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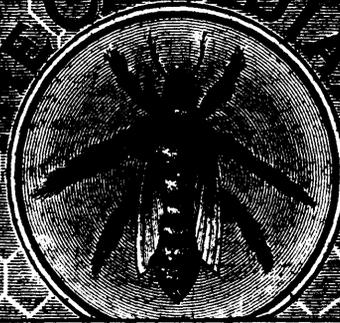
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VOL. II, NO. 43.

1887

JANUARY 19.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



JOURNAL

APR 24 1877

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We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 55 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

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" " "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.20
" " "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.

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Bee-Keepers' Supplies. BRANTFORD, ONT

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R. ECKERMANN & WILL,

Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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BEDFORD, QUE. AGENT FOR

## Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Apiarian Supplies.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND

## Bee-Keepers' Magazine

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See advertisement on another page for particulars

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We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANING 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 postal card, written plainly A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

## 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

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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.

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- Two new subscribers with \$2 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free:
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- One Winter Feeder (made up).

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- One Canadian Feeder (made up).

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- 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.

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- 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:
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- Cook's "Manual of the Apiary" (cloth) value..... 1 25
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- One No. 3 Smoker, fancy finish..... 1 30
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- 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

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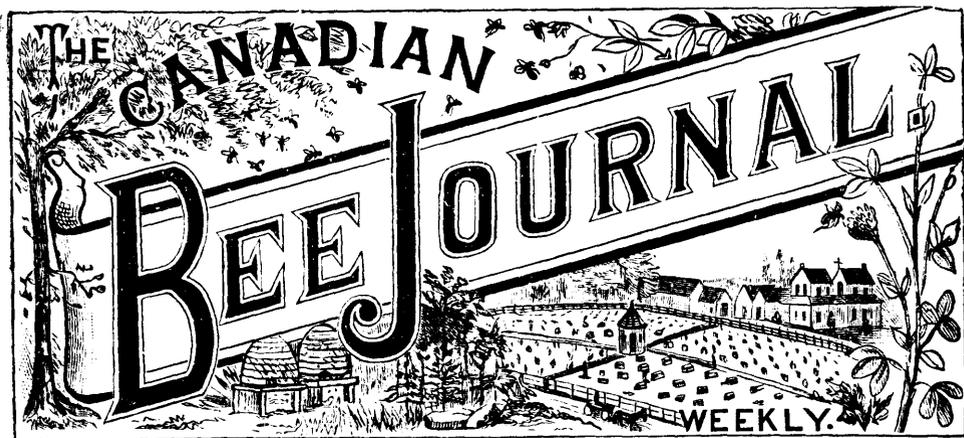
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- Any style of Lithograph Labels you may desire to the value of..... 5 00
- Two queens, selected tested (season of 1887) at \$3 each..... 6 00

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- 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

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

VOL. II. No. 43. BEETON, ONT., JANUARY 19, 1887 WHOLE No 95

THE DEFENCE FUND.

WE shall keep standing in type the names of those who have aided in the best interests of bee-keeping by subscribing to the defence fund in the "McIntosh-Harrison" case. There is no time to be lost. Our action must be prompt and decisive.

A. I. Root, Medina, O.....	\$5
J. K. Darling, Almonte.....	5
Jones, Macpherson & Co., Beeton.....	5
A. L. Swinson, Goldsboro, N.C.....	2
M. B. Holmes, Delta.....	5
G. A. Deadman, Brussels.....	1
J. B. Wrightson, Willow Creek.....	2
R. F. Holtermann, Brantford.....	1
Aspinwall & Treadwell, Barrytown...	5
D. L. Wilson, Newmarket.....	5
Josiah Reaman, Carville.....	2
J. V. Battram, Bridgen.....	1
H. A. Scultz, Clontarf, Ont.....	1

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY SESSION.

