

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | Continuous pagination. |

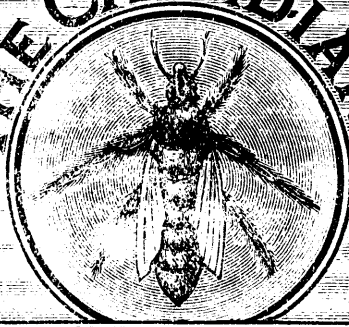
VOL. IV, NO. 49

1889

FEBRUARY 27

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY
THE DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.
325 TON DUN

ADVERTISEMENTS

WE CLUB

The Canadian Bee Journal and.....		
Cook's Manual, cloth.....	\$2 25	\$2 00
A B C in Bee Culture, cloth.....	2 25	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth)	2 50	2 25
Langstroth on the HoneyBee (clh)	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 50
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping		
by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 15

Books for Bee-Keepers.

We have prepared a series of pamphlets on special subjects relating to bee-culture, containing the best thoughts of our most practical bee-keepers, which we offer at very low rates, as follows :

1. QUEENS, And How to Introduce Them .10
 2. BEE-HOUSES, and how to build them. .15
 3. WINTERING, and preparations therefor .15
 4. BEE-KEEPERS' DICTIONARY, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping... .25
 5. FOUL BROOD, its cause and cure.10
- Or the whole five books, post paid, for.50
- OR, CLUBBED WITH C.B.J. FOR \$1.25.

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

BEE-KEEPERS' LIBRARY.

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

- "A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller Price, 75c.
- 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.
- BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price in cloth, \$1.50
- PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY, by W Z Hutchinson. Paper, price, 25c.
- THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth, \$2.00.
- A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W.F. Clarke. Price 25c
- SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.
- BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook: Price, in cloth, \$1.25.
- FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.
- A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.
- QUEEN REARING, by G. M. Doolittle, price 10c.
- 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.

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

Barnes' Foot Power Machinery

See advertisement on another page. We have just arranged for the sale of these machines, and we can quote a price F.O.B cars at Toronto (duty and freight paid thereto). On application we will forward catalogue and pricelist free.

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

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 label as soon as possible after receipt
American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.
Errors.— We make them: so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.
10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil of which there are twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

	STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.		
	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
6 lines and under.....	2.50	4.00	6.00
One inch.....	\$4.0	\$6.00	\$10.00
Two inches.....	5.50	9.00	15.00
Three inches.....	7.00	12.00	19.00
Four inches.....	9.00	15.00	25.00
Six inches.....	12.00	19.00	30.00
Eight inches.....	15.00	25.00	40 00

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

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

CLUBBING RATES

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL	
AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.40
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.40
"The Bee-Hive".....	1.25
"Beekeepers' Review".....	1.40
"Beekeepers' Advance".....	1.20
"Queen-Breeders' Journal".....	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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Agriculture, Text Book, New.....	966
Bee-keeping.....	970
Bees, Present condition and prospects.....	970
Bees' Tongue, Proper names.....	969
Bee-keepers, Wisconsin.....	966
Editorial.....	965
Entrance to Second Story, Leaving open.....	975
Farmers' Institutes and Bee-culture.....	967
Hive I use, The.....	968
Hives, Invertible.....	973
Honey, Flavor of Manitoba.....	968
O. B. K. A. at Central Farmers' Institute.....	966
Season 1888, Review of.....	972
Spring Poetry.....	971
Ventilation.....	972

Opening for a Bee-Keeper.

MY farm of "Lindenbank" after being rented for a term of years, comes into my possession this present spring, and I would like to find a good practical bee-keeper who is willing to join me in establishing a first-class apiary on it. My object would be to run the place mainly as a bee-farm. The location is a good one, two miles out of Guelph. I have kept bees in Guelph, off and on, for 25 years, and never had a really bad season. On the farm opposite mine, there are fifty acres of Alsike clover. There is almost, if not quite, "priority of location," for I do not know of another apiary within bee range. Correspondence invited.

W. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, February 16, 1889.

Muth's Honey Extractor.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati



"BELL"
ORGANS

Unapproached for
Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

A POSTAL CARD

Is all it will cost you to get three copies of the BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW. Of the year 1888 we have several hundred volumes, and so long as the supply holds out, we will send free to each applicant THREE COPIES selected from these back numbers. This is done to allow bee-keepers to become acquainted with the REVIEW, with the hope that the acquaintance may prove of mutual benefit. Price of the REVIEW 50 cts a year.

The Production Of Comb Honey!

is a neat little book of 45 pages. Price 25 cents. This and the REVIEW one year for 65 cents. The book and the REVIEW two years for \$1. Stamps taken, either U. S. and Canadian.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON

613 Wood Street, Flint, Mich.

BEE SUPPLIES.

Until March 1st, Brood frames \$1 per 100, \$9 per 1000. Section Crates, Feeders, etc., correspondingly low. Send for price List to

W. A. CHRYSLER, Chatham, Ont., (Box 450).

THE QUEEN BREEDERS' JOURNAL

E. L. PRATT, Pub., Marlboro, Mass.

A 16-page Monthly devoted to Queen Breeders and Queen Rearing. Price 50 cents a year. Send your name on postal and receive a sample copy of this bright new journal. Address, The Q. B. Journal, 175 Main St., Marlboro, Mass.

FLORIDA!

Land for Sale in the County of De Soto, Lat. 26° 40'.

Twenty acres of good dry pine land on the Myakka River with over 500 feet of water front, 12 miles from the terminus of the Florida Southern Railway at Punta Gorda, with deep water all the way. Was selected for an apiary, for which it is very suitable, being within easy reach of black mangrove, cabbage and saw palmettoes, and pennyroyal, the great honey plants of Florida. It is also suitable for growing lemons, guavas, pine apples, and all kinds of vegetables. The Myakka is a tidal river running into Charlotte Harbor, and steamers drawing eight feet of water can go right up to the property. At Southland, 1 1/2 miles down stream, a large canning establishment is just about starting.

Price for the whole \$12.50 per acre, or in 5 and 10 acre lots, \$15 per acre, cash.

ALSO

Forty acres of first-class high pine land on Shell Creek; water front; 4 miles from Shell Creek station, miles from Cleveland, and 9 miles from Punta Gorda, all on the Florida Southern Railway, and with water carriage for sail boat to all these places. This land is 15 feet above the creek, rich in phosphates, and will grow oranges and all kinds of citrus fruits without fertilizing. Price per acre for 10 acres and upwards, \$10 cash—a great bargain.

The climate is splendid; heat rarely extends 90° in the summer and very mild in winter, and is exceedingly healthy—no malaria or yellow fever.

Apply to T. E. HECTOR,

Punta Gorda, De Soto County, Florida.

BEE-KEEPERS' PRINTING.

We make a specialty of Apiarian Printing, and have unequalled facilities for Illustrated,

Catalogue and Label Work.

Note these figures, which include printing.

	500	1000
Note Heads, good quality.....	\$1 15	\$1 90
" linen.....	1 25	2 00
Letter Heads, Superfine.....	1 75	2 50
" Linen.....	2 00	3 25
Envelopes, business size, No. 7,		
white.....	1 15	2 00
" Extra quality.....	1 35	2 25
Business Cards.....	1 50	2 50
Shipping Tags, 40c., 45c. and 50c. per 100.		

Our new book of labels contains nearly 100 specimens of elegant honey labels. Write for prices for any printing required.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,

7

BEETON.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

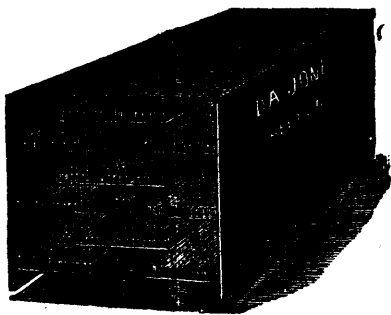
Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion--not to exceed five lines--and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else they will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is specially intended for those who have bees or other goods for exchange for something else, and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, etc. for sale. Cash must accompany advt.

HONEY.—We can take all that offers in exchange for supplies, at prices found in another advertisement in this issue. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

WHO WANTS BEES.

