzle loaders. We will have all these illustrated, friends, if you will only have patience and wait, as it takes our engravers some time and costs us considerable to have this work done properly.

We have just invented a new bee tent which folds up and may be made any size. It is much lighter, more convenient and more easily opened and closed than any we have heretofore made. We are making them about four to five feet wide, high enough to allow any one to stand straight up in it, and about six feet in length. In fact two or three persons can get inside for transfer. The top is so constructed that it permits of being thrown back, thus letting all the bees out when desired. It is also unnecessary to lift it over a hive. And besides a door in the side to pass in and out, the cloth or mosquito bar raises up so it may be passed over a hive, when it will slide back to its place as soon as desired.

THE VALUE OF CHERRY TREES.

We are just picking the last of our cherries. This may seem an unseasonable time for ripe cherries but we have a seedling cherry tree that has given us ripe cherries for about two months. We think cherry stands first among all the fruit trees as a honey producer. They bloom more profusely than any that we have ever seen and the bees gather both honey and pollen from them in large quantities. Sometimes the bees are so thick on them that you would almost fancy a swarm was alighting. Being a seedling they grow from the root and wherever they are planted young sprouts spring up and so give you all the trees you require. They grow about as easily as Canadian thistles. We have not had any of them destroyed yet with the black knot, as the bark and limbs seem so hard and tough the insects do not care to work on them. When all the red cherries in the neighborhood were one mass of knots, these trees were not affected. Hundreds of people have examined these trees and admired the fruit which is larger than the ordinary red cherry. We have just had a pleasant visit from Rev. W. F. Clarke, who pronounced the cherries excellent. We think they are worth planting because they bloom every year just at a time when the bees need them most.

MR. AND MRS. COWAN START FOR HOME.

When this JOURNAL reaches you our English visitors, Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, will be in mid-ocean. They will likely arrive in Liverpool about the 5th. Just as Mr. C. was about to go aboard at

New York, he dropped us a very kind note, expressing his appreciation of the kindness received at the hands of his Canadian friends, and bidding us good-bye for the present, for we hope to see him on this side again before many years. Since the presentation to Mr. Cowan many have expressed regret that they were not asked to contribute but the arrangements were gotten up in such a hurry there was not time to communicate with any but those present at the exhibition, and the willing response met with everywhere made it unnecessary to do so.

FEEDING WEAK VS. STRONG COLONIES.

Has anyone ever noticed the difference in feeding bees that have considerable stores by them and those that are without? We have been making a test of this matter and find bees that have only a pound or two when you commence to feed them, that have put themselves on short rations, and been living more sparingly than those which have plenty when the feeder is put on we find after careful weighing and testing that they consume several pounds more stores the first week than those that have had plenty. Our foreman says that he thinks there must be fat and lean bees, and the latter being scarce of stores eat much more freely when they do get them and continue to eat until their hunger is thoroughly satisfied. Now, we find after they can get all they can eat for a week that they consume no more than other colonies of equal strength, and we also found that after feeding a large number of colonies from thirty to thirty-five pounds each that they consume during the time they are storing and sealing, say the first week, from five to nine pounds. Therefore, you will all be on your guard and not feed just the amount you expect your hives to contain when they are put into winter quarters, even though you feed rapidly, twenty per cent will be consumed in storing and sealing. It will be necessary to have colonies containing at least five pounds more now than they should a month hence. We have just returned from a visit to a neighboring apiary kept by a large farmer, and although he has kept bees for a number of years, he always likes us to look over them every fall to see that they are in a

good condition for winter, and after assuring him before going that the possibility was his bees would require some feeding, he couldn't imagine that that would be necessary as they had so much two months ago, and he was not a little surprised on our arrival when we placed his hives one after another on the scales and showed him that they did not average five pounds each. This is only a further proof of what we said a week ago to those who did not look closely after their bees and feed them up in season; their hopes will be blasted in the spring.

MUSKOKA AS A HONEY DISTRICT.

Since Mr. Smith, of Muskoka, made such a very fine exhibit at the Toronto exhibition and secured several red tickets in spite of the keen competition some inquiries are made whether the land is "free grant" where fair honey locations are in the district. From what we have heard and seen of the country we believe that there are thousands of excellent locations where the apiarist would be welcomed with his bees and the immense tracts of waste land would be a grand place to sow Bokhara clover and all other kinds of bee plants that would give the apiarist a continuous yield from spring until fall, and we are credibly informed that the country abounds in black-berries, raspberries and wild flora generally. Basswood, maple and especially soft maple in great abundance, willow, etc. Some of our bee friends in that district say there was no cessation of the honey flow from spring till fall. The opportunity for having hundreds of acres of sweet clover or any other bee plant that we chose to sow on the waste lands within range of our apiaries would no doubt be a bee-keeper's paradise. Then again the winters, though cold, the weather is very dry and steady and there is no more difficulty in wintering there or as much in fact as there is farther south so that the winter need be no drawback to the keeping of bees up in the free grant district. The woods abound with game of all kinds, deer, moose, caribou, bear, partridge, while the fish are so plentiful in the streams and little lakes that they are scarcely worth catching. It is our intention to take a run through this locality and learn more of its flora and adaptability to apiculture.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE BRITISH BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS AND METHODS OF WORKING.