At 9 o'clock the members assembled for business. While waiting for a fuller meeting the question of hives came up. It was the same old stereotyped discussion, those who used Langstroth hives preferred them, those who used the Heddon hive preferred them, and bee-keepers who had the Jones hive thought there was nothing equal to them. Mr. Emigh put it neatly when he said that there was a good deal more in the man than in the hive.

PERFORATED METAL.

The question was asked by some one in the convention as to what those having experience thought of the use of perforated metal.

S. CORNEIL:—Had used the Jones perforated metal for years and could not get along without it.

J. B. HALL:—Had used it for five years and would not be without it for the purpose of taking extracted honey, at a cost \$1.00 per hive. He did not use it for comb honey.

W. C. WELLS:—Had used perforated metal but had found as good results without it, two colonies however being all with which he had tested it.

J. A. ABBOTT:—In England they had first used perforated metal with perfectly round holes, after a time they discarded this to use zinc with an oblong perforation, for several years this was all the rage. Perforated metal at the present time was almost out of use. When much in vogue small brood chambers were generally used, at present time larger brood nests were preferred.

S. T. PETTIT:—Could not understand why the English bee-keepers had gone back on perforated metal. He did not use it for comb honey when the sections were filled with foundation. He said he would never go back on it as long as the cost came within ordinary reach and then explained how he made his honey boards.

J. F. DUNN:—Desired to know how many sections one might reasonably ex-

pect to have spoiled by the bees storing pollen in them in a lot of 100 pounds.

J. ALPAUGH:—Had three sections spoiled in that way in 4,000 pounds.

J. F. DUNN:—The reason why he asked the question was, that he had found about 50 spoiled in over 1,000 pounds by not using perforated metal.

J. A. ABBOTT:—English producers estimated a loss of about 5 per cent in sections spoiled in this way and he thought another 5 per cent loss in the extra time which the bees required in passing backward and forward through the perforated metal.

W. F. CLARKE:—This gave rise to another question, viz.: to what extent is perforated metal a hindrance to the bees in passing to the surplus department.

J. B. HALL:—Had used perforated metal five years and found that he could get more extracted honey *with* than without out and he got no pollen in his honey. Even should no more honey be taken it was a much more satisfactory plan and a person is liable to a smaller loss in queens.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the year 1887, was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

President, S. T. Pettitt, Belmont; Vice President, J. B. Hall, Woodstock.

According to the new regulations thirteen directors are required, representing the thirteen districts into which Ontario is divided under the Agricultural and Arts Act.

#### AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

1. Stormont, Dundas, Glengary, Prescott and Cornwall.

2. Lanark North, Lanark South, Renfrew North, Renfrew South, Carleton, Russell and the City of Ottawa.

3. Frontenac, city of Kingston, Leeds and Grenville North, Leeds South, Grenville South and Brockville.

4. Hastings West, Addington, Lennox and Prince Edward.

5. Durham East, Durham West, Northumberland East, Northumberland West, Peterborough East, Peterborough West, Victoria North (including Haliburton), and Victoria South.

6. York East, York North, York West, Ontario North, Ontario South, Peel, Cardwell and city of Toronto.

7. Wellington Centre, Wellington

South, Wellington West, Waterloo North, Waterloo South, Wentworth North, Wentworth South, Dufferin, Halton and city of Hamilton.

8. Lincoln, Niagara, Welland, Haldimand and Monck.

9. Elgin East, Elgin West, Brant North, Brant South, Oxford North Oxford South, Norfolk North and Norfolk South.

10. Huron East, Huron South, Huron West, Bruce North, Bruce South, Grey East, Grey North and Grey South.

11. Perth North, Perth South, Middlesex East, Middlesex North, Middlesex West and city of London.

12. Essex North, Essex South, Kent East, Kent West, Lambton East, and Lambton West.

13. Algoma East, Algoma West, Simcoe East, Simcoe South, Simcoe West, Muskoka and Parry Sound.

#### DIRECTORS.

No. 1, No representative.

