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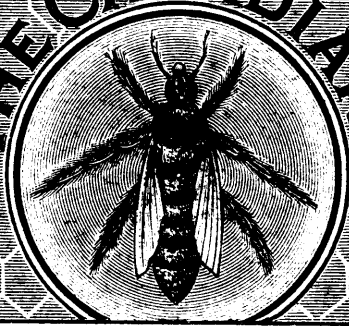
VOL. II, NO. 35.

1886

NOVEMBER 24.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

APR 24 1974

AT THE RUSTON

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.
BEETON ONT.

GRANT LITHO CO.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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 a countries not in the postal Union, \$1.00.

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" "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
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TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE CLUB

	Price Both.	Club
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and.....		
Cook's Manual (cloth).....	\$2 25	\$2 00
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Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Langstroth on the Honey Bee (cloth).....	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, Ont.

BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON.

Port Colborne, Ont

THE BEEKEEPER'S LIBRARY.

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

BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25 paper, 1.00

A. B. C. in BEE CULTURE by A. I. Root. Price, cloth, 1.25; paper, \$1.00.

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

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

HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers. Price, with name and address, per 1000, 3.25; per 500, \$2.00; per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

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

BEEKEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price in cloth, \$1.50.

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

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

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

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

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,
Toronto,

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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 did not subscribe for the Poultry Monthly, but intend to do so at once. I am told it is the best poultry journal published. I said I was too poor. My hens did not lay. They sickened and died. I had no poultry paper to tell me what to do, all because I wanted to save a dollar. I had to sell my place under mortgage. The "old woman" has gone back on me. My hair is getting thin, and the fact is I feel bad.

Special Offer For One Dollar

We want to place the MONTHLY in the hands of every one interested in poultry and pet stock, and will send the paper for the balance of this year free to all who subscribe now at \$1.00 for 1887 and mention the C. B. Journal.

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

Address,

THE POULTRY MONTHLY.

P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Can.

A GRAND COMBINATION OFFER

We have arranged with the publishers whereby we can offer to new subscribers to both papers the

BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE

OF NEW YORK, AND THE

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

For the regular price of the

CANADIAN :: BEE :: JOURNAL.

The "Bee-Keeper's Magazine" is a 32-page monthly, the price of which, in 1886, was \$1.00. The publishers have never, however, had so reduced the price that we are enabled to make this offer. This will give bee-keepers the advantages of two bee journals for the price of one.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

AND

Bee-Keepers' Magazine

Both for the price of the

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

See advertisement on another page for particulars

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 15cts. Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c, 50c, 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 1/8th 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 1/8th 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 present we have but one line in these—26 inches 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 a 10 in. is preferable. We have started out with two lines in these. The 18 inch are good steel, (Shirley & Dietrich make) and can be sold by us at 50c.

The 20 inch are silver steel (same make) price \$1. These last are a beautiful saw for 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 20 to 25 per cent below the ordinary retail way, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have any you may want as the cost of transportation will not be any greater. These will be included in the next revision of our price list.

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

BEEETON, ONT.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N. Y., says—We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-inch cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives etc., to make and we expect to do all with this Saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price-list Free. Address, W. F. & JOHN

BARNES, No 472 Ruby St, Rockford, Ill.

PREMIUM LIST!

PRESENTED FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

WE WISH TO LARGELY INCREASE THE PRESENT LIST OF THE

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

before the new year, and to do this we make offers of the most liberal nature:

ONE SUBSCRIPTION.

- To all new subscribers who send their names at once we will forward a copy of the little book, "Foul Brood, Its Management and Cure," for \$1.00—value..... \$1 10
 One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.15 will entitle you to a copy of the new book "A Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," by Wm. F. Clarke, Guelph,—value 25c—free.
 One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.25 will entitle you to a virgin queen (value 50c) during the season of 1887—free.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Two new subscribers with \$2 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free:
 One copy of Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping."
 A virgin queen during season of 1887—value 50c.
 5 Show Cards (two colors Honey for Sale.)
 One Winter Feeder (made up).

THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Three new subscribers with \$3 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free:
 One copy of Heddon's "Success in Bee Culture"—value 50
 One \$ Queen during the season of 1887.
 One Canadian Feeder (made up).

FOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Four new subscribers with \$4 will entitle the sender to his own JOURNAL for one year, and a copy of "A Bird's Eye View" both free, or four names and \$4 will entitle the sender to any of the premiums below, free:
 One Queen, worth \$1.50, during the season of 1887.
 One copy of Dr. C. C. Miller's new book "A Year Among the Bees," value..... 75

FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Five new names with \$5 entitles the sender to any of the following premiums free:
 One copy Root's A.B.C. (in paper) postpaid, value..... 1 07
 One Honey Knife, by mail, postpaid, value..... 1 08

SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Six new names with \$6 will give you free any one of the following:
 Root's A.B.C. in Bee Culture (cloth) value..... 1 25
 Cook's "Manual of the Apiary" (cloth) value..... 1 25
 Honey Knife, ebony-polished handle, value, postpaid..... 1 33
 One No. 3 Smoker, fancy finish..... 1 30
 Bound Vol. I, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL..... 1 25
 One Queen, (season of 1887)..... 2 00

TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Ten new names with \$10 will give you free any of the following.
 One force pump (per express) value..... 2 00
 One Queen Nursery 20 cages (per express)..... 2 50
 One Queen (season of 1887) selected, tested..... 3 00

FIFTEEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Fifteen new names with \$15 will give you free, One No. 1, Wax Extractor, value..... 3 50
 One Heddon Hive, painted and complete, value..... 3 25
 1000 Leaflets, "Honey, Some Reasons Why It Should Be Eaten," value..... 3 25

TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS.

- Twenty new names with \$20 will procure for you free.
 Any style of Lithograph Labels you may desire to the value of..... 5 00
 Two queens, selected tested (season of 1887) at \$3 each..... 6 00

TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Twenty-five new names with \$25 will give you free, One Honey Extractor (Jones Patent).... 8 00
 Or one Set Honey Scales (240 lb) with tin scoop, stamped..... 7 10
 Address all your communications to

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Beeton, Ontario



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

VOL. II. No. 35. BEETON, ONT., NOVEMBER 24, 1886 WHOLE No 87

OUR OWN APIARY.

WE placed our bees into winter quarters on the 19th., instant, the weather up to that date having been exceptionally fine for this season of the year, with but one or two bad days thrown in to make variety. Just what division there was between the bee-houses and clamps we cannot say until we receive the report from our foreman. We are trying several experiments with the Heddon hive. We shall attempt wintering on the half brood-chamber also on the double brood-chamber and will give the result in the spring. This is the first opportunity we have had in testing the wintering capabilities of this hive as we have heretofore explained. We have taken extra precaution to have everything "just so" as far as possible and hope to speak with the positiveness of experience another season.

HIVES READY FOR USE.

Not having the proper storing capacity for the past two seasons we have been using made-up Jones hives for storing the small parts of hives. Within the past month we have, however, thoroughly re-arranged the interior of our store room for hive stuff and are now dispensing with the use of all these hives for storage purposes and are offering them for sale at very reduced rates as will be seen on reference to advertisements elsewhere. They are just as good as new, many of them are painted,

being somewhat soiled is the only objection that can be taken to their being classed as new hives.

LUMBER FOR NEXT SEASON.

We have several thousand feet of lumber which we shall carry forward for another season's use and which our friends may depend upon as being thoroughly dry. We have just contracted for another 100,000 feet which will come to us from the mill in a few days. We mention this to show our esteemed customers and friends that we are already making preparations for an extensive season's trade.