100 COLONIES for sale or exchange for anything I can use. All kinds of bee supplies for sale also queens for sale in season.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
CHEAPSIDE, ONT.



FEEDERS.

FOR PRICES SEE OUR CATALOGUE, WHICH WILL BE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

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

BEES FOR SALE.

One full colony of pure Italians \$5 each. Ten colonies \$4.75 each, twenty or more colonies \$4.50 each. Tested Italian queens with enough bees to hatch one comb of sealed brood, sent by express before June, \$2.50 each; for five queens \$2.25 each; for ten queens \$2 each. After June 1st ten per cent. off for queens. Safe arrival guaranteed, and references given when wanted.

Address JULIUS HOFFMAN,
Canajoharie, N. Y.

NEARLY 30 TONS OF DADANT'S FOUNDATION

SOLD IN 1887.

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.
 - E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
 - M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.
 - ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
 - J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.
 - J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
 - Dr. G. L. TINKER, New Philadelphia, O.
 - D. A. FULLER, Cherry Valley, Ills.
 - IOS. NYSEWANDEK, Des Moines, Iowa.
 - G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
 - PAUL L. VIALON, Bayou Goula, La.
 - B. J. MILLER & CO., Nappanee, Ind.
 - J. MATTOON and W. J. STRATTON, Atwater, Goodell and Woodworth Mfg. Co., Rock Falls, Ills.
 - J. A. ROBERTS, Edgar, Neb.
 - OLIVER FORSTER, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
 - GEORGE E. HILTON, Fremont, Mich.
 - J. M. CLARK & CO., 1409 15th St., Denver, Col.
 - E. L. GOOLD & Co., Brantford, Ont.
- and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Bee Supplies. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect. Everyone who buys it is pleased with it.
- CHAS. DADANT & SON,**
HAMILTON, Hancock Co. Ill.



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

VOL. IV. No. 49. BEETON, ONT., FEB. 27, 1889. WHOLE No. 205

EDITORIAL

WE are fortunate this week in having from both Mr. Clarke and Mr. Pringle reports of the "honeyed interests" at the late meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute. Both are well written and will be read with interest and profit.

From A. Leroy, editor of *Le Rucher*, an apicultural monthly published at Amiens, France, we have received a very fine varnished lithographed label $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, suitable for the manilla cartons or pasteboard boxes, which are common in this country, and for which we designed the label used here almost exclusively. The sample received is gotten up after the same design as our production, the wording "Rayor Blanc de Miel" meaning "White Comb Honey." The paper used is somewhat heavier than our lithographers used and the work seems rather better done.

Ventura county, California, has a foul brood inspector in the person of L. E. Mercer, San Buena. He is appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and his expenses are paid by the county.

Our bees are in good shape thus far, only one hive showing any sign of dysentery. The thermometer stands at 42 to 45 degrees right along.

THE BEE JOURNAL will likely reach its readers later than usual last week, owing to the stoppage of the train by the heavy storms of the last week.

A. I. Root struck the nail on the head when he said: "The great tendency with breeders is to run for color, i.e., 'nice yellow bees,' 'four-banded bees,' etc. What we want is not color, not bands, so much as bees for business—bees that will produce big crops of honey." This is the doctrine we have been preaching for years, and we have had so many grumbling because they didn't get bees "as pretty as a picture." Our reply has been "wait and see what kind of honey-gatherers you have got." The end of the season generally found them pretty well pleased. We repeat, we don't care a fig for color or bands; it is honey we are after.

We have overlooked acknowledging the receipt of G. M. Doolittle's "Method of Rearing Early Queens," published by E. L. Pratt, Marlboro', Mass., the editor of the new bee paper the *Queen-Breeders' Journal*. The price is five cents, and the little pamphlet will be found well worth it.

After considerable unnecessary delay in the Customs, the copy of "Langstroth Revised" sent us for review by the publishers, Messrs. Dadant, has come to hand. We will notice it in next issue.

The following resolutions was presented and adopted at the recent meeting of the Wisconsin bee-keepers.

Resolved—By the bee-keepers of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, that all city and town authorities be requested, when selecting trees for shade or ornamental planting, to give prominent place to basswood among their selections. The secretary was instructed to furnish the Horticultural Society with a copy of the resolution.

* *

What the "common people" call a "bees' nest" was found the other day in a bush near Creemore. The lucky finder is said to have secured a wash-tub full of honey.

* *

Writing to the B. B. J. Wm. McNally, of Glenluce, advocates putting apiaries on wheels as convenient for transportation to various fields of forage. He calculates that a bee-house on wheels for 24 hives could be built for about \$50 and states his intention of adopting this travelling hive system.

The New Text Book on Agriculture.

IT seems to be pretty generally known that a text-book on agriculture, for use in our public schools, is now in course of preparation at the Ontario Agricultural College, two of the professors there having the matter in hand. We have already suggested that a chapter on apiculture be embodied in the work, and we would now impress upon the authors the necessity of placing the work in the hands of a first-class practical bee-keeper, one who can put his idea in easily understood shape, and who will boil down into a short space all the succinct rules and methods required by the novice to make a fair success of the business.

Our friends the horticulturists and fruit-growers of the Province also ask for space in the new text book for a chapter or chapters on fruit-growing.

As the preparation of the work is in able hands, we feel that all these things will receive due consideration and such space as each of them merit.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougall Street, New York.

From the Western Farmer.

Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association.

MEETING AT MADISON FEB. 7.

BEE-KEEPERS, and those interested in the pursuit, numbering about 75, met, Feb. 7, at 2 p.m., at 2 p.m., at the State Capitol. President Hatch called the meeting to order. A committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing year was appointed, consisting of Rev. T. E. Turner, Sussex, Frank McNay, Mauston, and Edwin Pike, Boscobel. While the committee retired for consultation, President Hatch read his annual address, which appears elsewhere in these columns.

The nominating committee reported the following ticket, which was on motion, unanimously elected: President, C. A. Hatch, Ithaca; Vice-President, Rev. H. A. Ointer, Madison, Secretary, J. W. Vance, Madison; Treasurer, M. J. Plumb, Milton.

Mr. Pike, Boscobel, read a very able and interesting paper on "Wintering in a Bee-House," and gave detailed plans and specifications for its construction. He had uniform success in wintering his bees in such a house. After the reading of the paper he became the target of a volley of questions from those present.

Mr. Minick, of Richland County, read a paper entitled, "Bee-Keeping as a Specialty." Mr. M's success as a specialist drew upon him also a running fire of interrogations, that drew from him the true inwardness of conducting an apiary in a manner conducive to a large accumulation of profit.

Dr. Vance read a paper on "Some Points in Bee-Keeping," which elicited a good degree of discussion. Its object being to bring out the experience of bee-keepers was a success.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The O.B.K.A. at the Central Farmers' Institute.

I AM sorry I did not know sooner that you expected some account from me of the delegation from the O.B.K.A. to the Central Farmers Institute which met recently in Toronto. However, perhaps, "better late than never" applies in this case.

It was desired that all organizations in any

branch of agriculture should be represented at the meeting in question. So the Dairy Fruit Growers and Bee-keepers Associations were duly invited to send one or more delegates. The invitation was not received prior to our meeting in Owen Sound. Hence the executive committee of the O.B.K.A. was consulted by correspondence, and it was agreed that the president and vice-president should be requested to represent the organization at the Institute, which they accordingly did. Mr. Emigh and I attended the sessions faithfully most of the three days during which they were held. We were cordially welcomed by the officers of the Institute, and bee-keeping was duly recognised as "a branch of agriculture."

There was a great press of business, and the O.B.K.A. did not get a hearing until the second session of the third day. By the time our turn came, Mr. Emigh had found it necessary to take the train for home, so that I was left as delegate sole. I endeavored as briefly as possible to state the objects and position of the O.B.K.A. making prominent the fact that we regarded bee-keeping as one of the industries of the farm, and sought mainly to promote it as such. I also explained that the government had recognized our legitimate agricultural status, by an act of incorporation, and an annual grant of \$500. I also endeavored to show the possibilities of bee-keeping as an adjunct to the farm and large addition that might be made to the national revenue, if farmers would learn how to keep bees intelligently and profitably. I did not forget to state how Canada had figured at the Colonial and Indian exhibition, and that our honey had made its way into the British market side by side with our beef, cheese and other products. Mr. Allan Pringle, who was present, followed up my address with a few appropriate observations. The meeting listened very respectfully and attentively to both of us.