" 2, " "

" 3, M. B. Holmes, Delta.

" 4, W. C. Wells, Phillipston.

" 5, S. Corneil, Lindsay.

" 6, J. Spence, Toronto.

" 7, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Guelph.

" 8, J. F. Dunn, Ridgeway.

" 9, M. Emigh, Holbrook.

" 10, R. McKnight, Owen Sound.

" 11, A. G. Willows, Carlingford.

" 12, L. Travers, Alvington.

" 13, F. H. Macpherson, Beeton.

Auditors for 1887, are, Messrs G. B. Jones, Toronto, and F. Malcolm, Innerkip.

The Convention then adjourned for dinner.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was devoted chiefly to resolutions.

It was moved by Jacob Spence, seconded by J. B. Hall and resolved, that Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. A. M. Ross be honorary members of this Association and that the thanks of this body be tendered them for their very earnest assistance in connection with the Colonial Exhibit. A resolution was passed, asking the Industrial Exhibition Association to make some changes in the internal arrangement of the honey building. The Oxford Bee-keepers' Association sent a resolution requesting that the next meeting of the O. B. K. A. be

held at Woodstock, and after some discussion, it was moved by W. F. Clarke, seconded by R. McKnight and resolved, that the next meeting of this association be held at Woodstock. It was also decided, that the annual convention should be held during the month of January next year.

Moved by F. Malcolm, seconded by M. Emigh and resolved unanimously, that this association accepts with thanks a copy of the *British Bee Journal* which the British Bee-keepers' Association have kindly proffered this body, and that we reciprocate by sending the Secretary regularly, copies of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE MICHIGAN VOTE OF THANKS.

Moved by F. H. Macpherson, seconded by F. Malcolm and resolved, that the O. B. K. A. gratefully accept the vote of thanks tendered this body by the Michigan State Bee-keepers' Association and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to their secretary.

MCINTOSH, HARRISON CASE.

After some considerable discussion, it was decided on motion, that this association does not as a body take any active steps in the McIntosh, Harrison case, as Mr. Harrison is not, and never has been a member of the association. Considerable light was thrown on the matter giving it a more favourable appearance for bee-keepers.

THE RESOLUTION ON FOUL BROOD.

The resolution which was laid over from the previous day respecting foul brood, was again brought up, and, after some further discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted and the directors were instructed to appoint a committee.

President Pettit vacated the chair and asked permission of the meeting to reply to the remarks of R. McKnight with respect to dark honey at the Colonial. Mr. McKnight had said that it was buckwheat honey, but he (Mr. Pettit) was sure from its flavour and the season of the year in which it was taken, that it could not be buckwheat honey. What he wished to do was to warn Ontario bee-keepers against sending or encouraging the sending of dark honey to the English market. The lightness of the Ontario honey was its trade mark

and he would like to keep it unsullied.

R. McKnight.—Had made the reference he did to dark honey because of the fact that the president had spoken so strongly in favour of nothing but the brightest honey being sent into England and also because of the fact that some dark honey which they believed to be buckwheat and which was sold as buckwheat had found ready sale. He thought that clear white honey could be produced elsewhere than in Ontario and that we would have rivals in those directions.

Mrs. Beaton, who had sent the honey referred to, said, through F. H. Macpherson, that she believed it to be a mixture of golden rod and buckwheat, and, that it was taken only four days before the shipment was sent to England and when a field of buckwheat was in full bloom. After some further discussion the matter dropped.

A paper by Mr. D. Chalmers, of Poole, was then read, a suitable heading for which will be,

BEE BREAD IN SECTIONS.