FEEDING BEES LATE IN THE FALL.

Owing to the sickness and death a couple of weeks ago of a local bee-keeper, we have been called upon by his executors to examine and put in shape his bees, which were in bad shape when we took charge of them.

The deceased had been unwell for some time and the bees had not been cared for at all. The colonies, with few exceptions, were strong in bees, but had no stores; some of them were fast becoming depopulated on this account. We were not called upon to examine them until Nov. 6th, and as the weather at that time happened to be pretty cold we could not do much with them. We had them moved from Hockley, a distance of about ten miles, to Beeton; after getting them here, examined them, doubling up in several instances. We tried feeding thick syrup but the weather was too cold to admit of their tak-

ing it up and storing it in the combs. Just here we may explain that we could not use the Canadian feeder owing to the hives not being the right shape to admit it; the executors would not go to the expense of having proper feeders made or of allowing us to make half stories to place the feeders in, so that we had to do the best we could under the circumstances, and poured the food behind the division-board; as this would not work we were compelled to make candy. To insure their being able to reach it we put it in regular size brood frames and placed them in the centre of the cluster. They have now sufficient food to last for two or three weeks, when the same operation will have to be repeated. The executors objected to buying as much sugar as would be required to put them in shape for the winter and desire to sell them in the course of a few weeks. We will here have a thorough chance to test the wintering qualities of bees on candy alone, as in some instances colonies were entirely destitute of any other kind of stores. They seem to be thriving nicely.

CANADA AT THE COLONIAL.

WE continue the report of the conversational meeting of the British Bee-keepers' Association on the 20th Oct.:

Mr. S. Corneil said that the principal advantage claimed for the honey crate he exhibited to them was that it was reversible when the sections were only partially filled; when they were a little more than half filled the crate could be inverted, the bottom part being turned up, by which means the sections would be completed in better style. He knew that Mr. Hooker and Mr. Neighbour had other means of accomplishing the same end, but he found the system in question work very well with him. He used sections $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, their sides being the usual thickness of a natural comb. When separators were applied to each side there was a bee-space between the separator and the finished surface of the comb. That space was found to be about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. That reduced the thickness of the comb to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. He made the top and bottom bar $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and as the sections rested on these slots in the section case he wanted to have them exactly of the same breadth as the bottom and top bar of the section; consequently his slots and the section case were $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, which made a strong enough

bottom for the crate. The crate was designed to hold six rows of sections, four sections on a row, that is, twenty-four when filled. It might be arranged with the side boards so as to have less than twenty-four, and indeed only four if required. The side boards were moveable, and could be pressed up as far as desirable. The separators were of tin, but certain kinds of wood would do. It would be seen by the specimens he exhibited of sections that the projections were cut so as just to come up to the top where the two sections met. They were cut away so as to allow a bee-space horizontally as well as vertically. When there were four sections like one continuous comb, a space was cut away of $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, which was quite sufficient to allow a loaded worker to pass, $\frac{1}{5}$ of an inch even being enough for that purpose. In addition to those passages, when the section was placed in the comb it would be observed that the bees could pass round the sides of the section, and, if they wished to get into the spaces between two other rows of sections they could. That was accomplished by hanging $\frac{1}{4}$ inch straps by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide on each of the end pieces, which allowed the bees a passage round. It was not absolutely necessary to have the straps $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and if he were making the case over again he thought it would be an improvement to have them only $\frac{3}{8}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. As regarded the size of the section, he thought that an oblong frame was handsomer than a square. He remembered well the history of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch section. It was originated by a supply manufacturer to suit the Langstroth frame. The Langstroth frame was not used all over the world, and there was no occasion to adhere to the size mentioned merely for the purpose of accommodating the supply dealers; and he recommended bee-keepers to use whatever size suited them best. He had departed from the usual size, and his sections when well filled would average a shade over 14 ounces. The surplus case could be accommodated to suit different-sized hives. It was not necessary to have it the exact length of the hive. His frames as made were a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the outer surface of the hive. It was better to have the queen-excluder of wood and metal, than of metal only. When they came to tier up surplus cases they used that between the different section cases, and it was put on in the same way on top of the sections. In getting the sections filled in the first case, he put a large piece of foundation within $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch of the bottom, and close enough to hang free of the sides, and a narrow strip of foundation on the bottom bar of the section. The strip of foundation at the bottom extended up about a quarter of an inch, and the

bees worked on both of those and built out the upper one until it met the lower one. It was important to bring the piece of wax right up to the sides, in which case there would be no pop-holes. When those two pieces of foundation were joined then was the time to invert. He recommended $1\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 2-inch sections. He had some sections of $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and others of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and upon weighing a specimen of each only a quarter of an ounce difference was discovered. In the smaller sized sections he found that the comb was built up to the wood better, which was a matter of great importance when the combs were despatched long distances. He had only had one damaged comb out of 500 shipped from Canada. Besides it was more natural for the bees to build the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch sections, and he thought it best to follow Nature as closely as possible.

In answer to Mr. Sambels, who asked how the sections were kept together sideways, Mr. Corneil said that he closed them up to each other, and the ends of the board being pressed against them held them in place. In his own case he also used spiral springs made of brass wire two inches in length which fitted into saw-cuts.

Mr. Stewart demurred to the statement that the natural size of combs was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thickness. It might be the natural size for brood-combs, but store-combs were often found to be larger. In the case of a stock of bees in a hollow tree or rock it would be found on examination that the combs varied in thickness, those intended for store often being as much as 2 or even $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Mr. Garratt was of opinion that when the bees were free to build as they chose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or thereabouts was the natural width. When larger combs were seen it would generally be found that the bees were adapting a means to an end; probably they had not sufficient space at command to build two combs, but were obliged to lengthen out one to fill up the cavity.

Mr. Sambels endorsed Mr. Stewart's remarks, having recently examined some skeps in which he found the store-combs drawn out much thicker than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Mr. Jones said he thought there was a limit to the width in which bees liked to work, and under the most favorable conditions they chose a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Mr. Rajit had recently seen in Scotland combs of two inches in thickness.

Mr. Webster had seen store-combs as wide as $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but directly the bees wished to use those combs for brood they set to work and cut them down to a narrower size. He thought, however, that it would be better to adopt as a general size the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sections because they would sell better and cheaper.

Mr. Corneil had seen the thick combs as described, but he quite agreed with Mr. Jones in thinking that the bees preferred to build $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch sections when the conditions of the hive were suited to that size.

Mr. Campbell thought it was a common thing for bees to build thick storage combs, which they afterwards cut down when required for brood.

Mr. Blow said it was important to bear in mind that $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ sections was the regulation size for honey shows. Possibly Mr. Corneil did not know that. He thought a great amount of confusion would arise if every bee-keeper adopted his own size as suggested. Receptacles for conveying honey were adapted to the standard size, and these would be rendered useless if there was to be no general understanding as to size. Besides, customers at a distance knew exactly what they were buying, without it being necessary to go into particulars of dimensions; in fact, if variable sizes were recognized it would revolutionise all the present arrangements.

Mr. Cheshire said that the Committee of the B. B. K. A. had encouraged the $4\frac{1}{2}$ sized sections because it was thought they were the best to use under all circumstances, but if it should be shown that another size was preferable he imagined the B. B. K. A. would tender such advice, that those who used other sizes should not be placed at a disadvantage. Of course the standard frame had had something to do with that matter, but there were not wanting signs indicating the wane of its popularity. He thought a much shallower frame would some day be generally used.

Mr. Lyon thought $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ would be a very useful size.