MUCH interest has been aroused in the apiarian world on this side of the "pond" regarding the British Bee-Keepers' Association, stimulated by the visit of Mr. Cowan. We knew it to be the most perfect organisation of lovers of "the busy bee" and at our request, our chatty and always willing correspondent "Amateur Expert" has furnished the following regarding the workings of the Association. There are some points which might be advantageously taken up by the O. B. K. A., and we shall be pleased to hear from readers their views on such as may strike them.

The British Bee-keepers' Association was instituted in May 1874; it consists of a President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer, Members, and Honorary Members. It is managed by a committee of fifteen members. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer are ex-officio members of the committee. It has also four Trustees in whom its property is invested, an Auditor, Analyst, Librarian, and Experts. None of its officers receive any remuneration, except the secretary and experts.

The committee is elected annually. On a certain date in January of each year papers containing the list of candidates are sent to each member, who votes for the fifteen of his choice by placing a X opposite their names, and returning the papers to the secretary by a certain date. The one who gets the greatest number of votes is the chairman of committee, the second ditto is vice-chairman, and so on.

In 1886 there were thirty-eight county associations in England and Wales affiliated with the B.B.K.A., and as each of their presidents are by virtue of that office, also vice-presidents of the B.B.K.A., the thirty-eight vice-presidents were made up of 1 Royal Duke, 2 Royal Duchesses, 4 Dukes, 2 Marchionesses, 13 Earls, 1 Viscount, 5 Lords, 3 Bishops, 6 Esquires, and 1 lady who simply writes Mrs., but is of none the less practical utility on that account. The office of President of all the associations is almost a sinecure. It is not like your office of president, the holder of which is singled out for his practical abilities, and is supposed to be the moving power of the whole association during his term of office; our chairman of committee does the work done by

your president, and does it none the less ably for holding the office for so many years in succession. (Take care of him, we want to make lots of use of him when he comes home.)

Nothing succeeds with us without status, these great people give it to our associations, they give money also when needed and give their countenance and encouragement in many ways that I cannot enumerate. Undoubtedly it was on account of prestige we were enabled to hold our big honey show last year at the I. and C. Exhibition. The pecuniary advantage to the individual bee-keeper in joining the B.B.K.A. is less than it is in joining the county affiliated branches. Many of us are members of both. I will enumerate the chief pecuniary advantages of membership of the B.B.K.A. You can exhibit at the shows at cheaper rates of entrance fees than non-members. You may also attend the quarterly conversaziones in London (your commissioners will remember what cosy times we had together there) but if you live at a distance, it is an expensive luxury. You may also enjoy the use of some of the old and rare books of the library, through the post, under certain restrictions; and when the Association publishes any of the papers and essays read at the quarterly conversaziones, each member is entitled to a copy; but beyond that the advantages are patriotic and philanthropic.

The Association was founded to provide means to store the honey that was going to waste in these islands, and to benefit chiefly the agricultural laborer in learning him to keep bees to store it. Last year the Association spent in round numbers £1,000 in promoting these objects. This, of course, does not include the expenditure of the thirty-eight affiliated branches. The money was well spent; those in control are high souled English gentlemen, they give their money and time, travel long journeys, and put themselves to no end of inconvenience, and patriotism and philanthropy are at the bottom of it all. The committee meets every month and some of the sub-committees two or three times during the month extra. Some of us agitate sometimes with a hope of increasing the usefulness of the Association, but none of us have the breath of a fault to find as to the motives of its managers. There is not a single maker of, or dealer in, appliances on the executive; they have tried to get on and have been black-balled over and over again. We suffer no one to grind his axe at the grindstone of the B.B.K.A., and everything is done above suspicion or the names of those in high places that are now connected, would not be on for one hour. I want you to ponder the fact that nearly \$5,000 was spent last

year to promote bee-keeping without one single official being the richer for it, because if he won a prize, his expenses would more than swallow it up.

The affiliated Associations give each of their members the service of an expert to examine their bees once in spring and give assistance and instruction if needed. Of course the expert's expenses to the Association are great. His services can be had at other times by paying him for them at a certain scale fixed by the Association. About every six members have also a copy of the *British Bee Journal* circulated amongst them each week. A. reads it and passes it on to B., and so on. The bee-tents of the Association, usually pitched at the local Horticultural shows, are also a great means of promoting bee-keeping, as nearly every village has one of these shows in the Nobleman's or Squire's park one day in the summer, where prizes are given for honey as well as flowers, fruit and vegetables.

