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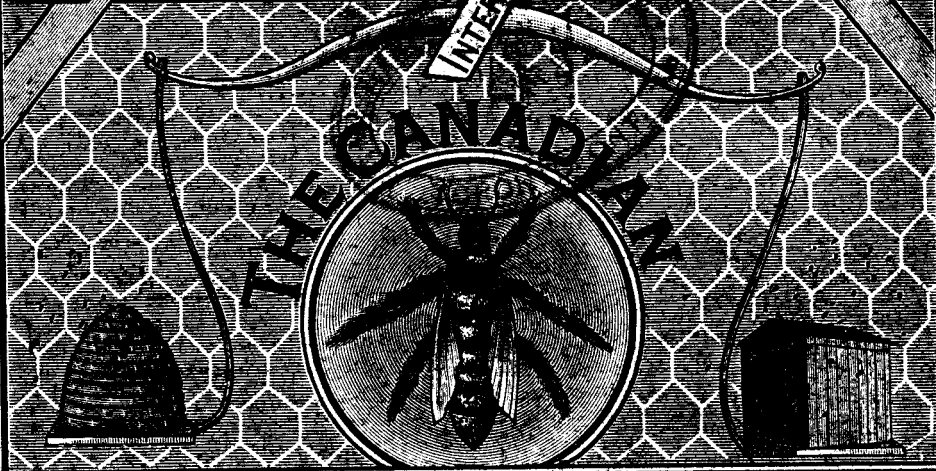
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VOL. II, NO. 51.

1887

MARCH 16.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



JOURNAL

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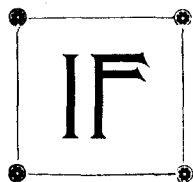
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BEETON.



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

VOL. II. No. 51. BEETON, ONT., MARCH 16, 1887. WHOLE No 103

THE BEE-KEEPERS' LAW SUIT.

WE RECEIVE from Messrs Osler, Teetzel, Harrison & Osler, counsel for the defence in the McIntosh vs Harrison matter, the following letter:

"We have decided to go to the Court of Appeal in this matter. Kindly, therefore, send us a cheque for the amount subscribed by the bee-keepers and held by you, to be applied on account of the defence fund therein."

We are indeed glad to know that the defendant has decided to see this matter through to the end, and we hope the bee-keepers of Canada will be ready to come forward even better than now, and assist either in procuring legislation or in furnishing cash to receive a final and positive decision. Will those whose names are on the list which follows please advise us as to their wishes in the matter of above request by return mail. There are a few of these amounts not yet remitted. Will those who have not done so let us hear from them at once.

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.....	1
J. V. Battram, Bridgen.....	1
H. A. Scultz, Clontarf, Ont.....	2
Mrs. Henry Stennett, St. Marys.....	2
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M. Richardson & Son, Port Colborne	5
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Wm. Hartrey, ".....	1
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E. Schultz, Kilworthy.....	1

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

MEMBERS OF THE O.B.K.A.

SHALL THE O. B. K. ASSOCIATION UNDERTAKE TO FORWARD THE HONEY OF ITS MEMBERS TO THE ENGLISH MARKET.

HOW that the government at Ottawa and Toronto has done so liberally by us, assisting us in introducing our choice product to the British public, which our commissioners did so well and to the (as far as I learn) great satisfaction of all who supplied honey for the exhibition, I would like to see, through C. B. J. or otherwise, the views of the members, if they think it advisable to use the advantage we have attained and make arrangements to pack and ship our honey under the fostering care of the association, if so, that we request the directors to make arrangements to have all honey packed for the British market in packages distinct from the mode used in Britain, so that our product would be distinguished at a glance by the packages.

By having our packages all alike, they can be made in large quantities at much less price and an advantage and saving to us.

There is but a short time for making arrangements and all had better give their views at once if we wish to accomplish anything in 1887.

J. B. HALL.

Woodstock, March 4th, '87.

We were all very sorry that our friend J. B. Hall could not make it convenient to go with the other commissioners to the Colonial, as his services would have been of much advantage to the honey producers of Canada. But we are pleased to know that he is now alive to our interests, and we shall have the benefit of his opinion on this all important subject. It is questionable whether the Association will handle this matter as successfully as private individuals. Yet we will heartily endorse any scheme that will be to the interest of the honey producers. There have been a number of schemes talked of—private enterprises, joint stock companies, and shipping to commission men. To ship honey to commission men or to the London market without some guarantee as to prices previous to shipment, would not be satisfactory. We have in our possession a letter from one of the largest commission firms in that city, which firm sell goods on consignment, from the ship's side. Their sales in honey have been larger in proportion than in other goods, sometimes averaging over 100 tins per month. As soon as we can find room we will give full particulars of some of the dealings of this firm, which will satisfy you that consignments on commission mean ruinous prices. There are a few honey producers in this country who imagine our production is too great, and we should curtail it, but if any private company or association embarks in the honey business in England without being able to keep up a constant supply, they will soon find that they have made a mistake. Business of this kind is done in a different way there from what it is in this country. Most of the retail honey dealers buy from their wholesale houses a weekly or a monthly supply, and many will tell you that they like your honey. "Yes, it is very nice, it is all that could be desired, and we would keep it in stock, but we only buy enough to do us for a month at a time, therefore, before taking the trouble to introduce it to our customers, we must have the assurance, once we

introduce it, and get a good trade worked up, that we can get a constant supply, otherwise we will have nothing to do with it." Then as to the package business. It is our opinion that not one quarter of the honey would be put up here in the right kind of package to suit the English market, especially extracted honey, and it is in this kind that our principal trade will be. We must have some special style of glass in which to put up our honey so that the package in itself will be a kind of "trade mark" as the $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ inch section is with the British bee-keeper. This glass we must needs purchase in Germany, England, or some other country on that side of the Atlantic, because we cannot possibly buy here at prices that will permit of our doing a trade in England. Canadian glass is too dear, and the cost of packing would come to too large an amount to admit of a profit. This were not all, either. The honey *must* be shipped in bulk, to secure the lowest possible rate of freight. We cannot think of paying, say "first class" freight on glass, and running all risk of breakage, not to say anything of increased bulk and you must know that the ocean steamers do not carry freight by the pound, but by the bulk, or as they call it, "per ton of 40 cubic feet") when by putting it up in larger packages we not only secure a "third" or "fourth" class rate of freight, get more honey in the same bulk on ship board, but run absolutely no risk from breakage. It is, therefore, out of the question that we will be able to put up our honey so that it may be "ready for market" before leaving our hands.