Mr. Jones said it was quite unnecessary for them to change all their appliances to test the matter of the width of sections. Mr. Neighbour had section crates so constructed that sections could be fitted in of any width. He had cut 20,000 sections of from 1 inch up to 2 inches, and had specimens of nine different widths on view at the Exhibition. He and his friends had found by experiments that the $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch were the best widths for use in Canada. They were always better filled and completed than the larger sizes and in one third less time.

Mr. McKnight said the members of the British Bee-keepers' Association must not go away with the idea that $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch sections was the universal size in Canada. He himself used a section somewhat wider. He was, however, very much in favour of the narrow section, because it exposed a greater surface, and was consequently more attractive, and therefore more saleable. Comb honey in Canada was sold by weight, and that it was not important to have all sections of one size. They were not all of one mind on that

matter in Canada, and if his English friends could pay a visit to the honey house at the exhibition, they would see an evidence of the variety of thoughts and minds that were brought into play in the production of the exhibits. Their packages were made up in all manner of forms to attract the public eye, different kinds of sections being exposed to view. He was much pleased with his visit to England, but had learnt very little of the systems practised by the British Bee-keepers' Association. He had often heard of the term 'driving' bees, but hardly knew what it meant. If it meant that by some manipulation, operation, or other means, a bee-keeper could cause a colony of bees to travel with one accord from one hive to another, he would be glad to know the secret by which that result was obtained, because it would be something new to them in Ontario.

Mr. Raitt said his hives were almost entirely single-sided hives, and he had paid no attention to the so-called standard frame. They had in Scotland, before that frame was adopted, in pretty general use a hive with 9-inch sides, consequently their frames were half an inch deeper than the English ones. He had always gone in for a 15½ inch top bar, and had no difficulty in using single-sided hives. He had found during the last few years that the price of comb-honey was deteriorating so much that it paid him better to sell extracted honey. He could only get an offer of 9d. per lb. for sections of clover honey, and had no difficulty in securing purchasers at 8d. per lb. for his extracted honey. By extracting the sections he did a stroke of business, because the stocks of combs that remained could afterwards be used for heather honey, by which means a double amount was obtained, no time being lost in building comb. He thought it was unlikely that they in England could be much in advance of their Canadian friends, because nearly all the systems and appliances in vogue in the old country were borrowed from the United States, and he presumed that the Ontario bee-keepers were well acquainted with all the methods in practice across the border.

Mr. Sambels feared that wood separators would buckle under excessive heat. He then gave a description of the mode of driving bees practised in England, and explained some operation of that kind recently conducted by himself in Hertfordshire.

Attention is called to our offer of two bee papers for the price of one. We will send the C. B. J. and the *Beekeepers' Magazine* from now until January, 1888, for one dollar.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE PROPOSED TRIBUTE TO OUR COMMISSIONERS.

DR. Thom's suggestion on page 653 of JOURNAL that our delegates to the Colonial, Messrs. Pettit, Jones, Corneil and McKnight, ought to receive some public recognition of their services from Canadian bee-keepers, has my cordial endorsement, and whatever course may be decided upon shall receive all the encouragement and support it may be in my power to give. That these delegates of ours have acquitted themselves with great credit that they have done their duty and more than their duty is becoming obvious enough from the reports that are reaching us through the JOURNAL and otherwise from time to time.

With pleasure I second the junior Editor's motion that Dr. Thom's name be added to the committee suggested by the latter to take charge of this matter. I would further urge that either himself or friend Clarke take the position of chairman of the committee, instead of myself. I do not make this suggestion in order to shirk any duty in the premises or to evade work which would be a pleasure; but I make it for the reason that I shall probably not be able to get to the meeting in Toronto. Besides that the committee ought to be convenient to each other for consultation as the others named are. Will friend Clarke who is experienced in such matters make suggestions as to the proper shape the project ought to take, and I shall be at the service of the committee to do anything I can to help the matter along and will join them at the meeting in Toronto if it is at all possible for me to do so. I quite agree with the President and Secretary of the Association that the date of the annual meeting ought to be enlarged to give the commissioners time, as the annual meeting would be very tame indeed without their presence. The enlargement will also give our worthy President time to get around right again, to whom, in his illness, we extend our sympathy.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

TRIBUTE TO OUR COMMISSIONERS.

IN response to Dr. Thom's suggestion, comes promptly the following:

I was pleased to notice Dr. Thom's considerativeness in the last issue of the C. B. J. in reference to a tribute to our Canadian commissioners and although they have none of my honey with them, yet I feel it my duty as a Canadian bee-man to add my mite and consider every bee-keeper in Canada ought to feel in-

terested to some extent as we are all benefited, because they are opening up a market for our surplus honey and if they haven't handled ours, they have at least left room in our home markets for forty tons, which we would have had to compete with had they not made the exhibit. I therefore enclose \$5 to aid in the tribute and if circumstances would permit, would willingly give more; I send it to you as I see your name on the committee suggested, and if you are not treasurer you may hand it over to him and oblige, trusting the scheme will prove a success.

D. CHALMERS.

Poole, Nov., 13th., 1886.

The Vice-President has yet to be heard from with respect to what shape the tribute may be in, however, no matter what, there will be plenty of funds required to make it a success, and Mr. Chalmers heads the list and that with the liberal hand which characterizes all his dealings. We will probably be able to present in this issue the ideas of Chairman Pringle.—LATER, see p. 688.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

A CANADIAN BEE-KEEPER'S LAW SUIT.

A CANADIAN bee-keeper has at last a suit against him to restrain him keeping bees in certain places. It appears that Mr. Jos. Harrison, of Southampton—whose P.O. address he writes since the late destructive fire in the latter place is Port Elgin—has had a party ask for an injunction to restrain his keeping bees in Southampton. As far as I can at present learn the judge found it a novel case and threw the question open to discussion before a jury, giving them two minor questions to decide upon. The jury knew nothing of bee-keeping and decided against the defendant, which, however, did not decide any more than the two questions. The main question will probably be settled some time before Christmas. I first noticed the case in the Toronto *Evening News* about a week ago and at once wrote to Mr. Harrison for particulars, and also to the manager of the Bee-Keepers' Union, Mr. T. G. Newman, Chicago. Mr. Harrison answered my letter and stated that I would be able to procure a copy of the evidence, etc., from his lawyer, from whom I await a reply. It is very important that we should not allow this case to be decided against us through want of proper efforts on our part. Mr. Harrison has lost his surplus crop of honey, most of his bees and buildings by fire lately, and no doubt he is not in the same position to pay the attention to

this case he otherwise might. How far we are entitled to the support of the Bee-Keepers' Union I know not, there are but few Canadian members and when I remitted to aid the cause I never expected we would require the aid of the Association here. It appears to me, however, this is a case which lies within their province of labor, and others able to advise and help will, it is to be hoped, take an interest in this matter.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Brantford, Ont.

That this case should not be decided against bee-keepers is of vast importance to the fraternity, and steps should be taken *at once* to have the case reopened and more evidence taken. We understand from the dailies that many bee-keepers from a distance gave evidence, but as yet we have not heard from them. The columns of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL are open to all who know aught of the case.

Just at this time I would like to hear, through the columns of the C.B.J., from some of our writers and leading men on the subject of "Bee-Keeping A Public Nuisance," this being the verdict given by that wise jury in Bruce County. Evidently those jurors knew very little more about bees and their habits than the bees knew of the jurors and their habits. Is it not more than likely that the suit was brought about through personal spite, or as the result of an old grudge as they say, rather than from any harm done by the bees? Those who are personally acquainted could answer this question, and in case the learned judge should grant the injunction, is it to remain, or are we to speak out and say, No, it shall not be so, until the higher courts decide it so? I think there would be no difficulty in securing evidence from hundreds of localities in Ontario that bees *do not* leave their hives and go about the neighborhood to sting persons or animals, and seldom, if ever, sting except when defending their hives. Now, this is what I would propose. If this Bruce County bee-keeper—whom I have never met nor do I know anything about—is not sufficiently able to go on with this suit, we who are members of the O.B.K.A., place five dollars each in the treasury and appeal for justice to the higher courts. Now, sir you have my proposition and if it meets your views you may place it before your readers.