*To the members of the Bee-keepers' Association of Ontario now in session, Jan. 6th 1887.*

MR. PRES., LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—There is another evil I would like to call your attention to which is doing our customers and ourselves a very great injustice, and, if practised, will result in checking our future prospects, viz., the production and sale of comb honey containing bee-bread. I merely introduce the subject so as to have the cause and effect discussed, and thereby, if possible, check this evil. At our last Industrial what I speak of was very conspicuous, and having the honor of being one of your judges there, the matter in question was more vivid to me than it otherwise would have been. It seems to me that most, if not all, the exhibitors of comb honey, or their agents, were verily guilty of cutting up and selling comb containing large quantities of bee-bread; if there was an exception, it was Mr. Emigh, of Holbrook, who is with us, and can best answer for himself. Now, Mr. President, I would like to ask those parties if they care to eat such stuff themselves, because I for one, don't wish to offer to others what I wouldn't eat myself; don't we hear them answer no, we cut up sections of that nature and sell it to the children. In visiting other parts of the exhibition on children's day I heard them in various parts of the ground inviting their companions to "come to the honey house," and if the invited didn't feel as the inviter, he or she was pulled by the sleeve in that direction. Now when they got there I could fancy them getting

a mouthful of bee-bread, which might sicken them on honey all their lives. It is by no means vile; the bee has her uses for it, but where can we find the man who counts it palatable, and I have no hesitation in saying, that if starting sections between brood-chambers is practised, bee-bread will be stored in them and sealed over with the honey. Who can deny it?

D. CHALMERS.

The customary votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor and City Council for the use of the City Hall, to the railway authorities for reduced rates, and to the newspaper reporters (Mail especially) for their report of the convention. It was moved by R. McKnight, seconded by F. Malcolm and resolved that a special vote of thanks be tendered the officials of the C. P. R. freight department for their able and willing assistance while the honey was being prepared for shipment to England. The usual fee to the janitor was ordered to be paid and a special fee of \$25 to the Sec. Treas. for his large increase of work in connection with the Colonial Exhibit.

The Secretary's report was then read, showing a balance of about \$28 in hand.

The Rev. Dr. Wild, who had been listening attentively for some time, was introduced by R. McKnight as an eminent divine in horticulture. Dr. Wild was well received and expressed his pleasure at being present. He hoped their future efforts would be as successful as they could wish. He would not detain them as he was engaged to create a little honey preparatory to a honeymoon at 4 o'clock, so that they would understand that he was in the same line of business.

The general meeting then adjourned and a meeting of the directors was called to order by the President. On motion, W. Couse, Meadowvale, Ont., was re-elected Sec. Treas. A committee was appointed in furtherance of the resolution passed at the general meeting respecting foul brood, in the persons of the President, Vice-Pres. and F. H. Macpherson. R. McKnight and M. Emigh were appointed to represent the association on the Industrial Exhibition board and to carry out the resolution, as passed by the association, respecting the internal arrangement of the honey building.

It was decided to continue the *Rural Canadian* to those of the members who desired it.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### PROCREATIVE POWERS OF VARIOUS DRONES.

PROF. A. J. Cook, in answer to my query No. 116, referring to "the procreative powers of various drones," in the C. B. J., page 692, says: "The active sperm cells indicate that such drones are good. I can't see how his (Swinson's) experience can prove to the contrary." For the benefit of Prof. Cook and other readers of the C. B. J., I will give my experiments and trials of such drones as were referred to in the query and leave them to their own conclusions.