It was our intention to have tried to induce the Institute to take some action on excessive railroad charges in freighting bees and honey, but this design was frustrated. Mr. Allan, of Goderich, the noted fruit grower, had promised a paper on "Ocean and Railroad Freights," and was down on the program for that duty. We expected to bring the matter up in connection with his paper. But, unfortunately, Mr. Allan did not put in an appearance. His part was postponed from day to day in hope that he would be on hand. It was the fag end of the meeting when our turn to speak came, and though the attendance was nearly as large as it had been at any time, things were being rushed through by a time table, adjournment having

been decided on by a certain hour. It was useless under those circumstances, to attempt the introduction of new business which would have required discussion, reference to the committee on legislation, and a report prior to taking action.

The presence of a delegate from the O.B.K.A. and the addresses made on behalf of the honey interest were the means of bringing our industry conspicuously before the finest representative body of practical farmers ever convened in the Province of Ontario, so that we hope the efforts made will not be altogether without fruit in days to come.

WM. F. CLARKE,
Pres. O.B.K.A.

Guelph, Feb. 16th, 1889.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Farmers' Institutes and Bee-Culture.

BEING in attendance at the Annual Convention of the Central Farmers' Institute in Toronto a week or two ago

I was pleased to meet delegates there from the O.B.K.A., viz., President Clarke and Vice-President Emigh. I regretted, however, that the convention was so crowded with its own legitimate work (much of it remaining unfinished) that there was but little time to listen to the bee-keepers. However, friend Clarke did get an opportunity the last day and last session to speak for them, and managed to get a good deal out in a short time. Friend Emigh was not present, and through the intercession of friend Clarke your humble servant got the privilege of speaking just three minutes, in behalf of our favorite industry. This was more than we could reasonably expect under the circumstances, and was quite long enough to give to a man whom nature never fitted with a tongue limber enough for that special business. And although the Lennox Farmers' Institute were well aware of that fact, they, nevertheless, insisted on sending him there as a delegate. He managed, however, to get his duty done fairly well without much tongue) as brother Clarke can witness) and actually succeeded in getting in a little extra work.

There are 71 Farmers' Institutes in Ontario, all of them represented at the Toronto Convention. Now, it so happened that every one of these Institutes was muzzled previous to that Convention—that is, they were not at liberty to discuss certain economic questions of vital interest to them, and all because the political parties had taken hold of these questions each

pulling "the other way." Now, I am in favor of free speech every time, and steadfastly decline to be bound as a slave in any shape or manner. Accordingly, when our Institute determined that I must go to represent them I inwardly determined that should I return from Toronto without casting off that yoke which the Central put upon us it would be no fault of mine. Without consulting anybody (not even my co-delegate) or asking anybody's assistance, I introduced a resolution which, though strongly opposed, was ultimately carried, giving free speech to every Institute in the Province. This was extra work not on the programme and I naturally took a little pride in it.

Furthermore, the fact was prominently brought out during the discussion on "Agricultural Education" that an agricultural text book for use in the public schools was being prepared by competent professors of agriculture at the O. A. College of Agriculture. Since returning home I have put myself in communication with them, urging that as apiculture is a legitimate branch of agriculture no text book on the latter would be complete without including at least the elements of the former, and I have assurance from them that the matter shall not be lost sight of.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., Feb. 18th, '89.

P. S. I was glad also to meet Mr. A. Glendenning, of Manilla, at the Convention, who was, I think, a delegate from the Dominion Grange. Those who were present at the Bee-Keepers' meeting in Toronto, at which the presentation was made to Messrs. Cowan and Young will remember the incident of Mr. Glendenning being requested to stand up to show that a Canadian could beat any Norwegian in giant stature.

A. P.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE HIVE I USE.

THE hive I prefer is known as the Hilton Chaff Hive. My reasons for such preference are:—1. A chaff hive gives better results in this locality than any other that has ever come under my observation, because, (a) Bees winter better in them than in any other hive. (b) Spring dwindling is almost unknown among bees wintered out-doors in chaff hives. J. H. Larrabee strikes the nail squarely on the head, in the January number of the *Api*. He says, "The great business-like air of those wintered in chaff, to my mind contrasting favorably in spring consumption of stores with those cellular wintered colonies that are so apt to boil out in all sorts of weather, rearing more brood than

they can cover, and are always coveting their neighbors' honey." (c) Bees wintered out-doors build up faster in the spring and are consequently in better shape for the first honey flow. Changes of temperature affect the bees less than in single walled hives. During the past season I had the care of 125 colonies in Bingham hives (closed end frames) and had a fair chance to compare the two hives. We are subject to very sudden changes of temperature here in summer, as well in winter and I invariably found that a cool night drove the bees from the sections over the Bingham hive, while those in the chaff hive were undisturbed. (e) The hive admits of tiering up and the supers are thoroughly protected from sun and rain, and the consequent swelling and shrinking is avoided. (f) The brood-nest is just the right size, taking eight L frames. (g) The hive is cheap, easily constructed, and when painted is neat and attractive.

R. E. ASHCRAFT.

Fremont, Mich, Feb., 1889.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

FLAVOR OF MANITOBA HONEY.

IS regards the flavor of the honey produced by the different kinds of bloom, about which you make enquiry, I am afraid my knowledge is very incomplete. Being so very busy when the bees are busy has prevented me making investigations which were on the programme, but which I hope to make in the near future. However, by giving the little already gleaned now, may suffice until next time.

We get a little basswood honey, just enough to influence the color and flavor of other sorts coming in at the same time. The flavor of this combination is such that I have never seen a subject under treatment turn his back to it—that is, not right away. The color of the amber honeys is likewise improved—if being brighter is an improvement.

At Bird's Hill, five miles away, where I first located, there are two kinds of mint which appeared to give the bees a good deal of work. One is called wild sage, used by some for seasoning; the other didn't have any name. Italians took honey from both, the hybrids from the latter. The sage had a deep corolla and I suppose the hybrids didn't have instruments long enough to work it. The honey was inclined to be bright and of very fine flavor. That was four years ago, and the exact flavor has almost receded from tongue and memory, but I feel inclined to say there was just a shade of mint flavor noticeable, if one were expecting it.

Golden-rod seems to give about as much surplus as anything else and comes in the latter

half of August when we have our greatest honey flow. All the fall flowers try to give honey then and some succeed generously. As it comes from the extractor it is a rich amber color with a flavor of a decided golden-rod accent.

Localities, of course, vary here too. In south-western Manitoba basswood gives a surplus, some of the finest-looking comb honey I have seen came from there, but I wasn't close enough to it to say what the flavor was, but am willing to stake my reputation as a connoisseur that one could eat it, taken along with some bread and butter.

What is the quality of the honey here compared with that of other places? Well, I don't care for it myself—not now. Why, is it not good? Well, yes—but—say, I'll tell you how it was, since you have cornered me. When I started bee-keeping out here I didn't have a "queen bee" to look after my domestic affairs, hence said affairs were very often, if not continually, abridged, and as a result it was very convenient to have honey at about three of the meals in a day on between three and four hundred days in the year. As an article of diet it was very handy (didn't need cooking), very excellent (so it seemed then), and very plentiful. Milk was conspicuously present, and I felt that it was indeed "a valley that flowed with milk and honey." This condition of affairs was too, sweet to last, so it didn't last. That's why I don't care for honey. I may just add parenthetically that I have no "queen bee" yet and am thinking of advertising for *tenders*.

Customers very often say: I want some more of your honey; I like it better than the imported honey. I smile and look wise but don't say anything. This occurs so repeatedly that I begin to think there must be something in it. Our honey appears to be thicker than yours. I will send you a sample taken the middle of August and you can give us a "bird's eye view" of it. This is not the best, but a sample of the only lot left unsold.

C. F. BRIDGMAN.

Fernton, Man.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE BEE'S TONGUE—PROPER NAMES.