Perhaps I may explain about the experts. They are bee-keepers who have passed examinations and taken certificates according to their proficiency and ability, 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class. These certificates are given only by the B.B.K.A. who conduct the examinations and also provide judges to adjudicate at the Agricultural and Horticultural shows, where honey and the bee-gear are exhibited.

Not one-quarter probably of English bee-keepers are members of any of the associations. The number in England that keep bees on a large scale is very few indeed, the greater proportion keep only from 6 to 25 stocks at most, and keep them more for the pleasure it affords us, and the relaxation it gives us from other employment, than for any real amount of profit we might be able to write off from that source on our income tax returns. I do not intend to infer we do not make it pay; we do, many of us, cent per cent. on our outlay, but we usually reckon our labor as 'amusement' and the whole thing as profitable to many of us in saving a doctor's bill or helping us to keep up steam for other duties. We live fast, inasmuch as every minute is filled in.

I fear what I have written will give you but a faint idea of the power for good the B. B. K. A. really is, and the amount of work it really does. It is one of the 'lubricators' of the social machinery of our densely packed country, the spirit that animates it is the thing that has enabled us to advance during the past fifty years, on the lines of a revolution *without blood*. The means have not yet been devised whereby the agricultural laborer in this country may rise above 'that state of life in which it has pleased God

to call him.' From the cradle to the grave he can always truthfully sing:

"No foot of land do I possess,

No cottage in the wilderness,

A poor, wayfaring man."

He is kept happy by being encouraged to look after his garden, his pig, and his bees. He plods on without ambition, and year in year out goes the round of his toil like the blind horse at the mill, unconscious of the surging world that is around him, happy man!

"If ignorance is bliss, 'tis—" But the school-master is now abroad, he is come full late, and he does not keep free school yet. But these same people, when planted on virgin soil are the bones and sinews of our colonies, meanwhile I am not unpatriotic enough to make them discontented until I can show them something better.

There are thousands of stocks of bees still kept by the cottagers in the old-fashioned straw skeps of which I hope to say something more on a future day. The sulphur pit is not wholly abandoned yet, we are a conservative nation and adopt new ideas slowly. Bees are also kept by the gentry and nobility, usually in charge of their head gardeners. They are kept partly for honey, but in a great measure as fertilizers of the fruit blossoms, and no effort is made to get the greatest amount of profit out of them except by an exceptional gardener who has a special taste for bee-keeping. The bees and hives look pretty in the garden, being useful also a few are kept. There are many members of the Association, with means and leisure, who keep bees because they are lovers of science, (I mean the owners, not the bees) not a few of them are clever with the microscope and are members of some of our learned societies, so they keep bees not only because they give them some honey, but also in 'the interests of science.' The little attention the bees get is given them by the gardener or coachman, who does it usually as an unwilling duty, with what results I need not state. There are others who even take a very lively and practical interest in bee-keeping as an industry who are unable to handle bees successfully, and consequently can scarce be classed with practical bee-keepers, many such are amongst the most zealous members of the executive of the affiliated associations. There are others again who are eminently practical and clever and are also well educated, but are so excessively modest that they never put any of their experiences on paper. Angels do fear to tread where fools rush in. I have told you before modesty is an Englishman's failing. If it is a question of administration they are quick enough to give their views, but about practical bee-keeping they are 'mum.' I state

this as it may help to explain why we so often get so much in the B. B. J. about the workings of our associations.

This has brought me to the *British Bee Journal*. Many will remember that paper was formerly the property of Mr. C. N. Abbott, the bee-appliance maker, who called it into being in 1873. He conducted it well and under its teachings while in Mr. Abbott's hands bee-keeping made enormous strides, but the late Rev. H. R. Peel felt the association ought to have a journal of its own, in whose columns all could freely express their views and to which all could look and feel that they had an interest in it. If the B.B.K.A. had started one undoubtedly it would have become a very formidable rival to the B. B. J., but Mr. Peel was far too honorable a man to do anything calculated to injure Mr. Abbott to whom British bee-keeping owes so much, consequently he bought it right out, at the tune of what some of us would call a small fortune (£2,000, I believe was the price paid), and undoubtedly had he been spared to us, in the course of time he would have given it over to the B. B. K. A. But that was not to be. But for all practical purposes it belongs to the association. Mr. Cowan owns it and conducts it solely in the interests of British bee-keeping—practical and scientific—and it is a moot question if we should not be a loser if the *Journal* was given over into the hands of our committee to-morrow. Mr. Cowan works hard himself, purely for the love of work, to make the *Journal* worthy of the industry it represents, and is never so happy as when we freely use its columns in the interests of the pursuit he loves so well. Long live the B. B. J.

