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VOL. II, NO. 37.

1886

DECEMBER 8.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



THE CANADIAN

JOURNAL

APR 26 1876

THE FIRST \$ 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. C.

## 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 with receipt.

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

ERRORS. — We make them: so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us 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. 70 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.

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One inch.....	3.00	5.00	8.00
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Four inches.....	8.00	13.50	20.00
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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," weekly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.00
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
"Rays of Light".....	1.35

## 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.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WE CLUB

	Price Both.	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 25
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Langstroth on the HoneyBee (clh).....	3 00	2 75
Heddons 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 Apian Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON.

Port Colborne, Ont

### THE BEEKEEPER'S LIBRARY.

We keep in stock copiously 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. Langebroth. 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 CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.

SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddons—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 however, have 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.

## 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

3-1-1.

## 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 3/8th 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 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 are indispensable. 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 prices 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.,**

BEETON, 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, 500 half hives with 7-inch cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 1000 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 the season of 1887—value 50c.  
 5 Show Cards (two colors) "Money 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 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.

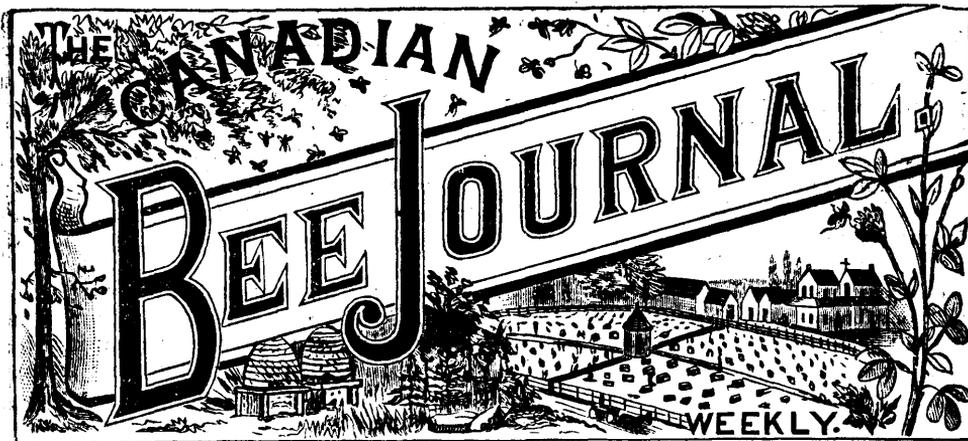
- Twenty new names with \$20 will procure for you free.  
 Any style of Lithograph Labels you may desire to the value of..... 5 00  
 Two queens, selected tested (season of 1887) at \$3 each..... 6 00

### 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. 37. BEETON, ONT., DECEMBER 8, 1886 WHOLE No 89

THE DEFENCE FUND.

THE following contributions have been made to the "Defence Fund" in the McIntosh vs. Harrison suit.

Let us all show our sympathy in a tangible shape, and thus, the more speedily settle this question of nuisance.

- A. I. Root, Medina, O.....\$5.00
- J. K. Darling, Almonte.....\$5.00
- Jones, Macpherson & Co. Beeton..\$5.00
- A. L. Swinson, Goldsboro, N. C...\$2.00

No time must be lost if we wish to be successful in preventing worse inroads on our industry.

AN UNNECESSARY PARAGRAPH.

THE editor of the *American Bee Journal* endeavors to create a feeling against the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL in the following paragraph, while referring to the request of Mr. R. F. Holtermann for help from the "Union" in the McIntosh-Harrison suit:—

"The 'only bee-paper in Canada' has never thought enough of the Union to mention 'its aims and objects'; neither have its proprietors ever offered to become members."

The above item was as unchristian-like as it was uncalled for, and had nothing whatever to do with the case which he had then under consideration. It was nothing more or less than an opportunity for venting the ill-feelings of the editor toward this JOURNAL. The editors of this JOURNAL have, on more

than one occasion, referred to the "Union" in highly complimentary terms, such as calling it "a mountain of strength," and the *A. B. J.* has copied our remarks in its own columns. We have never looked upon the "Union" as an institution which would have been available in Canada, otherwise we might perhaps have entered into the work of its advancement; nor are we aware that the manager has ever made overtures of any kind to prominent bee-keepers of Canada, for the purpose of making it "inter-national." Certain are we that he has never asked us to mention "its aims and objects" as he has in the case of American periodicals. Had the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL asked the assistance of the "Union" in this case, the editor might then have had some grounds for his remarks; as it is, he had absolutely none. We feel satisfied that every reader of the *American Bee Journal* will understand the motives which prompted the editor when he penned the paragraph.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.  
ARE BEES A NUISANCE?

I notice with pleasure the expressions of interest, as evinced by Messrs. Holtermann, Holmes, C. B. J. and others, in the lawsuit against Mr. Jos. Harrison of Southampton. I think it right and proper that all interested in the rights of bee-keepers before the law and in law should contribute their assistance so far as right and justice demands in Mr. Harrison's behalf as

a bee-keeper in adversity. While I am not properly identified with bee-keepers' Union of the U. S. or Canada, nevertheless I am identified with them in their rights as bee-keepers; having many friends among them in Canada, to whom I am indebted for their kind patronage personally for the past two years, having sold the larger portion of all my sales of bees and queens to Canadians for 1886. I ask that the C. B. J. will contribute or pay over to the proper person the amount of two (\$2) dollars for me, when it is required, to assist Mr. Harrison in defence of his rights as a bee-keeper in the suit now pending against him. The C. B. J. to immediately notify me when they have made such payment for me and I will remit at once the amount to them.

ABBOTT L. SWINSON.

Goldsboro, Wayne Co., N. C., Nov. 29, '86.