I AM glad to see the busy bee defended, but hadn't we better stick just a little to common sense? On page 926 C. B. J. is quoted an article on "The Bee's Tongue" in which is used an argument that I have seen elsewhere, that the bee's tongue is too soft to pierce a grape and then it is said, "This should settle, once for all, the vexed question of the ability of the bee to injure

fruits." By the same process of reasoning we might prove that no man can eat an apple because his tongue is too soft. You and I know that however soft the tongue of a bee may be, its jaws are hard enough to gnaw quite a bit on a pine stick, and I have seen a wooden separator, where it was unusually thin, gnawed away by the bees to the extent of half an inch. I don't believe that bees are guilty, but I think the argument you quoted is nonsense, don't you Mr. Editor?

Last fall I had many grapes and many bees and neither one disturbed the other, although the bees were scarce of forage and ready to rob wherever they had a chance, but I don't know of their disturbing a grape whereas other years they were thick on them. Is it not probable that there was, last fall, a scarcity or utter absence of the insects that puncture the grapes for the bees?

"A Hallamshire Bee-Keeper" in a late C. B. J. calls attention to some words which he thinks need to be used differently. There is no little need of attention to this, and I am glad to see any one bring us up with a sharp turn, but I wish he had told us *why colony, tier, L. frame, and T super* are not correct. Perhaps he will favor us. With regard to the T super, "over here" a man is generally allowed to name his own baby. But probably he thinks "L rest super" more correctly expresses what the thing is. If that is so Mr. Hallamshire Bee-Keeper, will your please tell us how you read the name. How do you pronounce L? If you call it T, then why not write it T. Or do you call it an "inverted T rest super?" But if you object to T super because it does not give the name in full, then is it not better to go a little farther and call it an "inverted T shaped tin rest super?"

I don't exactly see the connection between these things and untrimmed journals, and I feel a little puzzled by his saying that if a British publisher cut his papers he would have increased postage to pay. I get two British bee journals which come regularly out. Now do those publishers make a specialty of my case and pay extra postage because they think one so far in the "wild West" can't cut the leaves? Or how is it?

Then, my Hallamshire friend, you have a word to say about "*nom des plumes*." (Sometimes "over here" that's written *noms de plume*). You say "Over here a man is supposed to be vain, egotistical, or with an eye to the 'main chance,' who uses his name." I'm glad that isn't the rule over here, but if you please, will you tell me if all the real names I see in the journals from the mother country belong to men who have the reputation of being such as you describe? But I'm glad to hear from you, anyhow.

Mr. Editor, please print at the bottom of this

"A Sucker Bee-Keeper" (and explain that "Sucker" means an inhabitant of Illinois) on all the copies that cross the ocean, and those that stay over here can be signed merely

Marango, Ill.

C. C. MILLER.

Present Condition of Bees and Their Prospects.

FROM the *British Bee Journal*, for which our friend Pringle has consented to correspond, we clip the subjoined item, dated January 15th 188c written by him.

In Canada bees are mostly wintered in cellars, except amongst the "old-timers," who still cling to the "old box hive," and leave their bees standing out all winter on summer stands. The English reader may wonder why, in our usually severe Canadian winters, the bees so exposed do not die off. It is a mystery, but my explanation is this:—In the first place, the extractor cannot reach them, and the consequence is, as the hives are usually large, there is an abundance of bees and of good, well capped honey on hand in the fall with which to face the winter. As the after-swarms and weak colonies are "taken up" in the fall, only the strongest are left for winter. In the next place the tops of the hives and all openings except the entrance are hermetically sealed with propolis, thus preventing the upward escape of the heat. And finally, the stores are properly located in the hive, above and laterally surrounding the cluster, rendering access easy and conserving the heat. The naturally built combs in box-hives where no foundation or artificial guides have been inserted I have frequently noticed in very old colonies which had braved many a hard winter, to converge more or less regularly from the four sides of the hive to the centre, when there would be more or less of an open space left for clustering. These are, in my opinion, the chief reasons why the box-hive bees manage to get through a winter in the open air without special protection when the thermometer is perhaps half of the time for two or three months below zero. The present condition of the bees outside and in is apparently all right so far from inquiries in different directions. But the critical time is yet to come, and I anticipate considerable loss of bees before the first of May from two causes, one of them usual enough, the other special and unusual. The one is deficient stores; the other, granulated honey. Shortage of winter stores usually follows a failure of the honey crop, as the feed-

ing is generally inadequately done. The comb honey of the past season has been granulating both inside the hives and in the storerooms and shops to an extent never before known, at least, in my long experience. I would like to know if this also has occurred in trans-Atlantic countries. Of course the bees cannot live on candied honey, and I fear fatal results in many places. In cases even where the apiarist was cognisant of the evil in the fall, and thought he had made all safe by removing the candied frames and substituting the normal ones, there is still danger, for the granulation has been going on even in warm cellars, while in lower temperatures it has no doubt been worse. Wherever there is any suspicion of the evil, whether in a Canadian or English yard, an examination ought to be made. In warm repositories a supply of water might do much good. This can be readily done by placing a piece of wet sponge in the entrance, when the bees, if in need of water, will soon sip it up.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEE-KEEPING.

THE bee-keeping industry has rapidly developed of late years in Ontario. It is a most attractive and lucrative business and the fact that it can be carried on successfully in connection with another calling, when added to its many charms, makes it a highly popular pursuit. There are throughout our Province multitudes of men and women, who, in addition to their ordinary labors, can find plenty of time to care for a few colonies of bees, and gain from this occupation, many of the great blessings of life. Caring for "nature's pets" will give health to the body, pleasure to the senses and food for thought to the mind, at the same time adding materially to the income.

But bee-keeping is not merely a business to be carried on as an offset to some regular employment. It is in itself capable of absorbing all the thought and time of anyone devoted to it. There is in its pursuit, room for the deepest thought and broad fields of research and experiment for the most scientific mind. To the lover of nature there can be nothing more animating and soul-inspiring, than to watch the beautiful labors of these busy, systematic workers.

Let us visit the apiary of our friend Mr. C. McInally who has made a specialty of bee-keeping for several years. Stretching before us, in perfectly straight rows, on a smooth, grassy level are nearly three hundred hives of bees. It is in the month of June and the myriads of bright golden workers are rapidly gathering in

the nectar from the profuse bloom of alsike clover, fields of which lie close at hand. The air is literally swarming with bees, whose murmur reminds one forcibly of the busy city. The little fellows are going and coming as fast as they can. No time must be lost; every one must do all he can. As the heavy laden ones come in they drop upon the alighting board, which is close to the ground, and after a few panting breaths, hurry into the entrance of the hive to store away their loads of precious nectar. And what a wonder is there inside that hive. Nature in all her wonderful realm has nothing else to compare with this (the ant excepted). The system and method, the regularity and perfection shown by the honey-bee in its labors are unexcelled. The comb in which the brood is reared and the honey stored, is perfect in every way. The nectar, changed into honey in its passage from the flower to the cell is superior to any other sweet. And the internal economy of the hive shows the simplest and best form of constitutional government. There we find a queen enthroned, but holding her power at the will of her subjects. She leads the labors in the hive by laying the eggs from which the brood is hatched. She issues her mandates and is immediately obeyed. She receives the homage of all the inhabitants of her domain, and is waited upon and attended at her pleasure. When the swarming impulse affects her subjects she yields to their will, and leads off a part of them to another field of labor, leaving the parent hive well stocked with brood and a young queen to succeed her.