The B. B. K. A. publishes an illustrated handbook called "Modern Bee-keeping," at sixpence. Many thousands of these have been sold and the circulation is largely on the increase. Also a splendid set of colored diagrams on the honey bee and its relation to flowers, 'Honey as food,' 'The chemistry of the hive,' 'The social instincts of bees,' 'Bee-hives and bee-houses,' 'Wintering bees,' 'Queen introduction,' and several others, being papers that have been read before the association from time to time. We have also an analyst, a gentleman cunning in the subtle art of chemistry. He gets hold of mysterious jars and packages, endeavored to be palmed off as honey, and tells everybody that cares to know, what these same jars and packages contain, a real terror to a certain class of traders is our analyst.

A very strong effort has been made to get bee-keeping taught in our elementary school. A most able book has been published by the Rev. F. G. Jenyns as a reading book for use in schools

which treats wholly of bees and bee-keeping. But our government are extremely slow to adopt any new subject for educational purposes and as for voting money for the purpose of helping new and struggling industries, that is out of the question, we trust wholly to private enterprise and enthusiasm.

There is one more individual—a member of the B. B. K. A.—concerning whom you have recently shown some curiosity, of whom the least said the better. Almost unknown by name, quizzing everywhere, prying always, ubiquitous, (especially if not wanted) ever ready to run a tilt if necessary, often making mistakes with his head but never with his heart, without credentials, diploma, or certificate. He has appointed himself the pleasant office of being the connecting link between the bee-keepers of the old world and the new; he is known as

AMATEUR EXPERT.

From The British Bee Journal.

Foul Brood and Dead Brood---Difference.

A GAIN and again this subject crops up, and one hears of whole districts plagued with the dreaded malady. Dreaded I say, because it is now and ever will be a dark cloud hanging over our industry, when we consider what a number of bee-keepers there are who cannot, or do not care to take the trouble to put a stop to it.

Was not Mr. Cheshire's remedy to drive the scourge from all apiaries? and did we not hail his discoveries with rejoicing? Yet why is it so few have been able to cure by the phenol treatment and others report that it is of no use? The present state of things shows that either the treatment is not carried out as Mr. Cheshire has advised, or else that he himself overlooked some factor which gave him an advantage, while his followers have been unable to grasp the entire subject in consequence of this one point not being brought before their notice. The fact is my esteemed friend does appear to have overlooked a matter of the greatest importance which gave him a decided advantage over those who attempt to follow him.

It will be remembered that Mr. Cheshire had a very badly diseased colony provided for experiments and it is in just such a state that many allow their colonies to get before they become aware of the trouble. But note this: there were very few bees and no queen. And what did Mr. Cheshire do? He gave them a young, healthy queen and two frames of clean brood. Why, reader, here was health to start with, and then by feeding constantly with medi-

cated syrup the operator would have it all his own way.

The healthy bees would have little trouble in removing the disinfected foul brood, as I am aware from the fact that under certain conditions the original inhabitants will clear out the filth without it being disinfected. During my own experience some ten or twelve years since, I found that a populous colony would throw out every vestige of diseased brood, if the queen were removed. I have also found since, where any bees happened to be brought having the disease that by removing the queen and inserting a queen-cell (from a clean colony) on the point of hatching, every particle of the putrid matter has been removed by the time the young queen was ready to breed; the disease again appearing, but with less virulence, until medicine was given.

It will be readily seen, therefore, that where a bad case will not give way all the time the original queen is allowed to continue, a change to a young and vigorous mother will impart energy and determination to the workers and then Mr. Cheshire's remedy will never fail.

Where the bees are so reduced as to be unfit for brood-rearing, of course they are not worth the addition of a new queen and more bees or brood, but should be immediately smothered and the combs burned or reduced to wax. On the other hand it will probably be found that when a colony is not very badly infected the feeding of phenolated syrup, or its injection into the cells when the bees will not take it will be found effectual without removing the queen. Another point which appears to have escaped notice is, that all sealed honey must be uncapped and likewise disinfected or the disease is likely to reappear from time to time. Where there is much sealed honey uncapping a portion only at a time, and if possible do not contaminate the extractor.

What is done should be done thoroughly and experiments left to be carried out by those who can afford the time and have nothing to fear from risk of infection.

Mr. Ward, of Highgate, when visiting my apiary stated that he failed to cure with phenol until the original queens were removed from his infected hives, and others from a clean colony inserted. Notwithstanding, therefore, that Mr. Cheshire considered it a great advantage to have received his diseased colony without a queen, it was the one thing that ensured success, in that he gave a healthy queen as well as clean brood.

It would appear, therefore, that when a queen is badly diseased the phenol treatment does not renovate her impaired constitution. The workers probably are cured by taking the medi-

cated food; but just here is the point: Does the queen, or does she not, receive the phenol in the food prepared for her by the workers? Perhaps Mr. Cheshire will pursue his investigations further and benefit us all by giving some definite information on this point.