During the past three years I have made bee-culture—the practical part of it—rather a *special study* during the entire season; making during that time many practical tests in the rearing of bees, queens and drones. The season here lasts from April 1st to Nov. 1st. And from April 20th to Oct. 1st, or thereabouts, there isn't an interval of more than two weeks, and these two occur about the middle of June, but that bees are gathering honey from some source in sufficient quantities to supply all needed food day by day. And again, there seldom occurs an interval of more than ten days at any time during winter but what bees take a fly out; usually there isn't more than two or three days at any one time, but they do fly out during winter; that we have three or four days at a time in December, January and February, our coldest months, that are as warm as *any days* in April or May. Such being the existing circumstances here, and after November 1st there isn't a drone to be found in any colony of bees that has a queen properly fecundated; few can be found as late as Oct. 15th, so I have usually had from Nov. 1st to March 1st (I have never seen a drone hatched out in a hive having a queen properly fecundated, prior to March 1st; they are seldom hatched before March 10th or 15th and then only in a few of the strongest colonies) in which to test the three kinds of drones referred to in my query No. 116, and I have had them and queens reared and flying in my apiaries during December, January, February and March, for the express purpose of trying the drones as mentioned. During each of the three past years, at times, too, when I had hundreds of such drones in several hives about the apiaries; that the drones did fly in countless numbers I know, for I saw them, and in one or two instances I have seen the queens leave their hives also, only to return to them unfertilized, remain for fifteen or eighteen days longer and then be missing. I have had many of these queens to remain in their hives for thirty to forty days from the time they were hatched out, and then disappear with-

ut having layed an egg. During the three years that I have had these queens and drones, I have never had a *single one* that was ever mated and laying, after the regularly reared drones disappeared in the fall, (about Nov. 5th is the latest I ever had one to lay) nor before they were reared and flying in the spring; April 6th is the earliest I ever had a properly fecundated queen to lay.

Now, will Prof. Cook, or some one else better informed than I am, tell me why queens flying with plenty of drones reared by unfertile queens: queens that had lost their fertility, by being chilled in mailing cages, and drones reared by fertile-workers, during December, January, February and March not to be fertilized, even in a single instance during three years' trial, if such drones are capable of fertilizing a queen? And do not such experiments during three seasons with plenty of such drones flying and present with several queens of various ages, up to even forty days old, (I have never had a queen mated early in April and laying under twenty-eight or thirty days old,) go to prove pretty conclusively that such drones are not capable of fertilizing a queen. It certainly proves it to my satisfaction. That the "active sperm cells, indicate that such drones are good," I don't question, for I consider Prof. Cook, alone, good authority on that point; but I do say, that I can't accept such indications as being better authority on their usefulness, than the trials I have given them the past three years; neither do I think that Prof. Cook himself would accept it as better evidence, had he ever given them the same opportunities of proving themselves, that I have, or any one else for that matter.

ABBOTT L. SWINSON.

Goldsboro, N.C.

For The Canadian Bee-Journal.

#### NOTES FROM MUSKOKA-HONEY BEER.

**M**HIS has been the poorest season for honey here in Muskoka ever since I have kept bees. Clover, linden and thistles the main honey resources gave no surplus at all the linden had even no bloom and the poor little bees had enough to do to gather sufficient stores for brooding. Had not the fall been favourable, it would have been a poor look out for bee-keepers. Here as it was, the bees did not only gather enough honey from fall flowers to winter on, but gave quite a bit of surplus, in fact all the surplus I got, I took it then, which amounted to 500 lbs of extracted and a little over 100 lbs of comb honey from 14 colonies spring count. My bees did not winter well last winter. My cellar is very damp, I left the chaff cushions on, the combs got mouldy and most of the colon-

ies] came out weak in (the spring some with dysentery. I lost five or six queens the first week the bees were on their summer stands, for which I cannot account. I saw those queens alright when I transferred to clean hives on a very fine, warm day, a week later they were gone. This winter I dispensed with the chaff cushions again, as I believe they are objectionable for wintering in damp cellars. In the winter from 1884 to 1885, I wintered my bees in the same cellar without chaff hives, with only one or two thicknesses of frames, flannel as packing, and they came out clean and strong in spring. I am trying the same plan this winter. On December the 18th I went in the cellar to see how the bees were doing. They were all silent. I rapped on several hives, but received no response. I thought the bees must all be dead, and concluded to open one of the hives to see what became of them. I pulled back the quilts, for they were glued on solidly all round, and, lo! here were the bees in one cluster in the centre of the hive, all in a deep, deep sleep. "Hibernation," I guess, beemen call it. After being exposed to the light for a few moments a bee now and then would raise its abdomen a little, just enough to convince one they were not dead. I trust, by what I have seen, and with the light covering my bees will come out all right in the spring. Many bee-keepers in this Canada of ours, will likely have to winter their bees in just as damp a cellar as mine is, they might try my plan on a couple of colonies, and see if it will not work as well with them as it did with me, and report in spring through the C. B. J. the result, and, perhaps, it will be of benefit to others. Temperature in my cellar never below 40 degrees.