Again, we *must know* what we are likely to realize before we ship, or we are left entirely at the mercy of the buyer or commission man. In other words, we must make our sales *outright* before we allow our honey to leave our hands.

And selling in bulk we have no guarantee that our honey is going to reach the consumer as it leaves us—in its state of purity—or that it is going to be put up in a standard package, such as we should desire. We are satisfied that Canadian honey has a bright future in England, if properly handled, but a few mistakes may ruin our prospects for all time to come. At the "Colonial" we refused to sell to dealers who wanted our

honey to mix with some other they already had "to help theirs off," as they put it. We took one man's order, and when he told us this, we cancelled it forthwith. We want our honey sold in its purity, and if we allow middlemen to adulterate, we are as bad, or worse off than we were before your Commissioners set foot on British soil. The British public are convinced that our goods are pure and we must keep them of that mind.

The solution of the difficulty as we see it is as follows: Our honey must be sent over in bulk, and a competent man must go over to England in advance of the shipment by a month or two, first make his sales, then purchase the style of package that has been decided on, put up the honey on arrival and ship to the customers he has found. The honey *should not be shipped* until the sales are *actually made* else we are "at the mercy" of the dealer and must take almost anything he likes to offer us.

This is, in the rough, our idea as to what must be done to procure and establish a market in Great Britain. Will our Association undertake to do this, and do it efficiently and well. We do not doubt but that it could be done efficiently, but we are not so sure that it would be prepared to accept the trust. Its interest, financially, would hardly be of sufficient moment to warrant it giving the matter the attention it must needs have to make it a success. We all know that people are not apt to be just as particular over the transactions of other people, as when they are themselves directly concerned. A meeting of the Directors was called by President Pettit for the 16th (to-day) and we hope next week to be able to give our readers the result of their deliberations on this question, as this is the one important topic to be discussed.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF BEES AND HONEY.

I AM waiting the arrival of your pricelist before ordering things I need and I hope to see Mr. J. R. Black's advice taken with regard to prices of bees, queens, etc. Canada should be able to keep the cash at home, and not let the Thos. Horn's rake in the Canadian \$'s when these things can be had at home, if specialists only ask fair prices. All know, and none better

than the specialists, that bees, queens, etc., are held too high for the buyer. We hope the change may soon come.

ROBERT KENNEDY.

Bethany, Ont, March 7, 1887.

When our friend Black's article came to hand we were about to go to press, and it was inserted without comments, not because we did not wish to say anything with regard to the prices of bees, queens, etc., but for lack of space in that issue. You may rest assured that anything friend Black has said is perfectly disinterested, as he is neither in the supply or bee business as far as selling either are concerned. By the way, we are to have him nearer Beeton shortly. You must know that our friend is a Presbyterian minister, and the good people of Barrie. (some 35 miles north of us) have given him a call, which he has accepted. Now, about the prices of bees and queens. As far as we can see, the prices of the latter are about as low as any offered in the U. S. by good reliable dealers. The prices in spring are somewhat higher, because here in this northern climate it is not possible to rear queens and sell them at the same prices as our neighbors "over the pond" do. If you will notice the advertisements of queen breeders in our columns, you will see that their locations are nearly all a good deal south of our own, and they are, of course, able to produce queens earlier and at rates nearly equal to Canadian queen breeders, in the height of their season. One could supply the queens at nearly the same prices as early in the season, by procuring early queens from the south, but there is very little to be gained by doing that, as the ordinary bee-keeper may as well send *his* money as have the supply dealer do it for him. To bees pretty much the same remarks apply, as far as selling nucleus are concerned. The southern bee-keeper has much stronger colonies on May 1st than the Canadian, and he can, therefore, spare nuclei at that time at a price with which the Canadian cannot attempt to compete, unless at a direct loss. Along in June we might sell nuclei at much the same figures as our U. S. neighbors, but as yet no one seems to have cared much to go into the business, of selling nuclei, preferring to keep their stock in good shape for the honey harvest. Perhaps

it may be worth our while to try the experiment. Most of you who have done business with us, will know that we have never offered nuclei for sale at any season of the year. We think of doing so this year, however, and in due time we will furnish prices and other necessary particulars.

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

(Continued.)

When the goods were opened out and arranged for exhibition as well as for sale, it was then the business ability of the party was put to the test. Upon what lines should the business be conducted, and how about the division of labor in its arrangement? were questions that naturally suggested themselves. Are the delegates to become at once exhibitors and salesmen, or should they occupy themselves in a general supervision of the work? A decision was soon arrived at, and forthwith eight or nine salesmen were sought out and engaged. The delegates had quite enough to attend to answering enquiries, in making explanations and in enlightening the inquisitive without taking upon themselves the manual labor as well. Means had to be devised for advertising the show; show cards were painted, printed, and posted wherever it was thought they would be serviceable. The general display on the "food trophy" in the Canadian court was enriched with a carefully selected collection of honey, and posters directing visitors where it could be purchased was put up there. Interviews were sought with newspaper editors, and notices given in their columns calling attention to the "honey show." The magnates of the empire were pressed into the ranks of patrons. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Lorne, Lady Burdett Coutts, Sir Conliff Owen, and others, were presented with liberal samples. It may seem strange that there was any anxiety shown to gratuitously distribute that which was common property, but the whole business was left to the judgment of the party and they did not shrink from freely exercising their judgment. These accepted gifts may appear to some people of little practical value, but such notions are altogether erroneous. In Britain it is considered a most fortunate thing when the producer of a new article succeeds in getting it placed on the table of the Sovereign, or even into the houses of the nobility. Such a piece of good fortune is highly prized by them and is considered "the open sesame" to success. The many shop signs throughout the commercial centres of Britain on which are seen the Royal