While we are watching the uniform activity going on all around us in the apiary, and listen to our friend Mr. McNally as he relates these truths just mentioned and many other wonderful things concerning the bee, our attention is attracted by a sound entirely different from that which the bees have heretofore been making, and looking about we see not far away an unusual stir about the entrance of a certain hive. As we watch the bees flying quickly in and out of this hive we are impressed with the fact that something extraordinary is taking place in the little kingdom before us. And so there is, for all at once with a great rush and hub-bub out rolls a seething mass of bees. Without fear of being stung we walk right along under them as they rise in the air. Soon they begin to settle upon the branch of a little shrub and before long are ranging in a quiet bunch. Mr. M. quietly shakes them into his swarming box, quickly carries them to a new hive ready to receive them carefully empties them in front of it on the ground, watches them closely to see that the

queen enters her new quarters, and then leaves them to go on with their work which is at once begun. And now, having looked all about the neat, business-like apiary, with its nicely painted hives, we are invited to enter the honey-house which stands almost in the centre of the grassy plot. Here we find two men busily engaged in extracting the honey from the combs which have recently been removed from the hives. In another apartment we find rows of large tin cans brimming full of the honey which comes from the extractor. Mr. M. informs us that he usually takes about one hundred and fifty pounds of honey from each colony, with an increase of one hundred per cent. in his stock of bees each year. With two hundred colonies he last year (1887) cleared over \$2,000. Leaving the honey-house after feasting upon the delicious liquid sweet, we pass over to the bee-hive factory close at hand. Everything here shows us that an extensive business is being carried on. With machinery of every description necessary to make all kinds of apiarian supplies, Mr. McNally is turning out a quality of goods not to be surpassed.

And now bidding our unassuming friend good-day we are sorry to leave one of the pleasiest spots it has ever been our good fortune to spend a few hours in.

This bee business of Mr. McNally's has been produced by the natural growth in six years of about twenty hives of bees with which he began. He has now a yearly income from this source of from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Here then is an example of what may be done in this business of keeping bees. If more of our people in honey-producing Ontario would give some of their sons or daughters an education as apiarists instead of trying to make doctors, lawyers, music teachers etc. of them, it would add much to the strength and sinew of our Province, make fewer failures in life and develop among us more of those sterling virtues, which only close contact with nature can cause to expand.

L. H. SKIMHOFF,

McMaster Hall, Toronto.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

SPRING POETRY.

NOTE the almost entire absence of two things common about this time of year, namely, spring chickens and spring poetry.

It occurs to me that I should do something to supply a palpable deficiency in the supply of the latter. I have accordingly roped off a yard or two of it to meet a felt want. As this is my first effort, I have a claim upon your space, so don't I beseech you smother my little bantling

in the waste basket. Probably you will have to read it over two or three times before you can fully appreciate its merits. Note if you please how nicely "breezes" chimes with "bees'es, and what a musical jingle "mason" makes with "basin". These are but samples of its many excellencies.

We wait thee gentle spring,
 We enjoy thy balmy breezes;
 We pine to hear thee sing
 Our pets, the little bees;
 Then come fair fragrant spring,
 Friend Clarke, he waits to see
 The trowel-ended sting,
 Unsheathed and bright and free.
 He hopes returning spring
 Will prove by his own testing,
 That hibernation is the state,
 Of bees in winter resting;
 Quiescence is the word
 Explains their drowsy sleep,
 No matter how he's slurred,
 He'll this opinion keep.
 Come fresh and blooming spring,
 Jones sits with hands extended
 To rake the shekels in
 For capital expended
 In sections, hives and frames,
 In bellows, veils and smokers;
 The quality and price he claims
 Will stop the chronic croakers.
 He waits approaching spring
 To show "Doubting Thomas" Mason
 That Beeton's basswood rains
 Down honey in a basin.
 Bright sunny days of spring
 We all await thy coming;
 Emigh, Hall and Holterman
 Would hear the bees a-humming.
 To brighten up their joys,
 And make their pulse go bounding,
 Then fancy freely toys
 With extractors a-sounding;
 To see the honey flow
 In streams of liquid beauty,
 From tins and taps and so,
 Be up and do your duty.
 For balmy breezy spring
 Is certainly a-coming,
 And bees on joyous wing
 Will soon be out a-humming.

NEMO.

For the sake of our health will Nemo please not do it again.

From the American Bee Journal.

VENTILATION.

I wish to write of two things which do not agree with my own experiments; the first is, the ventilation of bee-cellars, and the other, crating honey upside down.

VENTILATING BEE-CELLARS.

Mr. Doolittle tells us that his bees winter, and have wintered, nicely for a number of winters, without any ventilation of his bee-cellar. This we have no reason to doubt, as Mr. D. is held

in high esteem by bee-keepers; but we must consider the different circumstances, and the way Mr. Doolittle puts his hives into the cellar; also the make-up of the cellar itself compared with those of most of the other bee-keepers.

In the first place, a great majority use hives with tight bottom-boards, and therefore they cannot remove them when they store the hives in the cellar, and have only the hive-entrance for ventilation, instead of a suspended cluster with circulating air all around it, as with Mr. D's way. This, of course, accounts largely for the differences of cellar ventilation; also for the difference of the best degree of temperature for the bees, in ordinary bee-cellars.

I would estimate that bees suspended in the hives without bottom-boards, would winter better in the same cellar with from 6° to 10° higher temperature, than bees with only an entrance in the hive $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and bees suspended can surely stand it better without ventilation of the cellar, than those in a hive with the bottom-board on, as the former have more free air around the cluster; but the number of colonies plays a big part in the matter.

If Mr. D. had 150 to 200 colonies in his cellar instead of only 50, he would find that the ground on the sides and top of his cellar is not porous enough to supply sufficient pure air for them all; and would be glad that he made ventilators which he could open the same as I do, this mild winter, and keep the bees healthy.

I am convinced that pure air, with the right temperature in a bee-cellar, has more to do with the safe wintering of bees than anything else, not excepting honey-dew or other unsuitable food, although good sealed honey is the best winter food for bees, no matter what the "sugar man" says.

C. THIELMAN.

Thielmanton, Minn.

Read at the Wisconsin Bee-Keepers' Association by the President.

REVIEW OF THE SEASON OF 1888.

ENCE more, fellow bee-keepers, are we permitted to give you greeting; once more, at the beginning of the new year, do we meet to exchange ideas, renew social ties, report success or failure, draw lessons from the past and fix plans for the future; while our busy workers are snugly stowed in well provisioned hives. Either in cellars or double-walled hives, where blizzards may howl or thermometers freeze, they are snug and comfortable.

THE SEASON—Although not what could be called a good one, has been far from a failure. The diligent and persistent bee-master has had

his reward, and few if any have been compelled to feed for winter stores.

YIELDS.—Basswood yielded a fair crop, and, I think, the fall flow was up to the average; clover yielded but sparingly, and where this is the main source of surplus, a very short crop was harvested. In our county there was a new source of nectar, from black oak trees, which gave us a fair crop in the fall, of honey that is rather above the average for the season in quality. Whether it will continue another season or whether it is good for winter stores, time only can tell. Being of insect origin, we can but view it with some suspicion, and feel more or less anxious about the result until May shall decide it.

THE CROP.—Has been, on the whole, about one-half the usual amount, which is not an un-mixed evil, for it favors better prices and we have less honey to handle to get the same money, and it will also give us a bare market to begin the year 1889 on, which is cheering for the outlook for prices.

THE LESSONS TAUGHT.—By the year 1888 are: 1. Energy and skillful management will win, even in a poor season. 2. It is important that each bee-man shall do all that lies within his means to increase the kind and area of his pasturage. The lumbermen are fast destroying our basswood forest, and we ourselves are also "killing the goose that lays the golden egg" by using so much basswood for sections, which is hastening the time when this source will be cut off or materially shortened. Let us take heed, then, ere it is too late, to avoid this coming evil. A little can be done by setting basswood trees ourselves for shade and ornament, encouraging others to do so, and much can be done by sowing white and alsike clover. I am of the opinion that a bee-keeper can afford to give the seed of the latter to his neighbors rather than not have it sown. Sweet clover may do well in some parts of the State sowed on the roadside, and is much to be preferred to the common ragweed, which is but a nuisance and an eyesore at all times.

Another lesson taught by the last two seasons is, it seems to me, not to depend entirely on our bees for a business; or in other words carry on some other business in connection with bee-keeping. Bee-keeping is of necessity a rural pursuit, being but poorly suited to closely settled communities. Hence each bee-master should own his farm, which makes him more independent of neighbors for pasturage, for I have noticed that there is more or less jealousy when one's bees are at all times compelled to forage on others' land. Even though this foraging be a

benefit, the owner does not always look at it as such.