While we sympathise with brother Harrison of Southampton in his loss by fire (which we hope he had insured) we also sympathise with him in the lawsuit mentioned in the C. B. J. and wish to back our sympathy by contributions to assist in having justice done in the matter. Should this verdict be sustained it will be a calamity not only to Bro. H. but to the fraternity. Hoping that the O. B. K. A., or some person will take the matter up and we will assist, as I am sure we speak the sentiment of this district.

ISAAC LANGSTROTH.  
WM. HARTRY.

Seaforth, Nov. 24th.

#### MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

THE junior editor of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL had last week the pleasure of meeting with the Michigan State Bee-Keepers' Association, in convention assembled at Ypsilanti, Dec. 1st and 2nd. To say that we had a pleasant time is to express our feelings but feebly. Secretary Cutting, in a letter of invitation promised to "load us up" with good things should we be present, and in very truth they did. During the past two years many of those whom we met for the first time have been constant correspondents either personally or through the C. B. J. and we felt we already knew them so that very few minutes were required to make us as much at home as had we been in our own Ontario Convention. Americans have a peculiar knack of making people feel at home.

The morning of the first day being stormy there were not as many present as there had been on former occasions nor were there throughout the whole meeting, so the officers told us; the trouble in making train connections seems to have had something to do with this.

The meeting was called to order with Prof. Cook the President occupying the chair. In opening the proceedings he stated that there were but few essays and the programme was therefore somewhat informal. Minutes of the former meeting were on motion dispensed with as full reports had been printed in the bee periodicals. A committee appointed at the last meeting of the association to report on statistics were not ready and so the report was not forthcoming. Discussion on topics relating to the pursuit were next in order.

#### NATURALLY RIPENED VS. EVAPORATED HONEY.

T. F. Bingham, Abronia, Mich.— Asked it it were possible to restore honey that had become stale by heating or otherwise to its original flavor. The President, having heard Mr. Bingham discussing the subject privately before convention, called upon Mr. Bingham to give his opinion first. He stated that he had given this matter a good deal of attention. When preserved fruits become spoiled by standing, good housewives generally heat them over and many of them consider that the flavor is fully restored; his wife could not do it and Mr. Bingham considered he had a pretty good wife. He claimed that heat would not drive out the fermentation but that it simply disseminated it throughout the entire mass. Mr. Bingham also claimed that honey extracted but one hour when properly ripened in the hive would be eaten with a good deal more gusto and relish than after it had been standing about a week. The aroma disappeared when it was left exposed to the open air a short time. It was claimed that California honey had no flavor. This was because it was all extracted before it was ripened, and afterward evaporated. As a proof of his contention, honey extracted in October and November would hold its flavor a good deal longer than that extracted earlier. Honey is a luxury and must be made to compete with other

luxuries and not with sugar and like staples.

A. I. Root, Medina, O.—Was of the opinion that Mr. Bingham went too far in his assertion and evidenced the fact that only last week they had experimented with a quantity of maple syrup which had grown stale, it was given a good scalding and he considered it about as good as the best; for his part he considered that basswood was all the better for losing a certain amount of its aroma. In Dr. Miller's book he referred to what was said about honey which was soured on the surface, if this portion was skimmed off the balance of the honey was much superior.

Mr. Bingham.—Had sent Mr. Muth a large lot of honey in 200 pound pine kegs, before shipping it to him he took the heads out of the kegs and removed a portion of the top and sent him as nearly sound honey as he could get and Mr. Muth was greatly pleased with it.

R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich.—Had found some trouble in separating honey from cappings. He claimed that heating the honey injured the quality.

Mr. Root.—Found it difficult to heat the cappings sufficiently to get the honey without injuring the quality.

Mr. Bingham.—Said that there was more money in the vinegar than in the honey.

R. Goodall, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Had used the Sun extractor for separating the honey from cappings. Found it work well, though the honey was a little dark in color, probably because there was a little pollen in.

Geo. E. Hilton, Fremont, Mich.—Used the Dadant uncapping can and found it good. He removes the honey every few days as required.

John Rey, East Saginaw, Mich.—Had had the same experience as Mr. Hilton.

Mr. Taylor.—Considered that the honey from cappings was better than the ordinary honey because it comes to you in a thoroughly ripened state by natural process.

Dr. Higby.—Liked Mr. Taylor's explanation. As cream rises to the top so will the finer quality of honey rise to the top of the cell.

Mr. Taylor.—Thought that the honey in passing through the air was evaporated to a certain extent.

Mr. Hilton.—Considered that the honey was thoroughly ripened after it was capped, and that the honey nearest the capping was better because of its coming in more close contact with the natural heat of the hive.

Mr. Taylor.—Thought that possibly by being so long in contact with the wax it would give the honey a taste of pure wax. The greater the heat the darker the honey; the process might be so conducted that there would be no possible change.

Mr. Taylor.—Was satisfied that the longer the honey was capped the better it would be.

Prof. Cook.—It seemed to him that they could not take the time to let the bees cap it. They had extracted it at the college when it was so thin that it would run out after evaporation. They had asked good judges their opinion and they could find no difference and were satisfied that honey would be as good if properly handled. His brother used shallow pans in a very warm place and covered with thick cotton for evaporating purposes.

Mr. Rey.—Honey furnished him by Mr. Cook's brother was the finest he had ever handled. He had observed if honey was not thoroughly ripened that when reliquified there was considerably more scum than with ripened honey.

F. H. Macpherson, Beeton.—Raised the question of difference in cost of production. It took so much longer for the bees to cap the honey over and if it could be as well cured, there seemed to be money in extracting it before it was thus capped. In his experience he had tasted honey ripened artificially which he considered as fine as anything that could be got.