M. B. HOLMES.

Delta, Ont., Nov. 13th, 1886.

We second the suggestion of friend Holmes, and hold our subscription in readiness to be forwarded the moment some decisive arrangement is decided

on. Let us hear from *every* bee-keeper. No time is to be lost. Prompt decisive efforts may have the desired results, while any lagging will be disastrous to our best future interests.

Montreal Witness.

BEEES.

IS bee-keeping a public nuisance? An Ontario jury after listening to the evidence of some neighbors of a man who kept eighty hives, has decided that it is and that the neighbors are entitled to an injunction restraining the man from keeping bees. The judge who presided over the court has declined to grant the injunction, but has reserved it for discussion before a full court. This was, doubtless, a wise course as bee-keeping has always been considered a most commendable business enterprise which should be encouraged. If it is to be adjudged a nuisance, because the bees interfere to some extent with the comfort and convenience of the neighbors, then an industry which has been rapidly growing in Canada will receive a decided check. Bees wander miles from their hives, so that bee-keepers would, if this decision is enforced, have to reside in solitude. The Egyptian bee-keepers, who keep their hives on boats which they move up and down the Nile in search of pasturage, calculate that the bees pasture within a radius of nine miles. In Europe beekeeping is encouraged in many states. Russian peasants use the honey instead of sugar, and the Russian State Church uses so many tapers that enormous quantities of wax are needed for the purpose alone. Germany goes so far as to pay teachers to travel about through the rural districts and teach the best methods of cultivation; and common school-masters have to pass an examination on the subject before they are granted diplomas. The British Bee-keepers' Association, established under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, is a vigorous society which has received much encouragement in Great Britain. It must be confessed, however, that when the neighbors go in constant fear at all times of being stung by bees, and are frequently stung and disturbed in their business by bees, there is a reason to regard them as a nuisance and a jury would probably return such a decision every time. Most bees are better behaved, however, and we can find no record of a similar action of law complaining of bees as a public nuisance.

Two bee papers for the price of one—the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL (weekly) and the *Bee-keepers' Magazine* (monthly), both for one year for one dollar.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. THE LOW PRICE OF HONEY.

HERE seems to be considerable complaining about the low prices of honey which follow the fair season here, and the dull time in business. There is one thing quite noticeable: That the prices in the cities are considerably lower than they are in the country. And hence, we can see at once, that the trouble is that the honey is rushed into the cities too much, and there, then, the prices are reduced. On the one hand this seems to be inevitable, as bee-keepers' are too generally specialists, and as they generally have a considerable quantity to dispose of, it is most practical to send it there. For some time past I have had considerable trouble in getting people to see that they would better buy honey at present prices than butter. I tried labelled tumblers, cans, &c., but did not succeed, some who were not acquainted with me, insisted that it was made of sugar, after being candied, &c.

The past season, I have left the extracted mostly away from the groceries and furnished them with comb honey and as the fact became known, that I was selling fine honey at 10 cents per lb., when customers furnish their own receptacles and take not less than 10 lbs. The farmers, &c., came with crocks, &c., and in one case I sold about \$0 lb., at a factory; for after one of the hands tried a bucket full he soon found that "it was good" and communicated it further. Our cheapest receptacles are $\frac{1}{4}$ to 20 gallon jars; we get 2 hundred gallon jars here at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per hundred, and do not bother with cans, &c. anymore.

CHRISTIAN WICKESBUR.

Marshallville, O., Nov. 15th, '86.

From the American Agriculturist for December.

WINTERING BEES.

THE past season was not a good honey-gathering one, in most localities, on account of the drouth. Hence there is unusual danger that the bees may go into winter quarters with insufficient stores, and the results will be disastrous, unless they are fed honey or a syrup made of granulated sugar. For midwinter feeding, common candy is the best food. In the South no protection to the hives will be necessary, and in the middle latitudes a sheltered situation or a slight protection of straw or earth will suffice; but in the North, either straw hives or a cellar is the only safe provision. Straw hives—double-walled and the space of six inches between the walls filled with saw-dust or chaff—are objectionable on account of their weight, expensiveness and awkwardness to

handle, and losses from their use are sometimes reported. Undoubtedly the best provision is in the cellar, or a thick walled house made for the purpose. Most of our readers keeping bees have not enough colonies to justify the construction of a house or cellar for this special purpose, and will have to utilize the house cellar.

To secure the necessary ventilation have a pipe running from near the floor of the cellar and connecting with a much-used flue or stove above. Another pipe (best made of tile) should run three feet underground for a distance of two hundred feet, connecting with the outer air and the bottom of the cellar. Then, whenever there is a fire above, the foul air will be drawn out of the cellar and its place supplied with pure air through the tile tube. Pure air is as essential as a proper temperature. Keep the cellar dark and leave the entrances to the hives wide open.

GENERAL PURPOSE QUEENS.

QUERY NO. 115.—Which are the most desirable queens for *general purposes*, those bred of cells built during the natural swarming season and under the swarming impulse, or those reared of cells built in strong colonies after the swarming impulse is over, by stimulative feeding from freshly layed eggs? What is the difference in the qualities of the two?—ABBOTT L. SWINSON, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—In my experience I can see no difference.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—In my own practice I try to have all queens reared under the swarming impulse. I presume with the proper care as explained by Mr. Alley, as good ones can be reared at other times.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—The queens reared from cells built during natural swarming are undoubtedly the best, although there have been very good queens raised by stimulative feeding. It requires an expert at the business for the latter.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I have never found any difference. This question of "swarming impulse" is something of a big bear. A queen reared when needed, if she becomes fertilised, must be so reared in accordance with law. All I need to rear good queens from is a strong colony, well fed if no honey is being gathered.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—I don't know, and doubt if any one does. It is my opinion that the best queens are those that will

bring the most and best testimonials from intelligent bee-keepers who use them. Should a man introduce foul brood into his apiary, by the purchase of queens from a foul brood locality, he wouldn't care much whether they were raised under the swarming impulse, or otherwise.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I doubt if as good queens can be raised out of the swarming season, that is out of the honey harvest, although an artificial harvest might be made. Of two queens raised in two colonies side by side, the one under the swarming impulse, the other not under the swarming impulse but having its queen removed, I should as soon risk one as the other, provided conditions were in every other respect alike and a start made with eggs of same age.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—For general purposes there is but little difference so far as I have discovered, between queens reared under the swarming impulse, and queens properly reared by forced process. But when I want fine breeding queens I manage the matter myself. I do not leave the bees to select old larvæ to rear queens from, as they frequently do. I have found that queens can be surfeited with food as well as stunted, and I would prefer the latter if I must have either.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOKODINO, N. Y.—No queen reared by any known plan can exceed queens reared under the swarming impulse, as nature designed all queens should be reared, while thousands of queens forced into existence through the agency of man are inferior in every way, as hundreds of bee-keepers can testify, and would, if they told their honest convictions. Even Mr. Swinson admits this where he says on page 853 of *Gleanings* (enclosing the sentence in parenthesis) "to get them built perfectly, well fed, and as near the quality of those built under Nature's own impulse and design."