Arms and escutcheons of Her Majesty, attest the value attached to such patronage. Nor is this so easily secured as may at first sight appear? A package cannot be carried to the door of the palace and handed to the porter with the compliments of the sender; neither will my Lord Duke tolerate such familiarity. The mistake of the man who attempts such will soon be made unpleasantly manifest to him. It may be interesting to you readers to learn how the delegates succeeded in gaining that which so many anxiously but vainly strive after. It was done in this way. A letter was sent to Sir Chas. Tupper asking him if he would be good enough to request Sir Conliffe Owen to ask Sir Frederick Ponsonby to learn from Her Majesty if she would be graciously pleased to accept a dutiful contribution of honey from Her leiges the representatives of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association. By and by there came an answer from Sir F. Ponsonby through Sir Conliff Owen and Sir Charles Tupper to the delegates saying that Her Majesty the Queen would be graciously pleased to accept such a dutiful contribution of honey. Then the honey was selected, done up and conveyed to the High Commissioner, by him to Sir Conliffe Owen, who forwarded it to Sir F. Ponsonby, and by him it was laid on the Queen's table. In due time Her Majesty's written acknowledgment reached the delegates through the prescribed channel and it is now in the possession of the Secretary and is the property of the Association. The channel through which the others were reached was not quite so circuitous, but not by any means direct. All the donations were duly acknowledged in writing. Every contributor to the collection may now nail up a sign on the post of his front gate announcing to the world that he is a "producer of honey to the Queen, the Royal Family and the Nobility of Britain"—happy mortals. While other things engaged the attention of the party they could not overlook the duty of a close scrutiny of the doings of the saleswomen. They all came well recommended, but the temptation to pilfer was strong and the opportunity was not entirely wanting. While the building was packed with visitors it was not always possible to closely watch them. As a matter of precaution the Royal Commission was applied to and it furnished two or three detectives to watch their movements and follow them when they went out of the building. Unexpectedly "shadowed" several of them were detected in carrying out small packages of honey. These were promptly discharged and others engaged in their stead, by this means a staff of girls were ultimately secured who were measurably above suspicion and

who proved themselves faithful and expert saleswomen. During the greater part of the time there were nine of these at the sale stall, and four women and one man behind the partition liquifying honey, washing, filling, corking and labelling tins and glass pots, for it was soon discovered that the shelves were being rapidly depleted of the smaller packages, and they had to be replenished out of the larger packages by running their contents into smaller receptacles. The girls were paid 14 shillings a week, and the saleswomen in addition to this received a commission on their daily sales after those sales had reached a certain amount, by this arrangement the saleswomen made an average wage of 21 shillings per week. This was not grudgingly paid them, for they worked faithfully and well nearly three months from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. The delegates will not soon forget the wise discrimination, tact and address manifested by those London lasses in work to which they were entire strangers. They could distinguish my lord from a linen draper, and a mechanic's wife from a labourer's daughter at a glance, and they could adapt their conduct to their customer too. Their musical voices rang through the building as they extolled the merits of their wares, "Canadian honey so wonderfully cheap and marvelously pure," and such like phrases greeted the ear of every passer by, while he was solicited to partake of a sweet morsel from off the tip of a spoon without money and without price. The commission paid was a great incentive to emulation amongst them, but it entailed a great deal of labour in the secretary. A separate account had to be opened for each and their daily sales entered upon it. Nor did the work end here, for, on reaching home, the sales of each girl for the day had to be accredited to her, then the aggregate receipts were checked as against the treasurer, by which time, the hands of the clock generally marked the hour of midnight. Let the friends who fancy the delegates had a "soft time of it," make a note of this. In the building from ten in the morning till ten at night, then home and at work till midnight is a kind of work, the novelty of which soon wears off.

By this time, machinery had been got into smooth running order and one of the party left for a visit to his friends across the channel. When he went out, the "Angel of Peace" entered and brooded over their home till his return when it again flapped its wings and flew. The interval between his departure and his return would remain a blank in this narrative had not one of the delegates stated at the convention that, "during all this time, he was behind the partition with his coat off liquifying honey and noting the nice

distinctions in its aroma as it floated from out the bubbling bath—sensible man to divest himself of his outer and upper garment. It was an act of commendable economy if it was *infra dig*. It is well known to the initiated, that working amongst honey is a dirty business at best and it might have been well if all the delegates had taken the same precaution and worked without a coat. If they could have dispensed with their nether garments too it would have been convenient, for it required some dexterity to put the hand into the pants pocket and withdraw it without the pocket lining following it, inside out, bottom uppermost. You have doubtless seen the shining cuffs of a glandered boy, or the sheeny apron of a slovenly butcher; but the lustre of both pales before the brilliance produced by a liberal admixture of Canadian honey and London soot. The clothes-cleaners' bills of the delegates will long remind them of the brilliancy of this compound.

PEEK-A-BOO.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

PRIORITY OF LOCATION.

WE sometimes boast of the bee-keeping fraternity being liberal minded, large hearted and intelligent men and women.

Do our doings and sayings always warrant us in arrogating to ourselves these higher qualities of heart and mind? Men, in their ignorance, have ventured to hint that what is sold for comb honey in some places is a spurious article; that factories are established for the manufacture of that which is called comb honey but on which there is neither *creten* or *mel*. It is not enough to deny this and to call upon them for proof but they must needs be characterized as the vilest of villains, while, at the same time, we denounce the production of legitimate industries as vile stuff unfit for food and containing properties that are poisonous. And why? mainly because their products come into competition with those of ourselves. How often do we hear the changes rung on the deleterious properties of *glucose*? and that, too, for the reasons just stated, and yet we are often betrayed into the admission that *glucose* is very nearly honey, and, conversely, that honey is very nearly *glucose*, that the constituents of both are very much alike. Let us be just and consistent and observe the golden rule.