That phenol is a cure for foul brood is certain; that it gives health to the workers appears equally true; and that in the future it will prove effectual in every case, I feel convinced, if the queen is superseded when the disease does not at first give way.

DEAD BROOD.

That foul brood is often confused with simple dead brood, I am well aware. The latter I have observed occasionally and have never allowed it in any way to interfere with necessary manipulations, such as uniting, queen-rearing, etc., as I have no fear of communicating disease. At present I am unaware of any cause for this unless it be weakness of the queen, as by inserting a fresh one all is cleared out, while no more is found, and no medicine is necessary.

How to distinguish between the two: In some respects the two are similar, much of the larvae turning rotten, and of a dark color, while the bees seem unable to remove such as is in that state until the weak queen is taken away. Nevertheless, some of the matter being placed under the microscope, Mr. Cheshire was unable to find the slightest trace of disease.

But that every bee-keeper may decide for himself without the aid of a microscope, which is the genuine foul brood and which is not, I will show how I have always been able to detect the difference. With simple dead brood, while some may appear like the foul disease, much of the older brood dries up to a white cinder, in many cases retaining its original form, which I have never found to occur when genuine foul brood is present. Chilled brood can be distinguished from the more serious malady in like manner.

S. SIMMINS.

Rottingdean, England.

From Gleanings.

COMB VERSUS EXTRACTED HONEY.

THE question as to whether it is more profitable to produce comb or extracted honey will probably never be settled to the satisfaction of all. One man declares that he can get three times as much extracted as comb honey, while another insists that he can secure nearly if not quite as much comb as he could of extracted, and both are ready to say that the other man does not know how to raise honey. Both are practical honey-producers and prove the excellence of their methods by raising large

crops of honey. Somewhere between these two extremes lies the truth.

I suspect that a great deal of the difference in results is to be attributed to environment. Much depends on the locality and the character of the honey flow, and still more on the method and the man. I am almost inclined, though, to call the character of the honey flow the most important consideration. With only a light flow of honey, especially when in connection with cool weather, bees will store honey in empty combs when they will do little or nothing in the way of comb building. Let the honey flow be increased and the difference lessens until at a certain point it is at its lowest. At this time I think the best method will secure fully three-fourths as much comb honey as could be had of extracted. Going beyond this point, as is done in our best honey flows, we find that bees that are well supplied with empty combs will bring in a much larger quantity—sometimes three or four times as much—than they can build combs for.

With the honey yield just right, there will not be a very great difference in the amount of comb or extracted honey that can be secured; but above or below this point those who run for extracted honey will come out ahead.

The generally accepted proportion of twice as much extracted as comb is nearly right on an average, with the balance a little in favor of comb if the extracted honey is well ripened. Three times as much of the half-ripe article usually extracted as honey can be easily secured.

There are other things to be taken into consideration beside the comparative amounts of comb and extracted honey that can be secured from a given number of colonies. A man can take care of a great many more colonies run for extracted honey than for comb, because bees properly managed for extracted honey never swarm, and because the work of taking off honey, instead of being crowded into a few busy weeks, interfered with at the same time by swarming and other distractions, may be distributed through the season, or done wholesale at a time when there is no other work to hinder, at the pleasure of the apiarist. An apiary away from home can be managed much more safely and with less trouble, if run for extracted honey.

When it comes to marketing the honey, if it is to be shipped off to be sold on commission, there is a great saving of labor and expense, in favor of extracted honey, as it requires no manipulation to make it ready for market. Barrels, too, cost far less than crates, and are practically safe from injury in transportation, while comb honey is always liable to breakage.

If the honey is to be put into small packages to be sold at retail, the labor and expense of packages bring the price nearly up to that of comb honey, as comb can be sold in a home market without any expense for packages, which is not so easy for extracted, except at home or by peddling. If you are in a neighborhood where people will pay nearly or quite as much for extracted as for comb—there are such places—it will be to your interest, of course to produce extracted honey.

Each one must decide for himself as to which will be most profitable in his locality; but a little advice may be acceptable to some. If you want to keep bees with the minimum of labor and attention, produce extracted honey. If you can not produce nice white comb honey of good quality, produce extracted honey. If you have a good home market at fair prices for extracted honey, by all means supply that market. But if you are obliged to ship your honey off to be sold on commission, you will find as a rule, that comb honey will pay you better. If you can secure most of your crop in nice white comb, you will probably get more money out of it in that shape than if it were extracted. If in your home market a prejudice exists against extracted honey, as is too often the case, it will not pay you, as a general thing, to fight that prejudice. There are many places where only a definite amount of honey will be used, and you can sell just as much comb honey as you can of extracted. There is a double loss in selling extracted honey in such a market. In producing extracted honey you must sell twice as many pounds, while you can get only half as much per pound. Where the market is limited, the result is evident.