Mr. Bingham.—It was not a question of cost with him but of self preservation.

Prof. Cook.—Heat is the evaporator in both cases and he could not see what difference there could be, and if there is no difference the question of cost is certainly in favor of artificial means. He was averse to doing anything to injure the market, but if more and an equally as good quality of honey could be secured at a less expense, why not do it, and teach the people how to properly ripen honey?

This ended the discussion on this topic and the Convention adjourned till

1.30 p.m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the meeting was called to order by the President the address from that officer was then presented.

## PRESIDENT COOK'S ADDRESS.

In casting about for a subject most appropriate for this annual address of the President of our Association, it has occurred to me that a resume of the year's progress and a statement as to the present outlook for our apicultural pursuit, might be both interesting and profitable, even if not the most profitable theme that could engage our attention. Let me state as a preface that it might seem a bold undertaking to give any formal address at all, in the face of the criticisms, that have recently deluged us regarding all such exercises in our apiarian conventions. It would be bold, except as I promise at the outset that my address shall be brief. Let me suggest, however, in this connection, that very likely these criticisms may justly be criticised. It would seem that a sharp, terse, concise presentation of any subject by one well fitted to discuss it wisely, would be a most fitting way to introduce any subject before such an association as this. A written essay, properly prepared, is methodical, well digested, thorough, none of which adjectives will apply to many of the crude addresses which one hears at most of our meetings. Indeed a short incisive essay serves as a director and aids to keep debate "in line" so that we can all gather the best fruits from the discussions. Surely then, the only valid argument that can be offered against essays is that they may be long, illy arranged, and not well considered before presentation, and so detract from the interest of our meetings. I do not believe such a statement can justly be made of the papers presented before our association in the past. Should our experience meet with a change, let us not rashly put aside what the usage of all such bodies in the past has proved to be most valuable auxiliaries in their discussions and deliberations, but rather appoint a competent committee to decide upon the merit of all papers presented, whose only object it shall be to carefully examine all such papers and decide as to their merits and whether they shall be presented before us for our instruction and consideration. Does anyone think that our society would have been so influential and helpful in the past, if we had dispensed with the many interesting and valuable essays that deluged us in all the years of our existence? Such an elimination would have left us Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark omitted. What we desire at these meetings, to attend which costs us no little time

and money, is to get the best thoughts, methods, and practice of the wisest of our craft. How few of us have that thorough discipline which enables us to give the best that we have in *ex tempore* addresses. Thus I say let us continue our essays and prepared addresses, lest we take a step backward, and thus show ourselves unworthy the age and the time.

## BEE LITERATURE.

The past year has been one remarkable in bee literature. The first volume of Frank Cheshire's great work truly marks an epoch in the literature of apiculture. It is a masterly work, and shows a wealth of study and research which will make it one of the classics among our scientific treatises. Every live bee-keeper should make it a study, for study he must would he gather all it has to offer. Quite as startling and phenomenal is the work of our own brother apiarist, James Heddon. His work "Success in Apiculture," however, is quite the opposite of that of Cheshire. It is, wholly, from first to last, practical. Rarely does any work have such a profusion of rich practical hints as does this. On every page is some suggestion which commends itself to the wise apiarist. More than this, each word of advice comes with the certificate of "tried and succeeded." What wonder then that we have tried and adopted nearly every plan or practice therein recommended. I would say to any bee-keeper who has not read "Success in Apiculture" to secure a copy at once, and study thoroughly the coming winter. Nothing will tend more to win success. Another work "A year among the Bees," may be described as fresh, terse, clear, full of genial kindness, and replete with practical suggestions. The work details the operations of the bee-yard just as they occur through the year, and so unique among the books of our art. Here, too, we of Michigan feel proud that it is a Michigan man that has given us so excellent a work. I know Dr. C. C. Miller lives in Illinois, but to say that such a man belongs to any one State is to say that we do not know him at all. We all claim Dr. Miller as "our" man.

We have a racy little work from England, "Simmon's new swarming System." If unfinished combs next to the entrance of a hive are a sure security against swarming, it is surely an interesting fact which can be turned to good use. Mr. Simmon's idea of crowding bees into the sections reminds us of much that has been said by two of our own distinguished bee-keepers Heddon and Hutchinson. Simmon's method of direct introduction of queens is not new in America. This work, I am sure, will interest and benefit our American bee-keepers who may read it.

## REVERSIBLE HIVES.

Very few inventions have caused more remark of late than Heddon's new hive, prices are so low—though prices run no lower in apiculture than in agriculture and other kindred points—that any scheme, method, or invention that will lessen labor will surely attract attention and win patrons. This is what the new Heddon hive and system promises to do, and many of us who have put it to the practical test have found that it did not promise in vain. We are proud that it is one of our own bee-keepers that has conferred this boon upon the bee-keeping public. There is no doubt but that the reversing system has come to stay. Many, even now, have adopted it never to return to the old methods. Another invention, the Solar wax extractor, has grown rapidly into public favor the past year. It is a decided improvement even upon the Swiss extractor. It is convenient, safe, inexpensive and is *sure* to give the very nicest wax, and that with no trouble or expense.

## THE OUTLOOK.

There are four very important questions which should receive our most careful consideration at this time:

First, the price of honey, and how can it be marketed. I said to one of our large honey producers a few days ago, who before last year always secured fifteen cents for all his extracted honey, and sold last year at eight cents and this year for seven; are you not discouraged at these prices? "No, indeed," says he, "it pays as well as any other farm product." Even if this is so, we may well take counsel from our wisest producers and consider whether there are any measures practicable which may be adopted to stay the rapid decline in prices and so stimulate the markets that they may come seeking our products. I hope we may thoroughly discuss this subject of "Honey Markets," that each may go home more hopeful, more able to solve the pending difficulty.