There are some in the fraternity, whose generosity would lead them to squeeze out the weak and the small. They would go still farther and circumscribe operations in rural districts by a new force known as "Priority of Location"—root out big and little from towns and villages and put

the business into the hands of "Specialists" These are some of the methods by which bee-keeping is to be made a profitable and paying industry. Who knows but the weak and the small of to-day may become the great and the powerful of a few years hence. Banish the bee-keepers from towns and villages and where are yours pecialists? Are not the honey producers of to-day, both in Canada and the United States, located in towns and villages? And, who are the specialists? They have been recently defined as "those who confine themselves exclusively to the bee business." Those who have done most in the past for the promotion of apiculture, horticulture and floriculture, and many of the other sciences have been men who did not confine their researches and their labors to the particular work they did so much to promote. The history of the sciences teem with proofs of this fact.

The new doctrine of priority of location is the most presumptuous of all the claims the monopolists amongst bee-keepers have yet hinted at. I understand this doctrine to mean that if a man plants a bee-yard in a certain locality where no bees were theretofore kept, he is entitled to the exclusive right of forage over the fields and forests of his neighbors within the area of the flight of his pets. As well may we expect priority of location to be conceded in an enlightened country and by a free people as to expect bees to be interdicted as a universal nuisance. As well may we expect a man to be restricted by law in the number of cattle in his herd or sheep in his flock because his pasture is not sufficient to keep them all in first rate condition. As that he be deprived the privilege of putting one or one hundred stocks of bees on his farm because his neighbor farmer, half a mile away has one or one hundred stocks on his farm already. Such a doctrine is begotten in selfishness and opposed to justice. A fair field and no favour must be granted to those in the business and those who may hereafter embark in it and is that which must be insisted on and that which will obtain.

R. McKNIGHT.

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.

UNCAPPING HONEY IN THE SPRING.

QUERY No. 136.—In the spring when bees are set out, when there is sealed honey at the top bar, do you cut them

all back in one day so as to crowd them together?—A. S. C., Que.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—No.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—? ? ?

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—No.

DR. A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, TOLEDO.—No.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—If your colony is strong let them alone.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—No. I allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the frame at all times of year.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Certainly not. My bees always have enough difficulties in spring to contend with without adding to their burdens in any way unnecessarily. My frames always remain at the same distance, viz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from centre to centre.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I winter on summer stands entirely. The circumstances of each case determine my method in spring stimulation. It would require a long essay to give full particulars.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I am not satisfied as to the meaning of this question. Place the cluster of bees upon as many frames as they can comfortably cover, hive being connected by a division board, is the advice generally given.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY.—We have not practised contracting the brood-nest in spring as a regular thing because generally we cannot remove combs without at the same time reducing the amount of stores and bees seem to breed faster when their larder is well supplied.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—The practice of changing the comb spaces from summer to winter and winter to summer is one that in my apiary will never be generally adopted. It has been considered and recommended for years, but never gone into general use. Now that honey is so very low all such slow methods must give place to more rapid, safer, and less expensive ones. Mark the answers to this question, and what the future confirms.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—When you set your bees out in the spring remove the combs that are empty, or nearly empty, leaving two or three or more of the heaviest frames with the bees—depending on the strength of the colony—then crowd these pretty well up together, contract the entrance to one bee-space or so, put

lots of quilts on top and make them snug and warm. Then add frames from time to time as they may require.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG.—I winter my bees on the combs just as they are placed for summer work. I suppose you allude to the modern plan of separating the combs a little in the fall to give more room between the combs for the bees to cluster. In that case I should think the trimming of so many combs in one day would be a big job, so big that I would never let my combs get in that fix more than once in a life time, if ever.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—I can't yet see the practicability of spreading the combs from 2 to 2½ inches from centre to centre in the fall to be capped over for winter, especially when the combs require to be crowded together for spring management, it would then be almost impossible to get them close enough without killing bees and to uncapp all these combs would cause robbing.

COMB HONEY LEAKING.

QUERY No. 137.—I have had trouble this season with comb honey leaking. Mixture seems to condense on the combs and at other times the caps appear to loosen and let the honey run out. What is the cause and what the remedy?—G. B.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—I think your comb honey must have been kept in a damp place.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Superfluous moisture is your trouble. Place the honey in a dry chamber.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—Your honey is in too cold and damp a room. Put in a room where there is a stove or in your kitchen.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Was not the honey kept in a wet place? Black bees and hybrids seal thicker than do the other races.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Doubtless your honey is kept in a damp place, which is the cause. Remedy—keep it in a warm dry place.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Keep it in a dry place where no air will come to it from a warmer place. See page 95 of "A Year among the Bees."

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I should think it was sealed before it was fully ripened

If you leave it on the hive it will come out all right.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—The cause is that you have your honey in too cold and damp a place. Keep your comb honey in a dry, warm place.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I experienced your trouble in 1867, and the cause I thought was too damp and too warm a repository. The preventive is dry and cool repository, of course.

DR. A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, TOLEDO, O.—I don't know what is the cause, unless your honey is in too cold or damp a place, or both. I never had any such trouble when keeping it in a dry, warm place.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—It is impossible for myself to state the cause or remedy from the data given. I might guess, as I am a Yankee, but my guesses would be worth nothing. "G. B." can guess as well as I can.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Kept at too low a temperature. Keep it in a room where the temperature never goes lower than 90° and no such state of affairs will occur. An oil stove is an excellent thing to keep an even temperature with.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—It was caused by dampness in the air which was absorbed by the honey. This might have been ascertained by means of a hygrometer, without waiting for the combs to drip. Place the honey near the ceiling of a room in which fire is constantly kept, and a change will soon be noticeable.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—I think your honey was either capped before it was properly evaporated by the bees, or you have kept it in a humid atmosphere, since its removal from the hives. If fermentation has not gone too far, put it in as high a temperature as the comb will bear and not melt, and keep it there till all the symptoms you mention have long disappeared.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I have had trouble of the kind you describe, and the only remedy is to have the honey well evaporated by the bees before it was removed from the hive, and then store it in a moderately warm and well ventilated room. Warmth alone in a room is not sufficient, ventilation is absolutely necessary to keep comb honey from sweating, or more properly, absorbing moisture. Poor, thin, watery honey and honey tainted with watery sugar syrup from the brood nest is very hard to manage under any circumstances.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

MOVING BEES—TRANSFERRING.