A. L. SWINSON, GOLDSBORO, N. C.—For general purposes, I would always prefer queens bred by stimulative feeding until cells are capped, after the swarming mania is over. My experience leads me to think that queens may be bred up by continuous breeding of them and *drones*; after the swarming mania is over that will show but little, if any, disposition to swarm; as queens bred out of the swarming season show, as a rule, very little disposition to swarm, compared to those bred during the season when every bee in the hive appears disposed to swarm. Bees and queens appear to partake somewhat of the qualities and disposition of the workers feeding them, at the time they are in a larval state.

PROCREATIVE POWER OF VARIOUS DRONES.

QUERY No. 116.—Are drones from an unfertile queen which has never met a drone capable or profitable for copulation with queens? (My experience has shown that they are not capable of that duty.) Are drones from eggs laid by a queen that has *lost her fertility* capable of copulation with a queen? (I say they are not according to my experience.) Are drones from eggs laid by "fertile-workers" capable of copulation with a queen? (I answer, they are not.)—**ABBOTT L. SWINSON, Goldsboro, N. C.**

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I agree with the above answers.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Have little experience along this line, but the little I have says you are wrong.

A. L. SWINSON, GOLDSBORO, N. C.—I have already given the answer to this, which are printed above with the query.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—(1 and 2) I do not know, but cannot see why they are not as good as any. (3.) I should think them objectionable on account of small size.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I think differently from Mr. Swinson in every answer given above. The active sperm cells, indicate that such drones are good. I can't see how his experience can prove the contrary.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I reason solely from analogy, and believe that drones, no matter from what source they come possess full powers of procreation. The doctrine of Parthenogenesis in other insects proves the above in regard to their males; why then does it not follow with the *Apis Mellifica*?

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—My personal experience doesn't fit me to successfully place my opinions beside the opinions of such men as Dziertzon and others who have declared differently. We who have reared few queens to sell, can no more claim authority against such men, than can they properly claim authority over us regarding the best hive-construction and general methods with which to produce tons of nice comb honey.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I have tried on two occasions, both in February and March, when there were no drones except those produced by unfecundated queens, and in both experiments I failed to get the queens

mated till such time as there were drones in the apiary from fecundated queens. I regarded these experiments as conclusive that drones from unfecundated queens, and queens that have exhausted their vital force, also from laying workers are incapable of propagating their species.

BOTANICAL.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

HARDY CATALPA.

CATALPA Begnionioides or common catalpa is not hardy for our Canadian climate but the Hardy Catalpa Speciosa inquired after by your correspondent is hardy and a much larger tree than C. Begnionioides, growing to a height of one hundred feet and three feet in diameter; when young the growth is very fast and not ripening its wood properly, but as it grows older it overcomes this fault. The seeds of C. Speciosa are a little larger and wider but in all other respects resembling C. Begnionioides, it also blossoms two weeks earlier. C. Bignonioides is a native of Georgia and the Atlantic coast, C. Speciosa is indigeneous to the Mississippi valley. Four years ago I saw it in bloom in Kincardine, Ont., and at Guelph, Ont., this summer on the sixth of July. There are four varieties of Catalpas, the two mentioned above and the (Japanese) C. Koempferi, this variety or species has yellow flowers a beautiful ornamental tree but have no experience with it. The Hybrid Catalpa a cross between C. Speciosa and C. Koempferi a distinct Hybrid showing both parentage having the white blossoms of the C. Speciosa. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the Catalpas and remaining in bloom longer. The flowers have a very pleasant and delicate fragrance filling the air for quite a distance with its agreeable perfume.

A. GILCHRIST.

Guelph, Ont.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A SHED FOR WINTERING.

C. F. HOCHSTEIN.—I like your JOURNAL very much. I take five bee journals, that is the reason I know so little about bee-keeping. It's like religion, the more one gets of it, the less we know of it. So I want to ask you a question. I built a shed above ground to put my bees in. I have two feet deep of sawdust in bottom, a foot of sawdust between a wall and the back of the shed, under the roof I have packed two feet thick with straw; the front of the shed faces the south and here I am in a quandary. I intended to put doors in the front, shut them in in bad wea-

ther and open them during nice warm days in winter. Some bee-keepers advise to leave the front of shed entirely open, others say that wintering in a shed is not good, that bees will winter better on their summer stands, but give no reason why. My own judgment would say that putting them in the shed with the front wide open, would protect them at least from wet and wind, and yet give the bees their own judgment about when the weather suited them to fly. Would you please to give me your views on the above and oblige? Ten degrees below zero is about as cold as it generally gets here in the winter.

Hawley, Pa., U.S.

All things considered we think that it may be as well to have the front of your house arranged so that you can open it in warm weather. By putting on a door which can be lifted up and closed when cold, otherwise in the majority of instances it may be left open. By arranging an entrance from the front of bee-hive to front of clamp, you can board up the whole front and fill in with sawdust, thus protecting the bees from front and giving them every opportunity to fly in favorable weather.

JNO. STONEMAN.—I have some questions to ask with regard to uniting bees. The other day I united two swarms, an Italian swarm with a hive of black bees. I tried first to find the black queen but could not find her so I thought there was no queen; when I came to look at the hive in the morning to my great surprise there was my Italian queen dead outside of the hive, now were there two queens in the hive? As I have more bees to unite and I do not want any more Italian queens destroyed in that manner, am I safe in uniting two swarms together? When I know there is no queen in the hive where I am going to put the swarm?

Mitchell, Ont.

The probabilities are that, though you were not able to find her, the black queen was still in the hive and of course the bees would destroy the Italian queen. It would have been better for you to have caged the queen for a time and made another examination later, when it is likely you would have found the queen. Under any circumstances you had better cage the queen doubling up especially in cold weather. It is nearly impossible after the first of September to procure queens in Canada and is therefore advisable to buy from some

of the many who advertise in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

DOUBLING UP.

THOS. BOLAND.—I started last spring with 4 colonies, two swarmed twice, other two did not, both were nearly smothered to death in moving 20 miles. One made quite a bit of honey the other a hybrid swarm did not increase to more than half a good swarm, queen worked a little and made very little honey. I do not think they have more than 1 or 2 frames from the weight of hive. I do not know whether they would be worth feeding or not. I intend to winter in cellar, I have a good one high and dry. I think some of my swarms have hardly enough honey to keep them through the winter. Would you kindly state through the JOURNAL whether it would pay to feed that weak swarm or not and how can I feed them best in the cellar and when; now when I put them in or towards spring?

Vandaleur, Ont.

It is almost too late to double up now. If your bees, however, are not in winter quarters yet and a fine day comes it would be better for you to double up the weak colony with the next weakest one. Should more food be required give it to them in the shape of a candy. You will notice our remarks in reply to Mr. Verity in this issue.

FEEDING.

M. VERITY.—Can you give me any advice how to prepare my bees for winter? The situation is thus: I have 17 colonies; they seemed to be doing well, until August, had put on the upper stories on all of them. I extracted in July a few 100 lbs. from the strongest. The first of September when they should have been examined it was not fit weather to open the hives. I examined them in October, first week, found about half of them affected with foul brood, not very bad, except one colony. I took combs from the upper story, with honey in them, and replaced those affected below, it seemed the only thing I could do being so late in the season. I took out every comb having Foul Brood in but all of them have not enough honey to winter on, and I have always found feeding in the cellar to so disturb the bees as to cause them to discharge their feces and spot the combs and honey board, and finally to get the diarrhoea. Now, the weather is too cold I fear for to feed outdoors, what shall I do?

Appleton, Wisconsin, U. S.