Our second point, is how to raise the finest comb honey the most cheaply; while extracted goes begging in some of our markets, comb honey finds a ready sale at remunerative rates. It is then a matter of great moment to learn how to get the most of this beautiful comb honey in the easiest way. It seems to me with the Heddon Hive, we have reached the paradise of the comb honey producer. Surely, this is a matter we may well discuss in hopes to gain still greater light.

The third question that we may do well to discuss, is that of honey plants. How often we find our harvest cut off just at its dawn. The flowers; white clover or basswood forsooth, seem to be pouring out the nectar in profusion, when, presto! all is changed: the bees hang idly about the

hive, storing ceases, and the apiarist's profits are reduced to the minimum. Now, is it not possible to secure plants that will ensure a continuous flow despite rain or drouth. I am sure I have seen just such results, twice, once through raspberry, and again, through alsike clover. In both cases white clover was abundant, but for some subtle reason, known only to nature's Great Chemist, refused her sweets, while other plants yielded abundantly. It seems to me that here is a most fruitful field for experimentation. Happy the man who discovers and makes known, how, by judicious planting, we may ensure a fine honey product each season.

The last subject I wish to suggest, is that of improved kinds of bees. We all know that the common black bee has its merits. The same is true of each of the other races, Carniolan, Syrian, Cyprian and Italian. To say that these races cannot be so combined as to produce a bee that shall combine all the merits of all our present races, with the demerits eliminated is to show a total ignorance of all the law of breeding. The same skill and care that gave us our noble shorthorns and Hereford will give us the ideal bee. To secure this result we must look after both the drones and queens, and must be quick to note changes for the better or worse, that we may lay hold of the one and stamp out the other. I well know that there are great obstacles in the way of success, but that they are unsurmountable, I do not believe, and here, as everywhere, success is engaged by the effort it costs.

An event of no small importance to bee-keepers was the sending of a commission by Ontario or Canada to represent the Dominion in London at the Colonial Exhibition. Such an exhibit and the wide distribution of American honey—for though this commission has *talked Canada, Canada!* still they are a part of America—will do much to build up a foreign demand and market not only for Canada but the U. S. as well. We owe D. A. Jones and party a vote of thanks. But I promised to be brief, and though there is much else that I would like to discuss, I forbear and leave these and other matters for your consideration.

A. J. Cook, President.

Following this came a paper by T. F. Bingham on the subject:

## WHO SHOULD KEEP BEES.

HA! ha! ha! Just as if in this free country anyone should not keep bees if they wish to. But it is not in this sense that the question was designed to be discussed. But who could, to the best advantage, keep bees? No one could question the right of him who pleases to keep bees—so to do. Subject, of

course, to the rights of others, just as in the case of poultry and other stock. No one can presume to materially injure the peace and health of any community, in the pursuit of his own private interests, no matter what they might be.

With the thousands of domestic fowls in this country, and the almost limitless numbers of eggs produced by them, the United States imports from France and other densely populated countries, millions of dozens of eggs annually. Yet, the question as to who should keep hens does not occur, as a question of right or interest—it is simply a matter of pleasure or inclination. Whoever wishes may try to make a success and an income in the keeping of fowl and the production of eggs.

In this generation (and I shall not say that it is in any sense better or worse than those which have preceded it) the question of who shall do this or that, or embark in this or that pursuit, hinges entirely on circumstances the first of which is the wish to do something. Limitation and environment are larger factors in all enterprises, especially is this true in bee-keeping. Bees to do well must have a good and convenient pasture. Bees to be easily cared for must occupy a convenient hive. Bees to be judiciously managed must be managed by an interested bee-keeper who will use ordinary studiousness to become a thorough bee-master.

In bee-keeping there are no mysteries—more than in the raising of fowls or potatoes. The same reasonable methods which would lead to success in the one would result in success in the others.

Bee-keepers like others are so covetous of the honors of their pursuit that they do not long keep their "light under a bushel" hence there are no valuable secrets.

Bee-culture is an open book,  
He who will may read.

In reviewing the rise and decline in prices of various commodities honey does not prove to be an exception to general rules. Whether the present price is the result of over production—or of the general decline in the values of all commodities, no real evidence exists. One fact however is patent—viz. that the raising of honey at present on a small scale pays the raiser of a few hundred pounds—much better, than would the raising of a like value of pigs or fowls.

At present all farm crops, as also all manufactured goods, represent little more than the labor and material expense required to produce them. Yet at this stage—when wheat rules at a point said by the farmers of Michigan to be below the cost of production—the farmers of Michigan have planted more wheat this fall than in any previous season within the last five

years. The only fact to be deduced from this, is the simple one that the farmers have more labor than money and are therefore willing to give more of their labor for the money that wheat will bring, than in previous years. Bee-keepers may also in common with others find it advisable to produce more honey, even at a less price than previously. Ample and convenient pastures and comparative isolation point to the farm as the home of the honey bee, and to the thrifty farmer as the future successful bee-keeper. When the farmers fully realise, as realise they surely will, the value of an apiary in connection with their pigs, poultry and cows, the greatest production of honey, the best location for the apiary, and the most successful bee-keepers will have been found.

T. F. BINGHAM.

Abronia, Mich.

## 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.

QUERY No. 118.—When should bees be put into clamps, (where clamp wintering is practised) and in bee-houses or cellars, when the latter method of wintering is pursued?

S. T. PETTIT BELMONT, ONT.—If moved to be placed in clamps it should be done while the weather is yet quite warm so that the bees may become familiar with their new location while it is yet warm; otherwise many would be chilled and lost while searching around their old locations. This year is my first trial at cellar wintering. Bees were placed in my new stone cellar on the 17th Nov. Should say in my latitude from 15th to 20th November.