For the benefit of farming bee-keepers, I will give here a recipe for making honey beer. Boil two handful of hops in five gallons of water for fifteen minutes, then strain into an open vessel, let it cool down to 100 Fahr., then mix four lbs. of honey with it and add one or two cupful of fresh hop yeast, cover up and let it work from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, skim off as often as scum rises; roast half cupful of yellow sugar till it becomes brown, then dissolve it again with water, add this to the beer to give color; then draw off into bottles or casks and cork well. In two or three days it will be ready for use. This will make a most delicious and cooling drink for farmers and field laborers in haying and harvest time.

Cappings will do just as well and even better than honey. When they are well drained of their honey throw them into a tin-pail, pour boiling water over, so that the wax will melt, let cool, remove wax, strain and prepare as above, adding less or no honey at all.

E. SCHULZ.

Kilworthy, Jan 10th, 1887.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### A LEGEND OF WELLAND COUNTY.

BY DAN D. LION.

**M**ANY years ago, somewhere in the township of Bertie, undoubtedly near the historic Village of Ridgeway, there met in convention all the insects of the order *Hymenoptera*. After the meeting was called to order, a big "Bombus" selected a tall sunflower for a rostrum and in a bombastic manner addressed the assembly thusly:

"Ladies and gentlemen,—You are, no doubt, aware of the fact that during the present season there has appeared for the first time among us a horde of unwelcome immigrants who are getting more than their share of this precious nectar of which we all should have an equal share. I am sure that the people of this country are in league with them for they build nice houses for them to live in while they continue to persecute us as of yore. Under these circumstances is it any wonder that they are increasing rapidly while we are scarcely holding our own? Unless something is done at once it will soon be another case of "survival of the fittest." I would, therefore, beg leave to submit for your careful consideration the following ultimatum which shall in turn be presented to every colony of these ruthless invaders: "Take your choice either let the red clover alone or quit working on Sunday. If you decide to leave us undisputed possession of the red clover, we will allow you to work on Sunday, or you may lay idle on the Sabbath and gather from red clover the rest of the week. If you decide to do neither, beware—we have formed a "union" and *exempli gratia* we'll annihilate you."

A nimble "Jack Spaniard" agreed to be the bearer of the message and soon returned to inform the "brotherhood" that their more active cousins had decided to give them a monopoly of the red clover. A loud "hum" of satisfaction followed this announcement and harmony was once more restored.

P.S.—The above agreement was made before the advent of the yellow races and they are, therefore, not included in the contract.

Ridgeway, Jan 10th, 1887.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### MICE IN CHAFF HIVES.

**L**AST December when I put my bees into winter quarters I came across a small nuclei colony packed in chaff, in which a mouse had taken shelter, so I set this hive in an adjoining room to repository. I got a chaff packed hive, (D. A. J.) for nuclei lifted