If each bee-keeper owns a farm, it is but just and proper that it should be made productive. To this end he may engage in fruit growing, selecting such kinds as will not interfere with his regular business, and what, pray, is he to do with his time in the winter when bees need but little attention, if he does not engage in some kind of stock-growing? Sheep farming just supplies this need, requiring but small attention in summer and giving profitable employment in winter.

THE NEW IDEAS.—Of 1888 have not been as marked as in some other years, nor, perhaps, as numerous. Open-sided sections have been strongly advocated by some, and as strongly condemned by others. T supers have been tried in many places for the first time, and with varying results. The Heddon hive has had another trial, and its many friends accord it more laurels, while its enemies see nothing new in it to admire, which proves that the standard hives have solid merit, are hard to displace, and that more depends upon the man than the hives he uses.

At the last meeting of the North American Society, it was voted to make it a delegate or representative body. Therefore it falls to our lot, if we would be represented, to appoint a delegate. Then the question arises, how are his expenses to be met? If we can find a "victim" who is willing to go and pay his expenses, well and good, but if not, what then?

Another point I would like to urge on each and every one, is the importance of joining the Bee-Keepers' Union. It is conducted especially for our benefit, and we should not withhold the weight of our influence and the small amount required to keep membership.

C. A. HATCH.

Ithaca, Wis.

QUERIES AND REPLEIS.

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.

INVERTIBLE HIVES.

QUERY 220.—What real advantages are to be gained by an invertible hive. 2—Will these advantages be equal to the extra expense of making a hive invertible? 3—What do you think of spread-

ing of brood by inverting? 4.—Do you think a moveable side for a hive an advantage, and will the expense be repaid by the greater ease of manipulating frames?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOBODINO, N.Y.—1. Not any. 2. No. 3. Can be done better another way. 4. No.

W. M. BARNUM, ANGELICA, N.Y.—1, 2 and 3. Absolutely none. 4. I do not; the less movable fixtures we can have around a hive the better.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—1. I don't know of any from actual practice, but I never tried them. 4. At times it would be an advantage, but not enough I think to pay.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—1. With my management, not any. 3. How will you do it? 4. Not for a hanging frame with a standing frame, it is a slight advantage.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY.—1. Getting more combs fastened at the bottom as well as the top. 2. No. 3. Nothing gained. 4. No, unless in the closed end Quinby hive in which the sides must be movable.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—1. About the only advantage I can see is to get the frames well filled with comb. 2. I doubt it. 3. My limited experience with inverting has failed to convince me that the brood increased enough faster to pay for the bother. 4. No, I am not in favor of movable sides.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—1. Don't know. 2. I think not. 3. It very likely would work well if properly done. Have never tried it as I lost the bees in the Heddon hive the last two winters. May have a chance to try this spring. 4. Only in getting out the first comb when the hive is full. 5. I think not.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—1. I have found them an aid in getting bees into sections, in getting combs fastened all around, and in controlling swarming. 2. I think so. 3. Aids in sending bees into sections and so late does no harm. 4. No—no.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND.—1. Those who have experimented with invertible hives are best able to answer. I have not used them and am not likely to, till I have further proof of their superior advantages. 3. Don't believe in spreading brood by inverting or any other method. It

is one of the "fads" that has about run its time. 4. It may or it may not. Such hives have not been long enough in use to decide the question.

WM. McEVROY, WOODBURN.—1. Little or none. 2. No. 3. I don't like the plan. My experience forbids me to do any more such work. In the spring if every colony has plenty of both bees and honey they will be just right and will do much better if left alone. I don't like the brood nest turned upside down, spread, tinkered with, or any other monkey tricks played with it. 4. No.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—1. None whatever that I can see. 2. Of course not, in my judgment. 3. It don't work well with myself. 4. I do not. I don't want any hive that obliges me to take out several frames before I can get the one I want. It is not a question of expense at all, but a moveable side will cause much extra labor.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—1. There are not many advantages merely from inverting that I have been able to discover. I sometimes invert to get the combs completed, and sometimes as an aid in suppressing swarming, and sometimes to get the honey carried above out of the brood chamber. 2. I think not. 3. Spreading of brood is not necessarily a consequence or accompaniment of inversion. 4. Not sufficient advantage to pay extra expense.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, Ky.—1. I have tried invertible hives and now have some in use, and I have found no advantage in the practice of inversion. 2. I think not. 3. I think it is a positive disadvantage. 4. The movable side to a hive looks better in way of theory than it does in actual practice. No hive, or no plan of hive works as well as a plain solid box, after the first frame is removed. Under some circumstances the first frame is a little troublesome to remove, but taking everything into consideration less time is consumed in handling combs heavily stocked with bees in a plain, tight hive body. When you open the movable side of a hive crowded with bees they will boil over the edges, run into the joints and in a word give trouble.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—1. One advantage is in getting the combs built firmly to top and bottom of frames, which with me in getting extracted honey is quite an item. Another advantage is in getting frames filled with brood, and induce the bees to carry unsealed honey into supers. 2. I think they will, but the

expense isn't all that's to be considered. Convenience in manipulating is about the first thing to be thought of. I prefer a veritable hanging frame Mr. Howe's method suits me the best of any method I've seen yet. 3. I was not aware that brood was spread by inverting. 4. Not for me. Should prefer an immovable side even if it cost more than a movable.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—I have found the advantages of inverting brood combs to pay well for the extra expense in construction and manipulation. 1. It fills the frames solid full of comb which is a great advantage when handling, cutting off the hiding places for bees. It also gives a little more capacity to the same sized hive. Of course it is better to have the whole chamber reversible at once. I shall never make another frame that is not reversible by the case. I do not consider inverting, spreading brood. Never make a movable side to a bee hive. For more than 25 years movable sides have been adopted from time to time and as often discarded. Do not use the word invertible but rather reversible. Look in your dictionary and you will find that the word invertible means just the reverse from what you think.

Leaving Entrance to Second Story Open

QUERY 221.—If I put on a queen-excluding board in the height of the honey flow and then top storey, would it be any gain to leave the entrance to top hive open?

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I think not.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I think not.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I doubt it.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN.—I think so.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Don't know, never tried it.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—No, I prefer to keep it shut.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—I do not think it would, in fact I do think it would be a detriment.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE.—My experience leads me to think that such an opening is a positive injury.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—No, keep it closed. The field bees do not deposit honey in

the comb but give it to the young bees, so need no upper entrance.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—If the weather be warm and the honey flow good I see no objection to an entrance in the upper hive. But if honey is coming slow and the weather cool I should prefer to have only one entrance.

R. McKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND.—Never used queen excluders. Don't see much advantage in them. If the body of the hive be sufficiently roomy there is little annoyance experienced by the queen going up. Have tried leaving the entrance to the top stories open, have found that bees leave, but rarely enter by them. There may be a little saved time by doing so.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—No. My experiments satisfy me that there is more loss through inconvenience than is in any way gained by giving the bees more entrances.

W. M. BARNUM, ANGELICA, N. Y.—It is immaterial. The only gain would be in time—and not enough of that to amount to anything. On the whole, I think I would use the lower entrance exclusively.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—It might be some gain should the bees avail themselves of your top entrance to any great extent, but they seldom do according to my experience. They seem to consider the longest way round the best, whether the safest or not.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG.—1. No, I object to more than one entrance to the hive. I don't wait till the height of the honey flow to put on the excluders, they should be put on at the beginning of the honey harvest. The reason I object to more than one entrance to the hive is the bees are hard to control when you wish to confine them to the one entrance after the honey season is over.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

GOOD REPORT FROM MT. FOREST.

J. H. DAVISON.—Bees doing well at present; very quiet and very few dead bees.
Mount Forest, February 1, 1890.

BEES AS SUGAR TESTERS.

LONDON *Lancet*.—Though to the human palate cane sugar, beetroot sugar, and saccharine, are pretty much alike, it is said that bees are much more discriminative. They will have nothing to do with either of the last named two substances. Glycerine they will take only, however, it is said if it be pure.