### WEIGHT OF STORES FOR WINTER.

QUERY No. 119.—There are numerous differences as to the weight of stores an average colony should have for winter. What is your opinion on this point?

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Not less than thirty pounds of honey for outdoor wintering. Don't know about cellar wintering.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—I allow twenty-five pounds when wintered on summer stands, and twenty for cellar wintering.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—In cellar wintering thirty pounds of honey will do very well.

When wintered outdoors, they will require more.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—From twenty to twenty-five pounds if wintered on summer stands. Twelve to twenty if in cellar.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—This depends so much on locality that I wish to answer only for my own. I range from twenty to thirty pounds.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—It is safe in any and every case to say 30 lbs. Much less will do under the right management and under the eye of a skillful apiarist.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—My opinion is that if the colony is wintered in proper quarters under proper conditions for quiescence, ten to twenty pounds is enough. If in cold quarters or under other adverse conditions, from twenty to thirty-five pounds will be needed.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, OHIO.—My opinion is that colonies wintered outdoors require more honey for winter than those wintered in a cellar. The average amount of stores consumed by my bees wintered in the cellar for a few winters past, is six and one-half pounds per colony.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—At least twenty-five pounds, as it is sometimes late in the spring before they get new honey. I weighed about twenty colonies last fall, the day they were put into winter quarters, and the average loss in weight when put out in spring was nine pounds. They were in the cellar 141 days.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I have found from twenty-five to thirty pounds ample, as a rule, to carry a colony through from fall till the incoming spring crop. This, however, is on summer stands; and I have had colonies use not more than eight or nine pounds and others full twenty-eight or twenty-nine, and in one instance last winter a colony starved before the middle of March on more than thirty-five pounds.

G. W. DEMARRE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—It requires more stores in one locality than it does in some others. In this locality not less than twenty-five pounds of stores is entirely safe for an average colony. Nothing has paid me better than "lots" of stores in winter and spring. If the stores is good honey nothing is lost if there is a surplus over when the new crop begins to come in, as the old stores will help to enlarge the yield.

A. L. SWINSON, GULFSBORO, N. C.—That

there never was a colony that had too much stores, if in the brood hive and of pure naturally stored honey properly ripened. As to how little might be sufficient, I would not care to guess. I don't know. That bees do consume more honey per colony here in the south, during Jan., February and March, I think is beyond question, a certain fact, than ever is in any extreme northern locality during same month. This is due to continuous breeding and rearing of brood during these months.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Your question is rather obscure. If you mean differences in weight, I think you will find that of several colonies weighing the same in fall, those having oldest comb will have lightest stores. If you mean how much honey should they have, I would rather have enough so they will not feel they ever need to save at any time from fall till next harvest. Twenty-five or thirty pounds for cellaring; more for outdoors. But when you think you have twenty-five pounds, if you extract and weigh it, you may find it much less.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—First, what is meant by honey for winter? In considering the amount required, to last a colony from the time they cease gathering in autumn, till they can fly and be fed in spring, I will state that it is my experience that they consume not over half as much when kept in a suitable repository, as when packed on their summer stands. The number of pounds per colony, as consumed here, varies from four to eight pounds, and safety demands the maximum amount, and much more if the hive is more than eight frames wide, as in that case much will be inaccessible. We use all eight frame hives and figure on about fifteen to twenty pounds for winter and spring, both.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

#### GENERAL PURPOSE QUEENS.

**M**R. G. M. Doolittle, in reply to query No. 115 in C. B. J., page 691, says: "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 designs."

I ask to disagree with Mr. Doolittle, in the opinion that I admit anything of the kind, in the sense that his answer and partial quotation implies that I do. I do admit, and claim, that in rearing good queens, all conditions present and

observable at the time of natural swarming season, are desirable and *very necessary*, in procuring good cells and *well developed* queens therefrom, except—the one, (which is fully explained in the communication he quotes from,) “Swarming Impulse” of bees used in building and feeding the cells and young queen larvæ that condition or time is not desirable with me but is rather an objectionable one for rearing my best queens and drones at, if other conditions then present, is strictly adhered to. That queens reared after the “swarming impulse” is past and under identically the same *conditions*, otherwise, as near as are observable to man, are in no way inferior to Mr. Doolittle’s *best*, bred under the “swarming impulse” of bees, except in the one of being more disposed to cast swarms when the season for swarming arrives—as are those bred under the “swarming impulse” when it is prevalent with the fostering bees. That all the queens I rear, and drones—as near as possible, are bred under the “swarming impulse” or conditions then present, so far as are perceivable, is *certainly true*, with the exception of the *time*, otherwise Mr. Doolittle and I, probably, would agree, as also, the others answering this query. I, for one, do, and I take it—that *all* intelligent bee-keepers do, express “their honest convictions,” at any rate they should do so.

ABBOTT L. SWINSON.

Goldsboro, N. C. Nov. 29th, '86.

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.

#### THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE N. A. B. K. SOCIETY.

(Continued from last week.)

was the only representative present from Canada, my suggestion and request to have the association called North American, were courteously entertained, and we “Canucks” were welcomed into full fellowship, where we have remained ever since, and propose to do so long as we are well treated, as we always have been thus far, and expect to be down to “the last syllable of recorded time.”