The only thing that remains for you is to feed your bees candy made of sugar

and honey as has been described in former numbers of the JOURNAL. You can put it in brood frames, place it down in centre of the cluster or in cakes over the top of the frames; if you prefer the latter way, be careful to see that the top of the hive is so packed that heat will not escape.

A \$25 QUEEN.

R. WARDROP.—About the last of May I sent to D. A. Jones for three virgin Carniolan queens and I received a card informing me they had none on hand. I waited for a month and I wrote them again and with return of mail I received three beautiful virgin queens. They got fertilized in a few days and I clipped their wings and they started to lay in good shape. So I waited the results. One of the queens produced light workers and light drones. With the other two, some of the workers were light and some dark, and so were the drones. So if drones are true to their mothers what kind of queens did I get? As for the queen that produces the light workers, I offer any man the colony home with him if he can over-haul them without veil and gloves. I value the queen at \$25. It gathered over 60 pounds of honey after the other colonies ceased to hold their own, but they remind one of the swarm that chased Lot from his happy home.

North Bruce, Ont.

The virgin queens sent you were probably Italians crossed with Carniolans; what they were mated with you best know. If you had no Holyland blood in your yard, there may have possibly been a touch of Holyland in the brighter bees referred to, this would make them vigorous defenders of their stores. We are indeed glad to know that their honey-gathering qualities have been proven so well.

BEE LORE

FOREIGN AND OTHERWISE, BUT ALL INTERESTING

On the 28th August at an eviction of one of the tenant on Lord Clanricade's estate the militia were called in and during the siege a number of the police and emergency men were injured by scalding water which was thrown at them, and a swarm of bees let loose added to the difficulties to be contended with. During the operations a sensation was caused by the estate baliff of Lord Clanricade publicly resigning

his office, and handing over his gun to the priest, who held it up amid much enthusiasm from the crowd.—*Illustrated London News.*

Mr. Dougald, Keddie, Vernon, Ont., writes under date Oct. 8th: "On the 6th inst. had a swarm of bees come off about 3 p.m., they settled all right and being busy could not hive them before 9 p.m., which I did then by moon light; the cool air kept them huddled up in so solid a bunch that not one bee shook off while cutting down branch on which they hung."

CONVENTION NOTICES.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next annual convention of this association will be held in Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 1st and 2nd, 1886. H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in annual convention in Toronto (probably at the city Hall) on Tuesday and Wednesday, 7th and 8th, 1886, when the commissioners of the association will make a report of their trip to England, and other business of importance will be transacted. A full attendance is requested. W. COUSE, Sec.-Treas., Meadowvale, Oct. 25th, 1886.

GREAT UNITED CONVENTION.—The New York State, Eastern New York also the New Jersey and Eastern Bee-Keepers Association will hold their great united Convention in Albany, N. Y., January 18th., 19th. and 20th. This Convention will be one of the largest, if not the largest, ever held anywhere in this country, and it behoves every bee-keeper to attend—a grand exhibit of apiarian fixtures is promised—An unusually brilliant programme will be prepared and announced later. Joint Secretaries.—GEO. H. KNICKERBOCKER, JOHN ASPINWALL, F. E. JOHNSON.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The 20th annual meeting of this association will be held at Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 1st and 2nd, 1886. First session Dec. 1st, at 10 a.m. Meeting will be held in Grange Hall. Reduced rates have been secured at the Hawkins House. A programme is being prepared, and from the excellent papers already promised, we expect a very interesting meeting. Only two essays will be read at each session; the balance of the time will be devoted to discussions. It is the desire of the Committee to make this meeting Practical and Interesting. Several noted bee-keepers from other states and Canada have promised to meet with us. If you have anything of interest to exhibit please bring or send it. Plenty of room for exhibiting. The question box will be one of the important features. Come prepared to ask and

answer questions. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Please come and bring your bee-keeping friends with you. H. D. CUTTING, Secretary, Clinton, Mich.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 24, 1886.

On the morning of the 17th., snow fell to the depth of about one inch.

We find that for August the honey imported into the United Kingdom, amounted to £1,255 while for September the amount was £2,812. The large increase has been caused by the consignment of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

L. C. ROOT

Offers for sale, one of the best locations for bee-keeping in the United States. Facts which will be furnished on application will prove this to be a rare opportunity. Please investigate these advantages. Health demanding a change of climate reason for selling. Apply soon. Address L. C. Root, Mohawk, N. Y.

INCREASE YOUR HONEY SALES.

By a judicious distribution of our leaflets, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten" you can sell every pound of honey you have. Customers who used them last season speak very highly of them. Prices with name and address, per 250, \$1.25; 500, \$2; 1000, \$3.25. Send for samples.

REDUCED PRICE OF SECTIONS.

We have a good many thousand sections cut and stacked up in boxes ready for shipment, and if there are any who feel like laying in a good lot of sections for the season of 1887, we will give them a specially low quotation, so that after counting the interest on the money for eight or ten months, there will still be a good margin of profit in their favor. Of course these quotations will only apply to regular stock, unless where orders are for over 10,000 in odd sizes. Regular sizes are $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and in widths of either $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The prices we quote are, per 1,000, \$4.25; 10,000 or over, \$3.75. By the way, we didn't mention that these prices are for one-piece Linden (formerly Basswood) V groove

sections. Dovetailed and spruce sections, we will furnish at 10% off price-list rates.

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

For extracted honey, put up in our style 60 lb. tins, (packages allowed 30c.) we offer, in supplies of any kind:

Bright, clear honey in Linden, clover or Cts
distinct flavors.....per lb. 10

Bright, clear honey in mixed flavor.. " 09½

Amber colored " " 09

These prices are for honey delivered in Beeton, freight paid.

BOSTON.

Honey is selling very well but prices are very low, and we are often obliged to shade our prices in order to make rates. We quote 1 lb. comb, 14 to 16 cents. 2 lb. comb, 12 to 14 cents, Extracted, 6 to 8 cents.

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

The market is well supplied with comb honey and no change in prices. Best in one pound sections, 12 to 13 cts. Beeswax, 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

MORNING'S MILLS, ONT.

Demand for honey is very slow. We are offering now for best extracted 10 cents, other qualities 8 and 9 cents. White comb honey 15 cents, 25 cents allowed for package. We offer the above prices in supplies of any kind except foundation.

S. P. HODGSON.

CINCINNATI.

There is a lively demand for table honey in square glass jars and the demand for nice comb honey is very good. Demand from manufacturers is slow for dark grades of extracted honey. The range of prices for extracted honey is 3 to 7 cents a pound on arrival. Nice comb honey brings 12 to 15 cents a pound in a jobbing way. There is a good home demand for beeswax. We pay 20 to 23 cents a pound on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

NEW YORK.

The market for new crop comb honey is just opening. We note an improvement in sales and prices. Most of the comb honey that has arrived is badly colored, which makes it second grade, and we suppose is due to a poor season and long finishing. We quote 1886 crop as follows:— Fancy white comb, 1 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 15 to 16c.; fancy white comb, 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 12 to 13c.; fair to good, 1 and 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 10 to 14c.; fancy buckwheat, 1 & 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 9 to 12c.; extracted white clover, kegs or small barrels, 6½ to 7c.; extracted California honey, 60 lb. cans, 5 to 5½c.; California Comb, 10 to 11c.; beeswax, 22 to 24c.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

CHICAGO.

Since my last quotation honey has come forward very freely and from information now at hand it would appear that the Middle States will have all the Honey produced at home this season that can be marketed or consumed, and that we shall not be apt to draw upon the Eastern States as we did last year. Best grades of white comb to-day at thirteen cents, Extracted six cents and beeswax 25 cents.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago.