For bee-keepers to melt up good combs and use comb foundation, seems to me to be ruinous. Combs for extracting improve with age, for several years, when well cared for, as they grow tougher and are not as liable to break in handling. If on melting combs you get one-half as many sheets of foundation as you had combs, you would do well. Combs can be kept clean and nice easier than they can be cut out of frames, to say nothing of melting and melting and making foundation. Three cents worth of brimstone, and a very little time, will keep the moth from a thousand frames of brood. All the surplus we obtained in these parts this season was from drawn combs, in sections or extracting combs. It was obtained before June 25, and not a particle of foundation was drawn out in the brood-chamber or surplus case. Where would we have been had we destroyed our combs!—[G. H. ASHBY in *A. B. J.*]

CLEANING OLD HONEY TINS.

For cleaning old honey tins that are a little rusty inside. *Gleanings* answers a correspondent thus:

"I do not know any better way to clean honey-cans where the opening is too small for the hand to go inside, than to put in some coarse sand, and shake it about until it scours off the rust. If you can get your hand through the opening take some coarse sand on a cloth and scour it bright."

In the latter case Mrs. Macpherson suggests the use of Pearline. Its cleansing qualities need only to be known to be appreciated. Ashes are also a good thing.

We have just received the most handsome Canadian Seed Catalogue we have yet seen. It is issued by the Steele Bros. Company (Ltd.), Toronto, and contains description and prices of everything in seeds, roses, climbing vines, flowering bulbs and grapes: a book of 112 pages, profusely illustrated, has also a chromolithograph plate, showing four varieties of their "New Art Collection of Flower Seeds." New and rare novelties in flower, vegetable and field seeds, occupy a large portion of the work. This firm occupy the Mammoth Seed House, corner Front and Jarvis streets, Toronto, (visitors to which are always made welcome), and have an immense establishment, employing 100 hands, and doing business from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We bespeak for this house the patronage of all who are desirous of buying first-class seeds and encouraging Canadian enterprise. Send your address for a catalogue, they are mailed free.

HONEY WANTED.

We will pay 12 cents per pound for good extracted honey, delivered in Beeton, in exchange for supplies at catalogue prices, and we will take all that offers, allowing 30 cents each for the tins when they are the "Jones sixty-pound."

SIMPSON HONEY PLANT PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE

R. S. RUSSELL.—Procure a supply of Simpson honey plant seed. It can be sown in hot-beds, and transplanted the same as cabbage, or sown in open ground. It will grow anywhere, in fence corners or waste ground, in shade or in cultivated fields, planted 2½ feet apart. It can be sown in your woods pasture. It is a certain grower, and will "get there" whether cultivated or not. This is beyond doubt by far the best honey-plant of all, giving a steady flow of good honey from the middle of July until killed by frost. The honey accumulates in the cup-shaped flowers, and, if all is removed, it will almost immediately fill up again, thus affording an inexhaustible supply faster than the busy workers can remove and store it. I have noticed no disease in my apiary since I have raised this honey-plant. I think the secret is, it keeps the bees employed in gathering good, healthy honey, instead of trying to extract it from decaying fruits and vegetables in the fall months, which they are sure to do unless they can work on something better. It is a medicinal plant, but if not eaten or disturbed by stock of any kind, and will take care of itself after the first year. It is not a noxious weed that will take possession of our farm, but is easily exterminated.—*Am. Rural Home.*

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The annual meeting of the Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the town hall, Cayuga, on Friday, March 1st, at 1 p.m., for the election of officers for the coming year, and for the consideration of important business in connection with the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association. A full attendance is requested. James Armstrong, Pres. E. C. Campbell, Sec.

WELLAND CO. BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the above association will be held in the town hall, Niagara Falls South, on Friday, March 8th, 1889. Morning session from 10.30 to 12 o'clock. Afternoon session from 2 o'clock to 4.30. At the last meeting of this society it was unanimously decided to invite bee-keepers of the surrounding counties to join us in re-forming the association into a district organization. We earnestly hope that you will be present and induce all your friends to do the same. Let us have a grand rally.—J. F. DUNN, Sec.-Treas.

PRICES CURRENT

BEE-SWAX

We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, & 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

Broad Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....	50c
" " over 50 lbs. ".....	45c
Section " in sheets per pound.....	55c
Section Foundation cut to 21x24 and 41x44, per lb.....	65c
Broad Foundation, starters, being wide enough for frames but only three to ten inches deep.....	45c

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We are now prepared to take any quantity of wax in exchange for supplies. When shipping place your name on the package and advise us when sent.

SPECIAL BOOK NOTICE.

We have a number of books which have been superseded by more recent editions, which we will sell at very low prices. In some instances they may be a trifle worn or abraded. We have:

Table with 3 columns: Book Title, Regular Price, Our Price. Includes titles like 'British Bee-keepers' Guide' and 'A.B.C., A. I. Root, edition 1883'.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Best white comb in one pound sections 16 and 18 cts. Supply not large but equal to the demand. Beeswax 22 and 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, near Detroit.

GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Farm, Garden AND Household.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE BOOKS WILL BE SUPPLIED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. ANY ONE OR MORE OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE SENT POST-PAID DIRECT TO ANY OF OUR READERS ON RECEIPT OF THE REGULAR PRICE, WHICH IS NAMED AGAINST EACH BOOK.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Table listing farm and garden books with prices, such as 'Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book \$2 50'.

Table listing various agricultural books and their prices, including 'Barry's Fruit Garden', 'Farm Appliances', and 'Waring's Elements of Agriculture'.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Table listing books on fruit and flower cultivation, such as 'Bailey's Field notes on Apple culture' and 'Fuller's Grape Culturist'.

HORSES, RIDING, ETC.

Table listing books on horse care and riding, including 'Anderson's The Galop' and 'Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book'.

Law's Farmers' Veterinary Adviser... 3 00
 Manning's The Illus. Stock Doctor... 5 00
 Rarey and Knowlson's Complete Horse Tamer..... 50
 Riding and Driving..... 20
 Saddle Horse, The; Complete Guide to Riding and Training..... 1 00

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

Armsby's Manual of Cattle Feeding... 2 50
 Cattle, The Varieties, Breeding and Management..... 75
 Clok's Diseases of Sheep.....Paper... 75
 Coburn's Swine Husbandry. New ed. 1 75
 Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. 12mo 1 50
 Dadd's American Cattle Doctor. 8 vo. 2 50
 Guenon on Milch Cows. New ed..... 1 00
 Jennings on Sheep, Swine & Poultry. Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey Cow. Keeping One Cow. New edition..... 1 00
 Martin's Hog Raising and Pork Making..... 40
 Miles' Stock Breeding... 1 50
 Powers' The American Merino for Wool and Mutton. A practical and valuable work..... 1 50
 Stewart's The Dairyman's Manual.... 2 00

DOGS, ETC.

Dog, The; Its Varieties and Management. Boards... 50
 Dogs of Great Britain, America and other countries..... 2 00
 Floyd's Hints on Dog breaking..... 50
 Stables' Our Friend The Dog..... 3 00

POULTRY AND BEES.

Burnham's New Poultry Book..... 1 50
 Cooper's Game Fowls..... 5 00
 Felch's Poultry Culture..... 1 50
 Johnson's Practical Poultry Keeper Poultry: Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, etc.....Boards... 50
 Profits in Poultry and their Profitable Management..... 1 00
 A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller..... 75
 A.B.C. in Bee Culture by A. I. Root. cloth, \$1.25, paper..... 00
 Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth..... 1 50
 Bee-keepers' Handy Book, by Henry Alley, Price in cloth..... 1 50
 Production of Comb Honey, by W. Z. Hutchinson. Paper..... 25
 The Hive and Honey Bee, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth... 2 00
 A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping, by Rev. W.F. Clarke..... 25
 Success in Bee Culture, paper cover... 50
 Cook's Bee-Keepers' Guide in cloth... 1 25
 Foul Brood, its Management and Cure by D. A. Jones. price by mail..... 11
 A. B. C. in Carp Culture, by A. I. Root, in paper..... 50
 Queens, And How to Introduce Them 10
 Bee-Houses And How to Build Them 15
 Wintering, And Preparations Therefor 15

Bee-Keepers' Dictionary, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping..... 25
 Standard of Excellence in Poultry... 1 00
 Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised... 50
 Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper... 1 50
 Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper..... 2 00

ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

Atwood's Country and Suburban Houses..... 1 50
 Barn Plans and Out-Buildings..... 1 50
 Camp's How Can I Learn Architecture 50
 Cummings' Architectural Details..... 6 00
 Elliott's Hand-Book of Practical Landscape Gardening..... 1 50
 Harney's Barns, Out-Buildings and Fences..... 4 00
 Homes for Home Builders..... 1 50
 Interiors and Interior Details..... 7 50
 Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion..... 1 50
 Reed's Cottage Houses..... 1 25
 Reed's Dwellings for Village and Country..... 2 50
 Reed's House Plans for Everybody..... 1 50
 Scott's Beautiful Homes..... 2 50
 Woodward's Suburban and Country Houses..... 1 00

ANGLING, FISHING, ETC.