I wish, in another article, to tell of my "combination system," in which the production of extracted honey is so combined with that of comb as to get rid of many of the shortcomings and annoyances that are met when working for comb alone, at the same time producing the the choicest extracted honey.

J. A. GREEN.

Dayton, Ill., August 25th, 1887.

Indiana Farmer.

The Drouth, Shade for Hives, Etc.

 KEEP an apiary of from 50 to 120 colonies of bees, and am deeply interested in the new and thriving industry of honey producing. Bee-culture is affected by drouth perhaps more than any other rural pursuit. The drouth has been more general the present season than in any season since the decade of drouth years set in, and there is a wider-spread

complaint of short honey-yield than at any time heretofore. How long this state of things will last is a discouraging problem. For one I do not partake of the dark forebodings of a majority of writers on this subject. I have lived long enough to know that there have been decades of dry years, and decades of seasonable years heretofore, and I believe that we may reasonably expect the same state of things in the future.

Although the honey yield in this part of Kentucky was lighter than at any time heretofore, our bees are in better condition now than they were last season at this time. Notwithstanding the drouth, my bees have gathered a little nectar in the mornings, and the queens have continued to keep the hives well stocked with brood. It has been a rare case in the past to see so much brood at the first of September as is to be seen in my hives now. I may have to feed some for winter stores, but my bees will go into winter quarters well stocked with vigorous young bees.

It has been frequently asked if it will do to locate an apiary where there are no shade-trees to shade the hives in the heat of the day. My experience the past heated spell has satisfied me on this subject. There are no trees near enough by to cast a shade over any of the hives. My hives are about 4 inches from the ground, on a smooth blue-grass plat of ground which is protected by a plank and wire fence. The grass is kept closely mowed so as not to interfere with the flight of the loaded bees. Each hive has a shade-board over the hive cover. This is all the shade the hives had during the late heated term, and not a single comb in my large apiary melted down. The "shade-board" over the cover of the hives so as to have an air-space between the cover of the hive and the shade-board, is ample protection to my hives, and gives me a clean, smooth apiary yard, free from trees or other obstructions to operate in.

Christiansburg, Ky.

G. W. DEMAREE.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

D. McLAREN.—My bees have made nothing the last two months. They are light. I am going to try the McFadden plan for wintering. By what I have seen I believe it is all right. Alliston, Sept. 27, 1887.

A PUNNY READER.

A SUBSCRIBER who does not wish his name to appear sends the following suggestions for an "ad" for the C. B. J.:

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, without

A word of a story, has no superior. It is the best feeder for a bee-man's mind; he can extract information from it every day; every section is well filled and its columns fairly swarm with good things. It is the foundation, the very bottom-board on which to frame a good apicultural knowledge, and its introduction into this colony of England has saved many tiers! As a starter a quarter pays for three months. Comb one! Comb all!

A party living in a locality where only black bees are kept sends us an Italian bee carefully wrapped up in tissue paper with the following letter: "I have found some of the enclosed insects around my bee-hives which they frequent. They fight strenuously. I take the liberty of asking you if they are any injury to my bees and what they are?"

This is not the first time that we have had Italians or Hybrids sent us, asking what kind of insects were getting in with their bees. No doubt there are colonies of Italians in the neighborhood sufficiently close to rob out blacks if the entrance was not properly guarded. We recollect once receiving a letter from a party asking what he should do to fix up his bees that some kind of insects had got mixed up with them and in fact in some of the hives there were more Italians than blacks. That, no doubt was a case of black queen mating with Italian drone, thus giving hybrids. There are very few localities left where Italians are not making their appearance and it will not be long before the black bees will be a thing of the past in Canada.

C. W. GALE.—Will bees draw out foundation this month?

Bees will draw out foundation when the temperature is warm enough, say from 65 degrees up if they are fed. If it is desired, by giving them plenty of food they will draw out the foundation more quickly in order to find room to store it. No amount of food, however, will induce them to draw it out when the weather is cool or rather they cannot draw it out as the wax is not soft enough to be worked by the bees. If the nights are cold it is better to protect the colonies and they will continue to draw out the foundation much longer and more perfectly. Sometimes in cold weather and especially if the evenings are cool they will bulge the foundation drawing it out, the long cells in some places and shorter ones in others. We have had colonies placed on foundation drawing out their combs

very nicely in October, in fact one year we had over 150 colonies do it. We filled the combs with syrup and they wintered in fine condition and gave splendid results the following season.

Convention Notices.

The seventeenth semiannual session of the Central Michigan Bee-keepers Association will be held in the Pioneer Room at the Capitol, Tuesday, Oct. 11. '87, commencing at 9 a.m. We cordially invite friends to attend and especially all persons interested in bee culture.