A. CONSHAFTER.—Will you please inform me through your valuable BEE JOURNAL (1) when is the proper time to move bees five or six miles, also (2) the best time to transfer them from old hives to Simplicity hives.

Clarence, N.Y., Feb. 27, 1887.

(1) When the weather gets warm in the spring is the best time to move them (2) We think the best time to transfer is during fruit bloom. *How* to do it we have explained many times in former numbers of the JOURNAL.

PROCURING INJUNCTIONS TO RESTRAIN BEE-KEEPERS FROM PURSUING THEIR VOCATION.

HOW MAY THIS BE DONE?

C. WURSTER.—I wrote you a few days ago about the Harrison case, but since then another conundrum has arisen, and I should like to have some explanation of our position. Since a precedent has been established, will it be possible for an ordinary *Justice of the Peace* in rural districts to grant injunctions to those applying for such to restrain their neighbors from keeping bees? If so, then, of course, it will be impossible to keep bees any longer, and the business, under such circumstances, will become almost extinct, for there are, under present circumstances, no limit prescribed as to where and how one might be allowed to keep them. Can it be possible that bee-keepers, as a body, will tolerate such an uncertain existence, and be subject to the whims of ill-disposed individuals. So long as the case is a jury case, and becomes an assize proceeding, accompanied with some little trouble and expense, to the complainant, it would, at least in rural districts, be a saving clause. Excuse my troubling you so much; of course you must expect to be the medium necessarily to be sought; we look to you for light. It would really appear as if keeping bees were now an unlawful business almost any where in this Canada of ours; is it not?

Klimburg, Ont., March 7, 1887.

We are inclined to think that to procure a "restrainer" it will be necessary to go before the assize court, but we must confess to being ignorant on the point as to speaking positively. Some of our Friendly bee-keepers of the legal persuasion, will surely enlighten us on the subject; now, Friends, in all sincerity and plainness *where* do the bee-keepers stand to-day. It can be proven that

bees a "half mile or more away" are a nuisance at certain seasons, and as such this precedent will cover bees "in the country" unless very far removed and in exceptional cases. What we must needs have before this matter can be settled is *special legislation*. If that legislation precludes the keeping of bees inside the limits of corporations as towns and villages, why we must "grin and bear it" but we cannot surely allow things to remain in their present state of unrest. There is "a good deal more truth than poetry" in the remarks of our Friend McKnight in another column, and we agree with him in the main. Isn't there just a little selfishness manifested by those who don't care what the result in this case will be.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,
BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, MARCH 16, 1887.

Our object in asking for the names of those who had honey still on hand was so that we could direct customers who desired to buy when our own supply was run out. Since inserting the item we have bought about 4,000 lbs. and we have ourselves about 1,000 lbs. yet on hand. As soon as it is sold, and it will be in a few days, we will, if a further supply does not come in refer to those whose names we have, accordingly as we received them.

SPAGNUM CUSHIONS FOR WINTERING.

Our readers will remember an item from Mr. J. P. Cockburn, on page 762 of the JOURNAL. He now says: The "Spagnum" made in cushions large enough to fill the upper story of the Jones Hive, which makes the best and warmest protection I have yet seen. I keep the cover on, and my bee room at 28° 35° in which bees keep in the best of condition; at this heat I have no sickly brood to bring out to be in the way of regular stock." In localities where this can be had we should advise a trial. We will have friend C. send us enough for a trial for another winter.

ANOTHER USE FOR HONEY.

Talking about felons, did you ever have one? If not, try one and see what you think of it. The junior editor of this JOURNAL is afflicted with one on the third joint of the little finger of the right

hand, and in making researches for some cure, comes across the following:—

"Take the yoke of an egg and an equal quantity of strained honey one table-spoonful of spirits of turpentine, freshly drawn, and one tea-spoonful of camphor of spirits. Mix well and thicken with flour to the consistency of a thin paste. Spread upon the sore thinly and cold. It takes hold with astonishing power and draws matters to a crisis rapidly—even extracts the feverish blood itself, half formed into pus, and makes clean work with *felonish* fingers."

We can't say how it will work as the felon under consideration is being treated to a good dose of 'Aqua Fortis' with the object of killing it before it reaches a stage where the above would be beneficial.

MCINTOSH VS HARRISON.

Some of the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL seem to misunderstand the paragraph which appeared on page 974. Possibly we put it a little too strong when we said that the defendant would have to pay the total cost on both sides. There are costs which in any event the plaintiff must pay, such as his counsel's retainer and other costs which cannot be rightfully charged against the loser. In any case there seems to have been an idea got abroad that all a person has to do, should they desire to act spiteful with their neighbour, is to enter an action to compel said neighbour to remove his bees and make him pay the cost and trouble incurred thereby. This, however, is not the case, for the reasons we have mentioned above. The costs which Mr. Harrison's counsel has against him amounts to something like \$650, the balance of \$350 making up the \$1,000 being cost to date. A portion of this \$350 will be paid by the defendant and the remainder by the plaintiff McIntosh.

OUR NEW DRY KILN.

At last our dry kiln is completed, and we are now drying lumber at the rate of 10,000 feet per week. We have one of the most complete affairs in the county. The building is 16x28 feet inside measure, and 12 feet in height, and will hold between 15,000 and 20,000 feet of inch lumber when piled with one-inch strips between every layer of boards. Along the bottom and within about two inches of the floor the pipes are laid within about two inches of each other. There are fifty-six one-inch pipes 28 feet long, and at both ends are large pipes 4½ inches in diameter into which these inch pipes run. The steam is supplied from our big 60 horse power boiler and the water which becomes condensed in the pipes is let off by a trap which, while permitting the

escape of the water, holds the steam in the pipes. We will, in another issue, give some experiments as to the humidity of the atmosphere in the kiln at different times.