HONEY OUTLOOK FOR SEASON OF '86.

The new comb honey coming in shows good quality. There was but little old comb held over, and consequently new arrivals sell well. Fancy white comb in 1 lb. sections, in paper boxes or glassed, commands 12 to 14c. and 2 lb. sections, glassed, 10 to 12c.; while lower grades of both sizes go at 8 to 11c. Dark pungent flavored Buckwheat Honey will probably be a good crop and go lower. The crop in N. Y., Pa. and Vt. is reported fair, while Ill., Iowa, Kas., Wis. and N. W. are said to have yielded well. A small quantity of Southern strained irregular Honey comes here, and sells as low as 50c. per gal. The crop there is large. Eastern Honey in barrels, sell at 5 and 6c. The California crop is reported heavy, and the 5 gal. cans (two in a case,) finds ready sale in the East. In consequence of the big crop of this splendid Cal. Honey and low freights, there have been a number of cars disposed of here already at 4½ and 5c. per lb. and much larger sales are expected in cooler weather.

PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS.

242 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton, November 24th, 1886

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's 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 MART.

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

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

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.

SECTIONS.—We have a lot of dove-tailed sections—No 2—which we will sell at \$2

per thousand to clear them out. Size 3½ x 4½ and 4½ x 4½. Widths 1½ to 1¾ inches. Terms cash. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

HIVES NEW AND SECOND HAND

We have about 500 hives all made up—some of them painted, which are just as good as new, having been used for storing combs in, a few have also been used one season, a coat of paint will make them all as nice as new. We have no room to store them, and will sell them at less than regular figures.

In lots of	5	10	25	50
Regular price, each....	\$1.40	\$1.35	\$1.30	\$1.30
We will sell at.....	1.00	.95	.90	.85

These prices are for the painted ones, deduct 10 per cent. for the unpainted ones. The terms will be cash with order, and these will be nett figures.

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

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Torrey's New Brick Block, Beeton.

Situated three doors from Main on Centre street nearly opposite Post Office. Fronting opposite residence of D. A. Jones, the great Canadian Bee King, where scores of students are constantly coming to learn bee-keeping.

Cellar full size of block. Dwelling commodious, convenient and very substantially built. Two stores on first floor, fine concert or reception hall on third floor, occupied at present as Masonic lodge; rents readily at good price. Dwelling rooms well arranged for boarders. Eight to twelve permanent boarders constantly kept for past year wishing to remain.

Will be sold cheap on easy terms or rented to a suitable tenant. For terms and inspection apply on the premises at office of Division Court Clerk.

J. ROGERS, Agent. Beeton, Ont.

BEEKEEPERS' MAGAZINE

Reduced to 25 CENTS per year after JANUARY 1st, 1887.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

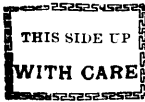
FOUNDATION MILL FOR SALE

I have still on hand one 12 inch Root Mill, latest pattern, new this spring, and used very little, in good condition every way for which I will take \$26. Just as good as new, everything included, free at express office. First come, first served. Samples of its work sent free.

83-t f FRANK W. JONES, Bedford, Que.

OUR * PAGE * OF * SPECIALTIES. *
THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON, ONT.

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



Show Cards.

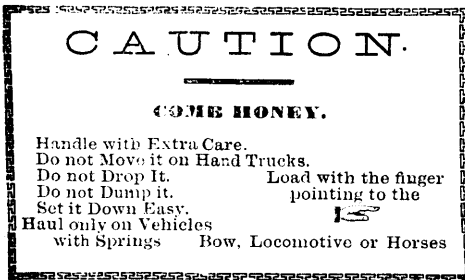
Size 12x18 in. each..05
" " " " per 10..40
These are just the thing for hanging in the stores where your honey is placed for sale.

Lithographed Labels for Tins

We have lately reduced the prices of these very much. They are now

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 pound labels.....	\$8 00	\$4 25	\$ 90
2½ " " " " " " " "	5 00	2 75	65
1 " " " " " " " "	3 50	2 00	50
¾ " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
½ " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
¼ " " " " " " " "	90	55	15
Labels for tops of tins.	90	55	15
Printing name and address, first 100.....			30
Each subsequent 100 up to 500.....			12
Printing name and address, per 500.....			75
" " " " " " " " 1000.....			1 25

Shipping Labels for Comb Honey



These are 7½ x 5½ inches, printed in red ink, in large bold faced type, on heavy paper and are invaluable to all shippers of comb honey. Keep them in stock and can furnish them by return mail. Prices: 25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75.

PRICES.

25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75.

Gem Jars

	Gross.	Half-gross
"Crown" brand 1 Pint	\$14 75	\$7 50
" " 1 Quart	15 75	8 00
" " ½ Gallon	19 00	9 75

Glass Packages.



The new screw top, which is taking so well we can ship at an hour's notice. They hold exactly one pound of honey and make a splendid package for jams or jellies afterwards.

Prices per gross.....	\$10 00
" half " " " " " " "	5 25
" per dozen.....	90

60 lb. Tins for Extracted Honey.

WE MAKE THEM.

For shipping honey in bulk, this package takes the lead. It is the most convenient size, is encased in wood so that it will stand any amount of handling. Has a large screw top so that granulated honey may be taken out as desired.

This is the package recommended by the commissioners to the Colonial exhibition. We have sufficient to store 100,000 lbs. of honey ready to ship by return freight or express.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Each.....	\$ 50
Per 10.....	4 80
" 25.....	11 25
" 100.....	42 00

The cases are made of planed lumber.

Honey Boxes For Sale.



We have in stock a large lot of Manilla Boxes, made to hold the 4½x4½ Sections, on which the Honey Comb Labels, A and B are used, (see illustration), and we can offer them at very reasonable rates. Each box has a nice tape handle, and the package is certainly a very beautiful one.

MANILLA BOXES.	Per 1000.	Per 100.	Each
4½x4½.....	\$14 00	\$1 50	2 cents.

Send 3 cent stamp for sample.

Dextrine.

This comes to you in the shape of a powder, and is used for the purpose of gumming honey labels on wood and tin. Dissolve it in a little hot water, applying with a brush, and brush the gum over as well as under the label. Put up in packages of quarter half and one pound:

¼ pound.....	9c.	By mail 6c. extra
½ " " " " " " " "	15	" " 12 "
1 " " " " " " " "	25	" " 24 "

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

THE MAINE BEE JOURNAL

is the only publication in Maine devoted entirely to Bee-Culture. It is a monthly, full of interesting and instructive reading. The subscription price is only 50 cents a year in advance. Samples copies free. Address JOURNAL, Thomaston, Me

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

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

Feeders.

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

ENTRANCE FEEDERS.

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

THE CANADIAN FEEDER.



This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 30 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing.

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

THE D. A. JONES CO.

THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT

In accordance with a previous notice in Bee Periodicals, I am now prepared to fill orders for the seed of the above plant at the following prices —

½ oz., \$1; 1 oz., \$2; 2 oz., \$3; 4 oz., \$5; ½ lb., \$8.

One ounce contains from 1600 to 1800 seeds.

On account of extreme drouth my stock of seed is limited and persons ordering will be served in rotation. The seed should be sown in the early spring and general directions for cultivation will be given on each package.

This plant is not an obnoxious weed and is as easily eradicated as clover. Having carefully watched its habit of growth and its honey-producing qualities for the past six years I believe those who commence its cultivation in a liberal way will be better pleased than by commencing with a small quantity of seed. It has been tested by prominent bee-keepers all the way from Vermont to Nebraska and Ontario. We refer to the report of the Committee appointed by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association held at Detroit in 1885. The Committee reported at the Indianapolis, Ind., convention held Oct. 14th to 17th, and their report will be found in all Bee Journals publishing the report of that convention. Write all orders plainly and give your post office address in full.