W. A. BARNES, Secretary,

North American Bee-Keepers' Society and the Northwestern Bee-Keepers Society will meet in joint convention at the Commercial Hotel, cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, in Chicago, Ills., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 16, 17 and 18, 1887. Arrangements have been made with the Hotel, for back room, one bed, two persons, \$1.75 per day, each; front room, \$2.00 per day each person. This date occurs during the second week of the Fat Stock Show, when excursion rates will be very low.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.
—At East Saginaw, December 7th to 9th, 1887.
H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

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Asst. Editor
and Business Manager.

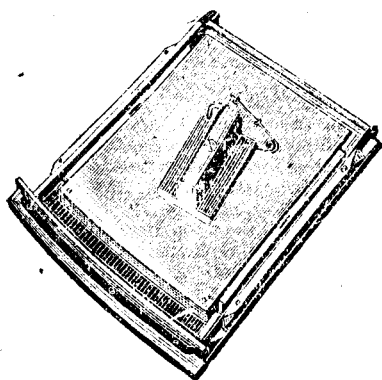
BEETON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 5, 1887.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We have more bees than we want to put into winter quarters and we propose offering them at exceedingly low prices to dispose of them. A great number of our colonies are in the new combination hives, and we are prepared to sell good full colonies for delivery at the present time at \$6.00 per colony, in lots of 5, \$5.75, in lots of 10, \$5.50. There will be in each hive seven frames (the hive full) of brood and bees and whatever honey will be necessary for the trip and some over. In the regular Jones hive with six and seven frames of brood and bees (balance of 12 empty combs) at the same price per colony. F. O. B. cars at Beeton station; terms, cash with order. We are also prepared to sell a limited number of colonies to good marks on time with satisfactory security. We have too great a pressure in our supply business to permit of our extending our own aparies, and rather than let that portion of our business get behind we prefer to give it the preference.

THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

The "Mitchell" Frame Nailer is light, handy and cheap—anyone who has a few hundred frames to nail will find it advantageous to have one of them.



For Jones' Frame S. W. Hive.....\$1 25
 " " " Combination Hive..... 1 25
 " Langstroth Frame..... 1 50

THE D. A. JONES CO.

TESTED * QUEENS!

We have just run over our apiaries and find that we have yet 193 specially selected and tested queens, bred in July and August last year. They were selected from several thousand and we will guarantee every queen to give satisfaction. While they last we will let them go at only \$1.75 each, or \$1.50 each for six or more at a time. This is a rare chance to get queens at about half their value.

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

OUR 60 LB. TINS.

We have already sold enough of these to hold a crop of over 100,000 lbs of honey. They are better made than ever, and are encased in our new style of wooden case. Have a large screw top, as well as a small one, and are thus excellent for granulated as well as liquid honey. The prices are:

Each.....\$0 50
 Per 10..... 4 80
 Per 25..... 11 25
 Per 100..... 42 00
 "Charcoal" tin used in these. As a rule "coke" tin is used.

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

CANADIANS

Want to supply their wants at home as much as possible, but heretofore they have not been able to do so, at least for bees by the pound, frames of brood, and nuclei. We have decided to furnish them at the prices as found in the following table:

BEES BY THE POUND.

	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Bees, per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
3 " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

Frames of brood cannot be sent alone.

Queens are not included in above prices. Choose the kind you want and add enough to price found here to cover cost of queen.

Two frame nucleus consists of $\frac{1}{4}$ pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive.

Three frame nucleus, same as two-frame, with the addition of another half pound of bees, and another frame of brood, etc.

All prices here quoted are for frames that will fit the "Jones" or "Combination" hive.. You may have whichever style you desire. Be sure to specify when ordering.

The above must go by express.

QUEENS.

	Homebred	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgins
May	2 00		2 50	3 00	
June	1 50	1 00	2 00	3 00	0 60
July	1 00	90	2 00	2 50	50
August	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
September	1 50	1 50	2 50	2 75	
October	2 00		2 50	3 00	

FULL COLONIES.

	Italian	Holy Land Crosses	Carniolan Crosses	Hybrids
May	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$8.50
June	8.00	9.00	10.00	7.50
July	7.50	8.00	9.00	7.00
August	6.50	8.00	9.00	6 50
September	6.50	7.00	8.00	6 00
October	7.00	8.00	9.00	6 50
November	8.00	8.00	9.00	8 00

The above prices are for up to four colonies; five colonies up to nine, take off 3 per cent.; ten colonies and over, 5 per cent. Colonies as above will each have six to eight frames of brood bees and honey, and good laying queen.

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

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.

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

**Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,
and Bee-Keepers.**

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CATALOGUES.

PRICE LISTS.

CIRCULARS.