THE DIPLOMA TO EXHIBITORS AT THE COLONIAL.

We have received the Diploma which is sent to each one of those who contributed to the honey Exhibit at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and we suppose that by this time all the "28" who sent their quota have been treated in like manner. They are indeed handsome and will be prized by all who receive them as commemorative of the service rendered bee-keepers generally by their generosity in placing their goods at the disposal of the Delegates, not knowing whether or no they would receive anything like a fair return for it. The Diploma is x inches, and represents "Britannia" as seated on a throne extending her hands to the Colonies which are represented by the gentler sex, dressed in the costumes of their country in the foreground. The relative importance of the Colonies, as in the eyes of those under whose instructions the Diploma was gotten up, is shown by the position of the representatives therefor. The first figure in the front of the assemblage represents India, the second, Canada, while Australia comes third, and in her rear comes New Zealand, Cape Colony, the Indies, etc., while around the border is given the names of the dependencies, numbering some forty in all. It would have been pleasant had a key been furnished with a description of those represented. We are having our Diploma framed and it will hang right over the editorial chair.

BEE LORE

FOREIGN AND OTHERWISE, BUT ALL INTERESTING.

BEEES IN IRELAND.

In the returns now issued, the results of an inquiry relating to bee-keeping in 1885 are published for the first time. There were, in the year, 21,327 swarms at work, 5,283 in hives having movable frames, and 16,044 in other hives. The quantity of honey produced was 307,297 lbs., of which the quantity produced in hives with movable frames was 102,414 lbs. Thus in the improved hives, though they formed only one-fourth of the total number, more than a third of the honey was produced. The average for an improved hive was 20 lbs., and for a common hive 12 lbs. The quantity of wax manufactured was 7,165 lbs.

* *

A subscriber, in the U. S., writes as follows: "Some months ago I saw, in the A. B. J., an

account of the below litigation and have been anxiously waiting the result. To-day I received a paper published in the neighborhood where the parties live and thought perhaps you would like to know about it. I enclose slip. I will send you the result as soon as I can. The particulars are as follows:—A novel suit is noticed for trial in the Delaware Circuit Court, N. Y., commencing Feb. 14th, at Delhi. Stephen B. Rich, an extensive bee raiser, has his apiary on a lot adjoining the lands of John Olmstead in the village of Hobart. Mr. Olmstead sued Mr. Rich for keeping a nuisance. He says in warm weather the bees trespass upon his premises, coming into his house, barn, and elsewhere on his premises, and annoy him in many ways. He wants Mr. Rich to remove his bees to other quarters. The result of this suit is of interest to other bee-keepers, all over the country.

* * *

HONEY VINEGAR.

C. F. Muth, of Cincinnati, has a very interesting description in last *Gleanings* as to how he makes honey vinegar. The method is practically the same as that of Miss H. F. Buller, which we gave on page 72. of the current volume. To refresh the memories of those who have forgotten it, or for the information of others who were not then subscribers to the JOURNAL, we give the recipe as furnished by Mr. Muth:—"When making vinegar, one must know that water will turn into vinegar providing it contains the necessary quantity of sugar stuff, and is exposed to fresh air and a warm temperature. The warmer the temperature and the better the circulation of air, the sooner vinegar forms. A barrel is laid down, and an inch hole is bored in the upper end of each head, near the upper stave. This admits of a good air-passage over the body of the honey water. Tins with fine perforations nailed over these holes, with the right side outward, exclude flies and skippers. Take about 1-lb. of honey to 1 gallon of water, thoroughly mixed up, and nail a perforated tin on the bung-hole. We take 35 to 40 lbs. of honey for a barrel containing 40 to 45 gallons of water. The warmest place in the yard is the best place for the barrel. If the sun shines on the barrel all day, it requires from the beginning of April to the end of October to make vinegar satisfactory for all purposes. If not sour enough by fall, it will be all right by Christmas or spring, if placed in the cellar or a warm room. No vinegar should be exposed to frost before the sour fermentation is complete, as such would turn the sour into a foul fermentation, and the vinegar be lost.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Guelph Central Bee-Keeper's Association will meet, Wednesday, March 23, at 1 p.m. at the Council Chamber, Guelph. Topics of interest will be discussed.

A. GILCHRIST, Sec.

Guelph, Ont.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

The following have arrived since our last issue.

James W. Tefft, Collamer, N.Y.—4 pages—the "Queen City" hive.

Smith & Jackson, Tilbury Centre, Ont.—24 pages—Apiarian supplies generally.

Geo. E. Hilton, Fremont, Mich.—4 page circular—Supplies in general. Also a letter heading, on the back of which is a fine engraving of his apiary.

Oliver Foster, Mount Vernon, Iowa,—12 pages—Italian queens a specialty. Honey and supplies.

Thos. B. Blow, Welwyn, Herts, Eng—60 pages—all kinds of supplies and fixtures for the apiary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Discount for March off our catalogue prices, 2 per cent.

We are prepared to pay the prices reported in the honey markets for all that is sent us, *in trade* at our catalogue prices.

We make a special offer on sections for the next month. We will supply the regular sizes ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$) in Linden (formerly Basswood) in lots of 5,000 at \$4.50; 10,000, \$4.25. Price per 1,000, \$5.

We are the Canadian Agents for Mr. H. Chapman, Versailles, N.Y., for the sale of the "Chapman Honey Plant." Prices, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, 50c.; 1 oz, \$1; 2 oz, \$1.50; 4 oz, \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, \$3; 1 lb, \$5. by mail prepaid. One ounce contains 1,600 to 1,800 seeds. One pound will sow $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

Extracted.—Very little coming in. For A 1 clover or linden, 9 cents is paid; mixed flavors, 8 cents; darker grades, 6 cents—60 lb. tins, 30 cents each allowed.

Comb.—None offered, with market dull. We have about 200 lbs. on hand, No. 1 will bring 14 cents; No. 2, 12 cts. per pound. See special notices.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Commission men in trying to reduce stocks have reduced prices, and still sales are not satisfactory. Best white honey 10 to 11 cts. Beeswax, 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, March 11th, 1887.