This organization was formed simply and solely “to promote the interests of bee-culture.” Has it fulfilled its mission? I contend that it has; not so fully perhaps as it might have done, if at the outset we had possessed the light of the present, but considering our *then* light, great and important results were accomplished. The first was the harmonization of conflicting interests, and the reconciliation of existing differen-

ces. Without being a resurrectionist of dead jangles and quarrels, I may fearlessly assert that from the first this organization proved itself a peace-maker. Men who had difficulties with each other were brought together, and persuaded to shake hands. Incipient cliques and rings were broken up. This association was the means of placing our venerated father, Rev. L. L. Langstroth, in his rightful position before the public. It prevented the laurels he had fairly won from being torn off his brow. It banished his enemies and the enemies of progressive apiculture into obscurity. Though it could not restore to him the fortune of which he had been robbed, and which no inventor ever earned more honestly, it could and it did “confess judgment” in his favor, and it has from time to time, by little presentations, testified its sense of an obligation it is unable fully to repay. A grand old book says: “The work of righteousness shall be peace.” Adjustments on a basis of righteousness led to peace, and more than peace to brotherhood and good fellowship, so that when, in two years after its organization, this association again met in Indianapolis, I was able, without flattery, to congratulate the meeting from the Presidential chair on the predominant prevalence of the feeling embodied in the pithy Scotch motto: “We’re brithers a’!” I added: “May this feeling be paramount to every other all through our proceedings. May all our discussions be carried on under its influence. Thou, though we may have our differences of opinion—and it would be a dull, uninteresting time if we had not—these will not interfere with our good fellowship, nor lessen our enjoyment.”

My prayer on that occasion has been answered too much. I have been like the parson who prayed for rain in a dry time. It came, and not only rain but hail. An old lady who went to look at her garden after the storm, ejaculated as she beheld her cabbages all riddled and torn, “Dear, dear, that’s just the way with our minister, he always overdoes it.” I think, as you know that we have rather overdone the “brothering” business, and have carried it so far that it interferes with free, manly criticism.

Another good influence of the association has been to render apicultural humbugs and jim-cracks well nigh obsolete. I cannot take time to enumerate the number of these that there were sixteen years ago. Hardly any of them dared show face at our meetings, and if they did, it was like moth intruding into a hive of Italian bees—they were soon hustled out-doors.

Again, this association was the means of perpetuating the *American Bee Journal*. It met-

shortly after the lamented death of Samuel Wagner, father and founder of the journal. There was great danger of its coming to a stop. The widow and son, (Mr. G. S. Wagner, were very anxious for its continuance, and offered favorable terms, but there was no money in it then, and no one was willing to take hold of it. Being at comparative leisure at the time, I was induced by the importunity of leading members of this association to embark in the enterprise. It was believed that by removing the *Journal* from Washington to Chicago, it would be in a more favorable position for securing a constituency of paying subscribers. There was not only moral support pledged at the meeting spoken of, but eleven prominent bee-keepers joined in a bond of indemnity against loss to the extent of \$1,000. But for this moral and material backing, I should never have embarked in the undertaking, and it is quite certain the backing would not have been given but for the enthusiasm kindled at that convention. The enterprise proved a success. There was no loss. A boom came in bee-keeping. Just prior to that boom, the *Journal* passed into the hands of its present proprietor, a man eminently fitted to work it up—composer, editor, publisher, all in one. I hope I do not tell tales out of school when I say that every type of the *Journal* was set by the editor's own hands, and it was run with the strictest economy. Our friend Newman has honestly earned the success he has won, and the *Journal* has been in his hands, and is to-day, the right bower of North American apiculture.

I have said enough to show the association's right to exist because of the good it has done, but I have not exhausted this part of my subject. Briefly, let me add, the discussions at these meetings have cleared up many obscure points, diffused correct ideas in regard to bee-keeping, and furnished many novices with hints and instructions that have been of great value. Finally, it has given opportunity for forming the acquaintance of distinguished bee-keepers. When we see a name in print often, we speculate what manner of person it belongs to, and feel a curiosity for a personal interview. This curiosity has at many times been gratified at these meetings, and never so signally as at Cincinnati in 1871, at Toronto in 1883, and at Detroit in 1885, when Father Langstroth was able to be present, and hundreds had the pleasure of seeing his benignant face, grasping his hand, and listening to the voice of "the old man eloquent."

On one, and I regret to say only on one occasion, the placid, open, genial and intelligent face of the late Moses Quinby appeared at the annual

meeting of this association. It was in Cleveland, December 6th, 1871, and many of us felt it no small privilege to make the acquaintance and enjoy the society of a man so pre-eminently worthy of the respect and esteem, and to whom modern apiculture is so largely indebted. These meetings have introduced to the personal knowledge of bee-keepers D. A. Jones, Prof. Cook, A. I. Root, James Heddon, and a host of others who have become famous in the realm of apiculture. Many very pleasant friendships have been formed, and now the social elements and the happy re-unions enjoyed, constitute some of the mightiest magnetic influences that operate in bringing members to this convention.

That this paper may not be chargeable with the garrulity of age, I shall allude but briefly, to the present and future of the association, for the present is before my eyes, and the future is for us to make. There is one respect in which the organization has not yet attained the original ideal of it which was present to the minds of the founders. In my address from the President's chair at the second Indianapolis meeting in December, 1872, I said: "Every member of this Society should strive to get up a bee-keepers' club at home. These clubs should send representatives to State, Provincial or Territorial organizations, and this continental body should in due time, become representative, and be composed of a certain number of delegates from each State, Province or Territory in North America, thus constituting a sort of high court of apiculture, to which the knottiest questions and hardest problems are submitted, and whence there shall emanate decisions and rulings of highest apian authority."

At that meeting it was

*Resolved*, That the President of this society be authorized in its name and behalf, to address a circular to all the bee-keepers of North America, urging the formation of neighborhood, county, State, territorial and provincial associations, auxiliary to this society.