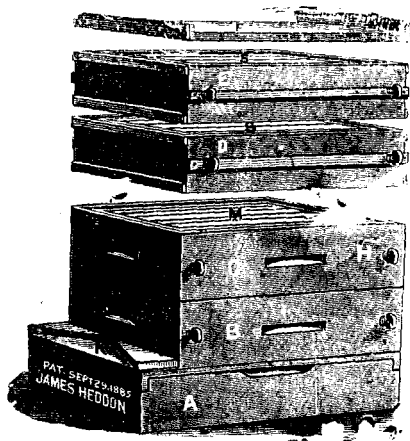
LABELS.

OR GENERAL PRINTING.

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.,
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 with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ 7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

In quoting prices of brood-cases and 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.

PRICES OF PARTS.		made up	flat
Bottom stand.....	12	09	
Bottom-boards.....	15	11	
Entrance blocks (two).....	03	08	
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	15	
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15	10	
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	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 designate either we shall always include the wooden-slotted one.

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent.; 10 or more, 7½ 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.

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. Heddon's 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 25
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1 50
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 25
Broad Frames per 100.....	1 50
Wide " " "	"

be called upon to furnish in any event :—	\$1 25
Woodscrews per 100, boiled in tallow.....	1 50
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1 50
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 25
Brood Frames per 100.....	1 50
Wide " " ".....	1

Heddon's 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 Bri-
tish 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

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, 35c.

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

TWO FOOT RULES.

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

HAND SAWS

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

PANEL SAWS.

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

The 20-inch are finer steel—same make—that money.

PLANES.

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

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

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

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

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.

D. A. JONES, Pres.

F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec-Treas.

The D. A. Jones Company, Ltd.
BEETON, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

APIARIAN * SUPPLIES.

Our Circular sent free on application.

PUBLISHERS

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
FINE BOOK & JOB PRINTERS.

Sample copies free on receipt of name and address. ti

DADANTS FOUNDATION

is attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quick est 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.

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E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.

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G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.

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M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.

ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.

J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.

ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, Barrytown, N.Y.

BARTON FORSGARD & BARNES, Waco, Tex.

WE CLARK, Oriskany, N.Y.

PAUL L. VIALON, Bayou Goula, La.

and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, with 150 COMPLIMENTARY and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1885. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

Promote a Home Market!

By a judicious distribution of the Leaflet

"HONEY: Some Reasons why it should be Eaten."

It never fails to bring results. Samples sent on application. Prices, printed with your name and address: 100, 80c.; 250, \$1.25; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25.

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

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all sizes of the **Simplicity Hive**. The **Falcon Chaff Hive**, with movable upper story continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for wintering and handling bees at all seasons. Also manufacturer of **FALCON BRAND FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE,

—OR—

MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15,000 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, Lansing Mich

WONDERFUL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.

I will sell all in-one-piece Sections for 30 days or while this advertisement appears here as follows:—4½x4½x1½, 1000, \$1.50; 5000, \$20; 10,000, \$35. Send two cent stamp for sample. All Apianian Supplies on short notice and cheaper than ever. Bee-Keepers' Advance for one year and a Cold Blast Smoker, all for 75 cents. We are offering special rates on honey cans. We are manufacturing the best Honey Can for shipping that is now offered. This can can be made air-tight for shipping which is more than can be said of other cans. They can be shipped with perfect safety. Our 60 lb. square cans boxed with nice planed lumber in the lead. Drop a card for our special low rates, the lowest ever offered.

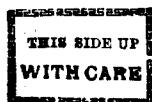
We guarantee satisfaction. Our new Honey Extractor at the old prices. Comb Foundation a specialty.

S. P. HODGSON,

Hornung Mills, Ont.

tf

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

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

NO BEE-KEEPER

SHOULD BE WITHOUT

Clarke's Bird's Eye View of Bee-keeping

68 pages, bound in cloth; profusely illustrated; price 25 cents.

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

BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

Port Colborne, Ont.

THE CANADIAN *POULTRY* REVIEW

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

Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Fraternity.

Circulation always on the increase. Subscription only \$1.00 a year. Address,

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20 Front St. East, Toronto.

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY *LEANINGS 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.

FOLDING BOXES

Our **Cartons** for enclosing Section Honey are the best and lowest priced in the market. Made in one piece. With or without tape handles, with Mica fronts or without. In the flat or set up. Printed or not, any way to suit. We are bound to satisfy you. We have just put in special machinery for their manufacture and are prepared to fill orders promptly. Price list **Free**. Samples 5c.

PRICE LIST OF 4½x4½x2 OR THINNER.

	500	1000	5000
Advance Printed.....	\$4 50	\$ 7 75	\$12 50
Same with Mica Front.....	5 50	9 25	40 00
Same with Tape Handle.....	5 25	9 00	38 75
Same with M F and T H.....	6 50	10 50	46 25

14 oz **Glass Jars** \$5.25 per gross, including corks and labels. 1½ and 2 gross in a case. Catalogue of Honey labels free.

A. O. CRAWFORD, S. Weymouth, Mass.

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. Ltd., Beeton.