H. CHAPMAN,

83-103 Versailles, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y

Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

PEERLESS OIL,

Manufactured only by SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.
Toronto, On

WANTED!

Comb and Extracted Honey.

QUOTE PRICES.

R. F. HOLTERMANN,
Brantford, Ont.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BEE KEEPING

BY

REV. WM. F. CLARKE

IS NOW READY.

The Price is 25c., Five for \$1.00.

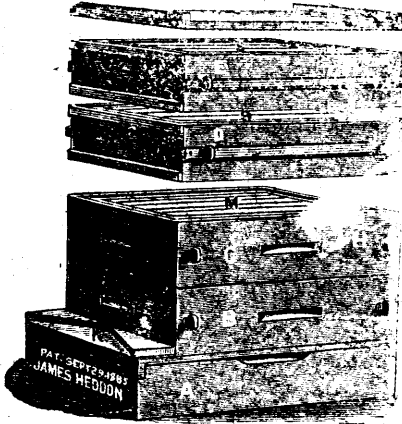
Special Terms to the Trade. It is Interesting, Readable and Practical.

JONES, MACPHERSON & Co.,

MOSES'S BEEHIVE SOCIETY, PUBLISHERS, BERTON, ONTARIO.

THE NEW HEDDON HIVE

We have bought out the interest of the inventor in his Canadian patent, and we are in a position to make and sell the Heddon Reversible Hive, got up in any shape to suit the purchaser — either in the flat or nailed.



The engraving gives a good idea of the hive. The brood-chamber is in two sections; also the surplus arrangement, which may be interchanged or inverted at will. The cover, bottom-board, and top and bottom of each sectional case has one-half of a regular bee-space, so that the surplus cases with the sections may be placed between the two brood chambers, or the latter may be transposed or inverted—in fact, all parts of the hive are perfectly interchangeable. The brood frames will ALL be bored for wires.

A SAMPLE HIVE

includes the bottom board and stand; a slatted honey board; a cover; two 6-inch brood chambers, each containing 8 frames, wired; two surplus arrangements, each containing 28 one-pound sections, both with wide frames and separators, both of which can be interchanged or reversed at will. Price, nailed \$2.90; nailed and painted \$3.25. It is absolutely essential to order one nailed hive as a pattern for putting those in the flat together correctly.

HIVES READY TO NAIL.

We have arranged several different combinations in these hives, so that our customers may make a selection from the sample hive nailed without waiting for us to quote prices; in ordering ask for the number which you desire, and no mistakes will be made.

No. 1 consists of the stand, bottom-board, cover, two 6-inch brood-chambers, 16 frames with holes punched for wiring, and the slatted honey-board, price \$1.25 each.

No. 2 is the same as No. 1, with the addition of one surplus arrangement, containing 28 sections, with separators—interchangeable and reversible. Price \$1.75 each; without sections, \$1.60.

No. 3 is the same as No. 2 with the addition of another surplus arrangement, and sections

and is the same in all particulars as sample hive. Price \$2.30 each; without sections, \$2.00.

Those who wish the hives *without the stand*, or honey-boards, may make the following deductions from above prices: Stands 10 cents; honey-boards 7 cents. For extra brood chambers, with frames in flat, adds 45 cents each; and for extra supers adds 40 cents each. Separators of tin are included in these prices throughout. If separators are not desired, deduct for each super 4 cents.

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 or more hives, 5%; 10 or more, 7½%; 25 or more, 10%; 50 or more, 15% off these prices.

THE D. A. JONES CO., (Ld.)

BEETON ONT.

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

3-t.1.

IF FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in

BEES AND HONEY.

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE**, with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS, COMB FOUNDATION, SECTION HONEY BOXES, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to Bee Culture. Nothing Patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly

A. I. ROOT, Medina Ohio

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

13,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in 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 and Publisher

State Agricultural College Michigan

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-keepers." For circulars apply to

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati.

Sept. 1st, 1886

Jan. 1st, 1887.

REDUCTION

or balance of 1886. From Sept. 1st, 1886, to Jan. 1st, 1887, will make prices on **SECTIONS \$4.00 Per 1000**, and larger quantities proportionately less. **FOUNDATIONS 35cts.** Per lb., for brood and **45cts** for **SECTIONS**. Equal, if not superior, to any other make. **Seven and one-half (7½) per cent reduction** on all other goods in Price List.

Dealers wanting **LARGE QUANTITIES**, to stock up for the season of 1887, will be given special prices on application.

Remember my goods are noted the world over for fine quality and workmanship. Try me and be convinced.

W. T. FALCONER,

Jamestown, N.Y.

Manufacturer and dealer in full line **Apiarian Supplies.**

ITALIAN QUEENS 1886.

For Italian Bees and Queens in their purity for working qualities they are equal to any in the U. S. 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.

BEESEIX 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. BOKERMAN & WILL,

Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners.

Syracuse, N. Y.

DADANTS FOUNDATION

is attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quickest accepted by bees, least apt to sag, most regular in color evenness and neatness, of any that is made. It is kept for sale by Messrs.

- T. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.,
- C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.,
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky
- J. F. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- J. A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.
- C. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, O.

and numbers of other dealers. Write for **SAMPLES FREE** and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

COMPLIMENTARY

and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1883. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

HAMILTON Hancock Co., Ill.

1886 **ITALIAN QUEENS.** 1886.

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

J. T. WILSON,
Nicholasville, Ky

THE YUCCA BRUSH!!

BY MAIL SIX CENTS EACH.

I also manufacture a first-class article of Comb Foundation, and keep in Stock Sections, Honey Knives, Cane Smokers, etc. Write for particulars.

W. W. BLISS,
Duarte, Cal

ITALIAN CARNIOLAN QUEENS

By return mail, bred in separate apiaries away from other bees. Warranted Italians or untested Carniolan Queens, in June, \$1.10; 6, \$5.90; July, \$1.60. State which you prefer, BELLINZONA or GOLDEN ITALIANS. For full particulars and prices of bees, send for circular. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. D. DUVALL,
Spencerville, Mont. Co. Md.



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

CHEAP NOTE PAPER.

Having purchased 150 reams of heavy (20 lbs.)

Note Heads,

At a very low rate we offer them at

\$1.75 PER 1,000.

printed with name and address and padded.

We can also supply a line of superfine

ENVELOPES AT \$2.00 PER M.

with printed card in corner.

Samples sent.

Orders by mail must be accompanied with remittance.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,

Beeton, Ont.

120 ACRES SELECTED.

High, gray hummock and pine lands, not subject to over-flow, situated on the

GULF COAST RIDGE,

In Tropical Florida, 80° 50' lon. west of Gr. and 26° 35' north latitude, 16 miles south east of Fort Meyers, 2½ miles distant of Ostego Bay, crossed in its whole length by the lovely Estero Creek, for the culture of Oranges, Mangoes, Grapes, Pine Apples, Bananas, Coconuts, Datepalms, etc., and winter vegetables. Climate grand and delightful. Health unsurpassed. Water good and healthful. \$25 per acre, in lots to suit purchaser. This offer holds good till 1st of Dec. next, after that prices advance.

50 colonies Syro-Italian bees for sale. Cause of sale: Failing eyesight. Apply to,

GUSTAVE DAMKOHLER,

Punta Rasa, Monroe Co., Florida.

FRANK W. JONES,

BEDFORD, QUE. AGENT FOR

Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Apiarian Supplies.