A circular was accordingly addressed "to the bee-keepers of North America," which will be found on page 170, Vol. VIII of the *American Bee Journal*. Some attempts have been made since to realize this ideal, but without any great success. Our meetings have always been largely local, and not sufficiently representative. The constituency is so extended that it is difficult to avoid this, except on the delegation plan. A State, province or territory could easily afford to send one or two representatives, when the expense individually would be oppressive. Let all who can come outside the official delegation, do so, but let the whole continent be represented

in this great apicultural congress.

As to the future, I would urge that the association work along the old lines, with the added feature I have been recommending. There are some who consider the organization unworthy of preservation. A few think it an evil because it discloses the secrets of the craft, while here and there one falsely accuses it of being managed by a ring. I have no sympathy with any of these views. If the association has been promotive of the interests of bee-culture in the past, and I have shown, I think, conclusively that it has, there is no good reason why it may not be equally, and even more useful in the days to come, if managed with that broader wisdom which we may expect to come with the progressive intellectuality of the age. The fear of disclosing secrets, I regard as a mere nervous weakness. You may blurt out all you know, and still bee-keeping is an art, which cannot be learned by the million. It requires a peculiar combination of characteristics which few men and still fewer women, possess. The mere knowledge of all that is known by Heddon, Jones, Doolittle, Hutobinson, or "Cyula Lins-wik" is not sufficient to produce second editions of these accomplished bee-keepers; there is a "knack" which is the result of a peculiar compound of mental qualities only found in here and there one. The difference between knowledge possessed and knowledge applied, is that between a cyclopaedia and a Morse or an Edison. Cyclopaedias are plentiful, but Morses and Edisons are scarce.

As to the association being managed by a ring, there never was a more gratuitous libel against an organized body than this. It has no "spoils" to attract "victors." "Where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." In this case there is no carcass, and consequently no birds of prey ready to devour. On occasions when there has been temptation and opportunity for a clique to usurp authority, there has been a rising above all selfish interests. Notably was this the case two years ago at Rochester, when by the non-attendance of Western bee-keepers the Eastern men had it all their own way. I am witness with what noble self-abnegation they arose to the duty of the hour, and made such managements as issued in the best bee-convention ever held on this continent, and perhaps in the world. I refer to the Detroit meeting last December, the memory of which will long be green, fresh and fragrant in the minds of all who were present at that remarkable gathering. No, there is no ring, never has been, to my knowledge, and few know the association better than I do. The first and only

attempt at cliquing was effectually squelched, as I have narrated in my brief history. In the same impartial way I hope and believe the society will go on, increasing in usefulness as the years pass along, until we meet in a purer, happier and everlasting fellowship:

"Where thrilling music through the welkin rings,  
And nectar sweet is gathered without stings."

I cannot close without giving expression to the pleasure I feel in being once more assembled with you at Indianapolis. It is like going back to one's birth-place, for here our association was born. What I said from the President's chair in 1872, I here beg to repeat with all the added emphasis which the lapse of 14 years can give:

"It is very fitting that we should meet on the present occasion in this city, where the initiatory organization was formed, and the plan of consolidation conceived and proposed; where, too, we received at the outset such tokens of appreciation from the citizens, the press, and the civic authorities, especially in the free use of the fine Senate Chamber, in whose honorable seats even our lady bee-keepers could feel for the time that they were not only *suffragists* but *legislators*, and now in this supreme Court room, where we can feel that we have attained judicial elevation. From its peculiar and central position the cordial spirit of its officers, editors, and people, and the number of such bodies that have seemed to come here as by some law of gravitation, Indianapolis deserves to be styled Convention City, and if it has not formally received that name, I propose that the bee-keepers here assembled do so christen it, forthwith."

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Ont.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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BEETON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 8, 1886.

The Norfolk Bee-keepers Association met on the 4th inst. We shall have a report of the meeting for another week.

Any deficiencies in this issue of the JOURNAL you will please excuse, the writer having been absent at the Mich. State Bee-keepers' Convention at Ypsilanti, when this number should have been receiving his attention.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the date of the New York State, Eastern New York also the New Jersey and Eastern Bee-Keepers' Asso-

ciation meeting has been changed to Jan. 11th, 12th and 13th next.

The main object in this life in business is to have the "almighty dollar" go as far as possible. Especially is this the case with newspapers and magazines. The clubbing list of E. H. Cook, Andover, Conn., tells you all about how to do this. Your address on a postal card will bring you by return mail his 28 page circular.

#### THE DEFENCE FUND.

To expedite matters, we would suggest that every bee-keeper interested in this matter, would procure from his neighbor, an affidavit as to whether or not they considered his bees a nuisance. Mention in this affidavit, the number of years the bees have been kept; average number of swarms, proximity to their premises, and any other special and important information which they have. Valuable time will thus be saved. Friend Root, editor of *Gleanings*, comes to the front nobly in this, as in every good work, and subscribes \$5 toward the defence fund.

#### CONVENTION NOTICES.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in annual convention in Toronto (probably at the city Hall) on Wednesday and Thursday, 5th and 6th, Jan., 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 12th, 12th, and 13th. [This Convention will be one of the largest, if not the largest, ever held anywhere in this country, and it behooves every bee-keeper to attend—a grand exhibit of apianian fixtures is promised—An unusually brilliant programme will be prepared and announced later. Joint Secretaries.—GEO. H. KNICKERBOCKER, JOHN ASPINWALL, F. E. JOHNSON.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

##### 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.

EXTRACTED. Quantities have arrived, nearly all of which has been disposed of, at about the same prices as were paid. For A 1 clear, clover or linden, 10 cts. is paid; Mixed flavors 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  cts.; Amber colored 9 cts.; Fall honey 8 cts.; Buckwheat 6 cts. COMB.—Demand is thus far light, a market can at once be found for 500 to 1000 pounds of nice plump one-pound sections, 15 cts. is the best price; No. 2 13 cts. There is very little left in this country.