Hamilton's Fly Fishing for Salmon and Trout..... 1 75
 Harris' Scientific Angler—Foster..... 1 50
 Orvis Fishing with the Fly..... 2 50
 Roosevelt's Game Fish of the North... 2 00
 Roosevelt's Surperior Fishing..... 2 00
 Roosevelt & Green's Fish Hatching and Fish Catching..... 1 50

FIELD SPORTS AND NATURAL HISTORY.

American Bird Fancier..... 50
 Bailey's Our Own Birds..... 1 50
 Canary Birds. New and Revised Ed. Paper, 50c.; cloth..... 75

HUNTING, SHOOTING, ETC.

Amateur Trapper and Trap Makers' Guide, pa., 50c.; boards..... 75
 Batty's Practical Taxidermy and Home Decoration..... 1 50
 Bumstead's Shooting on the Wing..... 1 50
 Murphy's American Game Bird Shooting..... 2 00
 Practical Hints on Rifle practice with Military Arms..... 25
 Smith's Law of Field Sports..... 1 00
 Thrasher's Hunter and Trapper..... 75

MISCELLANEOUS:.

Clingman's Tobacco Remedy..... 25
 Common Shells of the Sea Shore..... 50
 Household Conveniences..... 1 50
 How to Make Candy..... 50
 Scribner's Lumber and Log Book..... 35
 Any of the above clubbed with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL at 75 cents extra.

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

PREMIUM OFFER.

We feel that the system of offering inducements to NEW subscribers to the exclusion of the OLD, is unfair so that the offer which we make below will include everybody who remits us \$1.00 to pay for CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL one year in advance.

It is generally admitted that the introduction of Virgin queens into the apiary will receive a great deal more attention in the future than it has heretofore, and it is our purpose to offer a first-class Virgin Queen (value 60 cents), to everyone who remits us the sum of \$1.00 for a new or renewal subscription to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. On and after the date of this circular we will register the name of each subscriber sending us that amount, and as soon as it will be possible to rear queens in the Spring of 1889, we shall begin filling the orders in the same rotation as received. We will probably send out many hundreds, and it therefore will be well to send in your subscription at once, if you wish to receive your queen early in the season. Registered letters at our risk, American currency and stamps accepted at par. Use the enclosed envelope.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR 1889.

We purpose adding to the other valuable information which will appear throughout the year, a series of papers on "Practical Bee-Keeping," by D. A. JONES, with exhaustive reviews by ALLEN PRINGLE. The papers began with the issue of Nov. 14, and will be continued right through the whole of the year 1889. Every subject pertaining to the business of bee-keeping will come in for special treatment, and nothing will be left unexplained, so far as our knowledge of the question goes. All the good things which have been tried and found to be thoroughly practical will be plainly and properly set forth in such way as will be easy of comprehension by the merest tyro in bee-keeping. Our main object is to so talk of things that the amateur may not become muddled, and give up, despairing ever to learn. And there will as well be lots of "meat" for the older bee-keeper. We hope to receive many new subscriptions, and that all renewals will be sent in promptly.

THE D. A. JONES Co.,

BETON, ONT.

P. S.—To all new subscribers we will send the back numbers from Nov. 14, to Jan. 1 free, and our subscriptions will not expire till Jan. 1. 1890.

SUPPLY DISCOUNT NOTICE.

As is our usual custom we now offer discounts for fall and winter orders. We desire it to be understood that we do this principally to avoid the crowding in the rush at springtime. We can always fill the orders to better advantage and take more pains when we are not crowded. This of itself is a good thing for the customer, and when to this is added the discount which we allow off catalogue prices, it will be well worth trying. Up to March 1st, 1889, our discounts will be as follows:

7 PER CENT.

Hives, Sections, Honey Extractors, Honey Boards, Section Frames, Section Cases, Frame Nailers, Wire for Frames & Rests, Smokers, Hive Clamps, Honey Knives, Wax Extractors, Bee Tents, Comb-carrying Buckets, Comb Baskets, Bee Guards, Ripening Cans, Uncapping arrangements, Bee Veils, Queen Nurseries, Labels, Anatomical Charts.

3½ PER CENT.

Nails, Perforated Metal, Comb Foundation Force Pumps, Feeders, Rubber Gloves, Introducing Cages, Tins, Shipping Crates, Honey Glasses, Sealers, Dextrine, Wire Cloth, Mosquito Bar.

All other goods in our Catalogue are subject to the prices found therein. For February the Discounts will be 7 per cent. and 3½ per cent. respectively; for March 6 per cent. and 3 per cent.; No discount after April 1st. These prices of course are for cash with order. We have a big stock of almost everything on hand, and can ship at short notice. Catalogue free on application.

BEE - KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Quality and Workmanship unsurpassed. We are prepared to furnish Bee-keepers with Supplies promptly, and with goods of uniform excellence as heretofore. Our hives all take the Simplicity Frame. The "FALCON" chaff hive and the "CHATAUQUA" Hive, with DEAD AIR SPACES are both giving universal satisfaction. We manufacture a full line of Beekeepers' Supplies, including

"FALCON" BRAND FOUNDATION.

We gladly furnish Estimates and solicit Correspondence. Send for Illustrated Price List for 1889, free.

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. Co.,
Jamestown, N.Y. SUCCESSORS TO
W. T. Falconer.

Bee-Keepers Guide —OR— MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

The fifteenth thousandth enlarged and more richly illustrated than previous editions. It has been thoroughly revised, and contains the very latest in respect to beekeeping. Price by mail \$1.25. Liberal discount for dealers and clubs.

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
LANSING, MICH.

20 ENVELOPES
—AND—
250 NOTE HEADS } FOR \$1.

On good paper, printed with name and address, post paid.

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL OFFICE,
BEETON ONT.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN THE INTERESTS OF THE
Poultry, Pigeon and Pet-Stock Fraternity.
Circulation always on the increase. Subscription only \$2.00 a year. Address,
H. B. DONOVAN,
25 Front St. East, Toronto.

SEND US, IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLAZING IN BEE-KEEPING**, with a descriptive Price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Com Foundation, Eastern Honey Boxes, all books and journals, and every thing pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written p. m. A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio

Honey Boxes for Sections.



These are of manilla and made to hold the 4 x 4 sections. When the comb honey labels A or B are used (as in illustration) an attractive and highly saleable package results. Price without tape handles, each 1 cent; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$9.00.

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

SEND US \$2.50

And we will send you a good serviceable man or boy

Nickle Keyless Watch

And FOREST AND FARM for one year.

The liveliest and Best Weekly Paper published in the Dominion. Send your address for sample copy and full particulars. Special terms to bona fide canvassers.

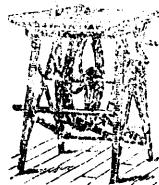
FOREST AND FARM,
CHAS. STARK, Publisher, 50 Church St., Toronto.

BEEES AND HONEY.

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. PARENT, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"We cut with one of your Combined Machines last winter 50 chaff nives with 7 inch cap, 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2,000 honey boxes and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the number of beehives, etc. to make, and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price List free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 544 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill. 21

SECTIONS FOR THE MILLION

We are turning out sections at the rate of 10,000 per day right along, in addition to our regular hive and supply trade, and we are prepared to furnish them in any regular size and style in large quantities at very low rates.

Our prices are as follows:—

1250	\$ 4.50
3000	13.00
5000	20.00
10,000	37.50

All orders entered as received, and shipped with promptness. Order early, to avoid the rush. These prices are spot cash

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ltd.,
BEETON.