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.

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.

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.

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 3 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.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, March 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 3½x4½ and 4½x4½ per lb. 60c
 Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only, three to ten inches deep...43c

EXCHANGE AND MARK.

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

BEEES FOR SALE.—Fifty hives of Italian bees all in first class condition for sale cheap in lots of any number to suit. H. F. & E. R. BULLER, Campbellford, Ont.

SMOKERS.—We have 10 No. 1 smokers and 26 No. 2 smokers in stock, which we will sell cheap to clear them out. They have the old style inside spring, but are otherwise just as good as new ones. Price, No. 1, \$1, by mail, \$1.40; No 2, 75c., by mail \$1.00. The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.

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

EARLY QUEENS AND NUCLEI.

I have now on hand untested 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.

N. ADAMS.

Sorrento, Orange Co., Fla.

98-110

ADVERTISEMENTS

SUPPLIES FOR THE APIARY.

J. S. SMITH, TRURO, N. S.,

Manufacturer and dealer in Bee-keepers' Supplies, Hives, Smokers, Sections, Foundation, Bees, Queens, etc. Also breeder of ten varieties high class poultry. Eggs 5c per setting.

M. H. HUNT.

Manufacturer and dealer in everything needed in the apiary. Alsike clover seed cheap and can be shipped from Windsor, Ont., if wanted in Canada. Send for free price list.

M. H. HUNT,

Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich. (near Detroit.)

48-51

* COMB FOUNDATION. *

Headquarters in Canada.

1884 Toronto Fair, Brood 1st; Section 2nd
 1884 London " " 1st " 1st.
 1885 Toronto " " 2nd " 1st.
 1886 Toronto " " 1st " 1st.
 1886 London " " 1st " 1st.

I began the manufacture of comb foundation in 1883, and I am glad to say that I have not had the first complaint so far. Brood runs from 5½ to 6 feet to the lb.; section about 11 ft.; shall commence making, weather permitting, April 15th. Brood cut to almost any size. Section foundation unless otherwise ordered is made in strips 3½x11½ and 3½x15. I will make up wax for you, you paying all freight or express charges both ways. Brood 10 cts. per lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circulars. Prices of foundation on application.

WILL ELLIS.

51-tf.

St. Davids, Ont.

Italian Queens.

My prices for queen bees for 1887 will be as follows:— Tested queens on June 5th or after, \$2; Hybrid queens on June 1st or after 75 cents each, or three for \$2; Dollar queens after June 15th from Doolittle's Italians or Heddon's strain \$1; 10 per cent to any person ordering one dozen during the season of 1887; 15 per cent to any one ordering one dozen at one time, can have them sent three at a time if desired. The tested and hybrid queens are reared from choice stock, Italians and Heddon strains. The dollar queens will be reared from four selected queens three of which were selected by me last year from over 200 as producing bees famous for honey gathering, and originally bought from **Mr. James Heddon**. The other queen referred to is one I have purchased from **Mr. G. M. Doolittle**, being one of three selected by him from over 600 queens of last year and which he has kindly consented to let me have. The value of Mr. G. M. Doolittle's Italians as honey gatherers are well known. Those who have tried the Heddon strain require no recommendation from me. A customer last season took over 1900 pounds of honey and increased to 27 from 14 colonies purchased from me last spring. Another writes, "I cease to wonder at your enthusiastic praise of these bees." Those in Canada who want bees for honey gathering, combined with gentleness, have now a very favorable opportunity of having them. Will endeavor to be prompt in shipping. In ordering please state whether from G. M. Doolittle's selected Italian queen, or from my selected Heddon strain. An additional five per cent off to those ordering before the 1st of May, Send money by registered letter or post office order. A limited quantity of Given foundation for sale. Address,

G. A. DEADMAN,
Druggist and Apiarist, Brussels, Ont.

ARMSTRONG'S



NEW REVERSIBLE HIVE,

The cheapest, simplest, and most practical hive ever offered to the public. J. Vallentine, of Carlinville, Ill., says: "I would freely give \$100 if my 100 colonies were in hives just like them." Sample hive complete and painted, \$2.50. Send your name and post office address plainly written on a postal card and receive my 32 page illustrated descriptive catalogue free. Address,

E. S. ARMSTRONG,
Jerseyville, Ills.

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. Koot.
98-110.

KENWARD-HALL APIARY.

We will duplicate all offers made for queens from imported mothers. Our prices are: April, \$1, one doz. \$10.00. May, 90c., one doz. \$9.00. June, 80c., one doz. \$8.00. July, 75c., one doz. \$7.00. Write for information and price list.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.
Loreauville, Iberia Parish, La.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Shelter for apiaries, Roses, Clematus, Climbers, Shrubs, Dahlias, Herbaceous, Plants, etc. Send for price list.

A. GILCHRIST,
47-59 Guelph Ont.

North Carolina Tar Heel Apiaries.

1884 5 1887
ABBOTT L. SWINSON,
71-69
PRACTICAL APIARIST,
PROPRIETOR,

Goldsboro, Wayne Co. - N.C., U.S.A.

PRICE LIST of warranted American Albino Italian and Golden Italian Queens.

For the Year 1887.	April	May	June	July to Oct.
Untested laying, each	\$1 50	1 00	1 00	1 00
Untested laying, 1/2 doz.	8 00	6 00	5 00	5 00
Tested Queens, each...	3 50	2 50	2 25	2 00
Tested Queens, 1/2 doz.	15 00	13 50	12 50	11 00

NUCLEI.—Add 75 cts. for each L. frame of Bees and brood to price of queen wanted. Bees by the pound, same price each month as an untested queen is. 100—2 and 3 L. frame Nuclei, with untested warranted queens to dispose of in May at \$2.50 and 3.25 each, respectively. I replace all impure queens, and all queens and bees lost in transit. Untested queens ready to mail by April 15th each year. Send for circular and testimonials of my "American Albino Italian" bees that originated with me, and that I have bred and sold the last two seasons, giving universal satisfaction. The finest bees on the American continent. I challenge the world to produce a superior bee. Pekin Duck and Chicken Eggs in season. 48-60

ITALIAN BEE\$ AND QUEEN\$ FOR 1887.