##### BOSTON.

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

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

##### DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Best white comb honey in one pound sections 11 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cts. with a large supply in commission houses. Extracted 7 to 9 cts. in 60 lb. tin cans. Beeswax 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

##### 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, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 7c.; extracted California honey, 60 lb. cans, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 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, December 1st, 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" 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 3½x1½ and 4½x4½	per lb.	60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for		
Frames but only three to ten inches deep		.....43c

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

**P**OUULTY 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.

**S**ECTIONS.—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 *c. i. s. h.* THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

**S**MOKERS.—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.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

**FOR SALE.** GROUP OF 120 AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' photographs, 10 of them Canadian, got up by E. O. TUTTLE, Vermont, almost all the leading bee-keepers of America in it. Supplied by R. F. Holterman from Erantford, Ont., who is the authorized agent for Canada. Price, post paid, \$1.35; size 11x14 in.

FOR SALE.

A First-Class Given Foundation Press

almost new with two Sets of Dies, one 12½x10½ the other 17½x11½, also a Dipping Tank and a set of Union Scales capacity ½ oz. to 240 lbs. All cheap for cash. Address,

W. NIXON,  
Floralia Apiary, Granby, P.Q.

ECHINOPS SPHEROCEPHALUS

COMMONLY CALLED

CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

SEEDS FOR SALE.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Half Oz.....	75 cents.
One Oz.....	\$2.50
Two Oz.....	\$2.50.

We have only a limited supply and orders will be booked in rotation until exhausted. The flower has been tested by Prof. Cook, Rev. W. F. Clarke and other prominent bee-keepers in America and highly spoken of. Address

E. L. GOOLD & CO.,

Bee-Keepers' Supplies. BRANTFORD.

**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.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND

Bee-Keepers' Magazine

Both for the price of the

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

See advertisement on another page for particulars

FRANK W. JONES,

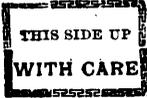
BEDFORD, QUE. AGENT FOR

Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Apian Supplies.

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

Shipping Labels.



They 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.

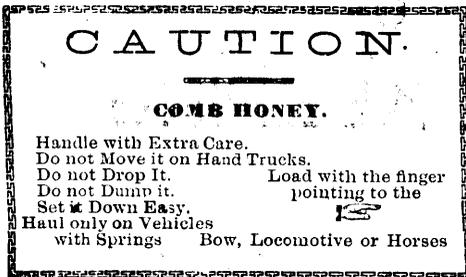
Size 12x18 in. each..05  
" " " per 10..40  
These are just the thing for hanging in the stores where your honey is placed for sale.

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
½ " " ".....	1 75	1 15	30
¼ " " ".....	1 75	1 15	30
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.

Cases

	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 Manila 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.

**Feeders.**

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

**ENTRANCE FEEDERS.**

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

**THE CANADIAN FEEDER.**



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

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

THE D. A. JONES CO.

**BEEKEEPERS' MAGAZINE**

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

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

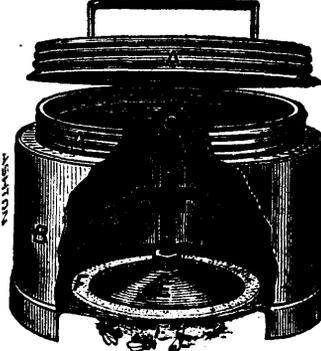
*Queen City Oil Wrks!*

*The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our*

**PEERLESS OIL,**

Manufactured only by SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

PAT. APPLIED FOR.



1. \$5.50.

**PERFECTION BEE FEEDER.**

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

The supply of food can be perfectly regulated. The food will not become rancid, nor sour, and is strained before it reaches the bees.

The same method is used in feeding as provided in nature. The "PERFECTION FEEDER" is simple in construction, well made, readily cleansed and durable.

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

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

For one dozen PERFECTION FEEDERS F.O.B., 4 lb. \$3.50, 6 lb. \$4.50. Address, **M. E. HASTINGS**, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N.Y.

**A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BEE KEEPING**

—BY—

REV. WM. F. CLARKE

IS NOW READY.

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

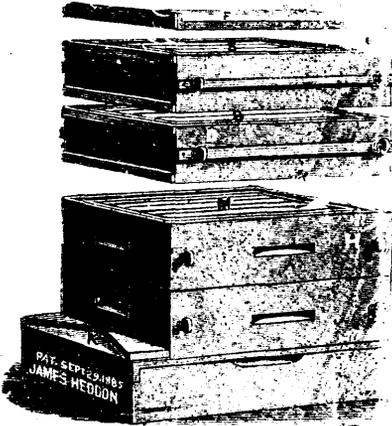
Special Terms to the Trade. It is Interesting, Readable and Practical.

JONES, MACPHERSON & Co.,

PUBLISHERS, BEETON, 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.



### 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

FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in

## BEEES AND HONEY.

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY 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 40 pages and more than 90 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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati.

Sept. 1st, 1886

Jan. 1st, 1887.

# REDUCTION

orbalance 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 sea on 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 an Bees and Queens in their purity for beauty working qualities they are equal to any in the U. 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 a satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular

T. S. HALL,  
Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

## BEESWAX HEADQUARTERS

We have constantly on hand a large stock of Domestic and Imported Beeswax 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,

**B. ECKERMANN & WILL,**

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

## DADANTS FOUNDATION

attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quickest accented 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, Mortonville, 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. I. GRAVES, Birmingham, O.

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

### COMPLIMENTARY

and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1887. 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

# 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.

## 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.

## 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. 12th to 14th, 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,**

Versailles, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y

3-103

## 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**