Tested Queens before June 15th, \$1.50 each. Untested Queens, \$1.00 each. After June 15th, 25 per cent less. Bees by the pound same price as untested queens.

I. R. GOOD,
Nappanee, Elkhart Co., Ind.

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.

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

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 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 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, 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.

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 25
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 50
Brood Frames per 100.....	1 25
Wide " " ".....	1 50

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 4½ x 4½ 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

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 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.

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. Comb Foundation, 40c. per lb. Untested queens, \$1 each, \$11 per dozen; tested \$3.50 each. Queens reared in full colonies from egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

T. S. HALL,

Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEE SWAX HEADQUARTERS,

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

E. EGGERMANN & WILL,

Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners.

Syracuse, N.Y.

BEE-KEEPERS' ADVANCE.

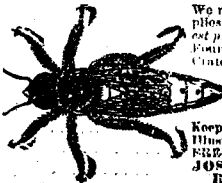
Is a Monthly Journal of 16 Pages. 25 CENTS PER YEAR. Clubbed with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for \$1.10. Sample copy sent free with our catalogue of supplies. Don't forget to send name and address on a postal to

J. B. MASON & SONS,

t.f.

Mechanics' Falls, Me.

Western BEE-KEEPERS' Supply House.



We manufacture Bee-Keepers' supplies of all kinds, best quality at low prices. Hives, Sections, Comb Foundation, Extractors, Smokers, Knives, Honey Buckets, Veils, 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 NYSEWANDER, DES MOINES, IOWA.

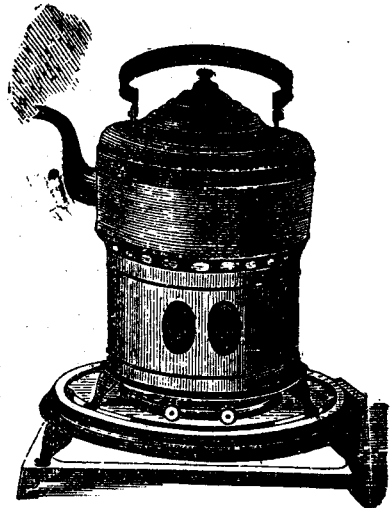
Coal Oil Stoves.

These stoves are likely to come into general use, as an article for the apiarist, to be used in connection with ripening honey, making syrup, tempering the bee-house, etc., as well as being a very handy and useful utensil for the good wife in the hot summer days.

G. M. Doolittle uses one for ripening comb honey.

Eugene Secor has one in his cellar to keep the temperature at the proper point.

And it is, we think, W. Z. Hutchinson who uses one for making syrup for feeding.



NO. 2 VICTORY WITH KETTLE.

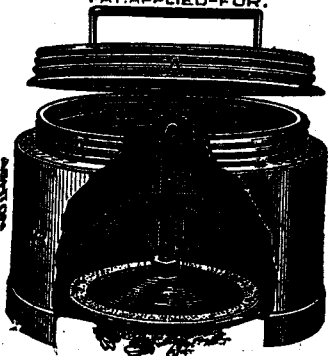
The prices of one like the above illustration, either galvanized or black iron drum, will be \$4.00

RAYS 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.

PAT. APPLIED FOR.



PERFECTION BEE FEEDER.

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

The supply of food can be perfectly regulated.

The food will not become rancid, nor sour, and is strained before it reaches the bees.

The same method is used in feeding as provided in nature.

The "PERFECTION FEEDER" is simple in construction, well made, readily cleansed and durable.

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

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

For one dozen PERFECTION FEEDERS F.O.B., 4 lb. \$3.50, 6 lb. \$4.00. Address, M. E. HASTING, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N.Y.

10 lb. \$5.50.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WE CLUB

The Canadian Bee Journal and.....		
Cook's Manual, cloth.....	\$2 25	\$2 00
A B C in Bee Culture, cloth.....	2 25	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth)	2 50	2 35
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	2 35
Langstroth on the HoneyBee (clb)	3 00	2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture	1 50	1 40
"A year among the Bees," by Dr		
C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping		
by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 15

"Foul Brood"

Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES.

NOW READY

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

Price, 10 Cents.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,
Publishers Beeton

BEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

Port Colborne, Ont

BEE-KEEPERS' LIBRARY.

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

BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25; A. B. C. in BEE CULTURE by A. I. Root. Price, cloth, \$1.25; paper, \$1.00.

QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root. Price in cloth, \$1.50.

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

HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers

Price, with name and address, per 1000, 3.25; per 500, \$2.00, per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS USE THE CELEBRATED

LARDINE MACHINE OIL

—AS IT—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS

Manufactured by

McCOLL BROS.,
Toronto

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

We will always be glad to forward sample copies those desiring such.

Send us the names of three subscribers with \$3 in cash and receive as a premium one C. B. J. Binder.

Send postal card for sample of leaflet, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten."

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered, and all arrears paid.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper of first number after receipt.

American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

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

We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 55 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum. Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc., 10 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One inch.....	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00
Two inches.....	4.50	7.50	12.00
Three inches.....	6.00	10.00	16.00
Four inches.....	8.00	13.50	20.00
Six inches.....	10.00	15.00	24.00
Eight inches.....	12.50	20.00	30.00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.70
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Rays of Light".....	2.35

TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

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

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

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 **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**. **TWO (2)** per cent. discount in March. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

Barnado Rev P

1,5000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth edition is published in just four months. It has 1000 costly illustrations added to the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and respects to bee-keeping. Price by mail, \$1.45. 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

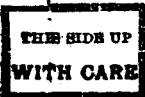
Shipping Labels.

These are for pasting on the tops of cases.

Price, per 10.5c. by mail, 6c.

" " 100.25 by mail, 27

" " 1000.1 60 by mail, 1 80



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

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

PEERLESS OIL,

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