combs and bees into it, thinking I would have no more trouble with it, but in the course of a week or two I found another mouse had got into the hive and filled the space below the combs with chaff. I got a single walled hive this time and moved bees and combs again, and set them beside the stove pipe at the entrance of the hive. The temperature at night would fall to about 50°, and in day time when a fire was on I have seen the temperature as high as 90° and often 80° above zero. About the middle of March I found young bees hatching and larvæ in all stages. I examined the bees five different times during winter. I set them out on April 14th, and found them fine and healthy, not a soiled spot on the hive or combs; everything sweet, clean and healthy. The weather being fine the bees went right ahead, and by the 25th of June they had a Jones' hive full of bees, brood and honey, and were preparing to swarm. The honey failed about this time, I consequently got no surplus from them. This nuclei consisted of black bees with an Italian queen and I observed that they remained healthy in their long confinement and caring for their brood, and under such rough handling they came out vigorous and did a lot of work before they succumbed in the course of nature. Probably some of the readers of the JOURNAL would like to know at what temperature I have my repository; give me a temperature of 50° and a good ventilation and I am satisfied. Some of the fraternity may think those statements misleading, but it is my opinion that to disturb bees in confinement is folly of the worst kind, unless it is for experiment.

In closing, I send a cordial invitation to friend Clarke, of Guelph, and he may have the pleasure of seeing through a colony from stem to stern and I am not afraid of killing bees either. Query. Why did such handling not kill bees? Their food consisted of sugar, honey and pollen.

WM. BUEGLASS.

Bright, Ont., Dec. 27th, 1886.

### CANADIAN HONEY.

**T**HE *Bee-keepers' Record*, a spicy monthly, published in the north of England and south of Scotland, contains an article from Mr. McKnight, one of the O. B. K. A. Commissioners, relative to Canadian honey and objecting in his own pleasant way to the editor's remarks on samples which he had tasted at the Colonial. It is as follows:

Dear Sir,—Your spicy well gotten-up paper came into my hands yesterday for the first time; before then I had no knowledge of its existence.

Indeed I was not aware until then that "Bonnie Scotland" could boast of a bee paper. I did know however, that it had at least one intelligent, level-headed, and practical bee-keeper in the person of Mr. Raitt. In the issue before me there is an interesting article from the pen of this gentleman, on the "Canadian Honey Exhibit," in which he is good enough to say many kind and generous things of both the honey and the delegates in charge of it. I can assure Mr. Raitt that the representatives of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association fully appreciate his good opinion so generously expressed.

Mr. Raitt makes one or two references to our Clover honey, however, which I think call for a word in reply. This article constitutes the greater part of our exhibit, and I apprehend he does it no more than justice when he says "Its flavor is decidedly inferior." I do not think its flavor deserves to be classed as inferior. However good a judge Mr. R. may be of the flavor of honey, there are others as well as myself who think differently from him on the point referred to. I could furnish you with extracts from letters received from people all over England, when repeating their orders for our Clover honey, sufficiently numerous to fill your paper, and in which they say it is the finest and best honey they have had the privilege of using. I know Mr. Raitt had in his mind "the best samples of British Clover honey" when he made this statement and that it is comparative in its nature. It may be that I have not seen the best samples of British Clover honey, but I have now before me a pot of Clover honey, kindly sent me by a leading British bee-keeper, and in the letter accompanying it he says it is a "fair" sample. In the flavor of this I fail to discover anything superior to our own. It is somewhat different and mayhap a little more pronounced. But strength in flavour, as in many other things, is not always a test of merit. The strongest aromatics are not always the most highly esteemed. The rankest scents are not the most sought after or the most extensively used in the toilet. Mild, but decided I believe to be the best flavor in honey, and this is just what the flavour of our clover honey is. "Tastes differ," you know, Mr. Editor, and tastes change too. Taste is often a thing of sentiment, but more often a thing of cultivation. The taste for heather honey, for instance, is, I believe, a mixture of both. I venture to say that this article, so exultantly tabled by Mr. Raitt at the *Conversazione* at S. Kensington, and so highly esteemed by him in common with his countrymen, would be a drug in the market in any country where neither Scotchmen nor heather is found; but "Sandy" will buy it

in preference to any other kind because he is accustomed to its flavor. He likes it for still another reason, which purely sentimental—he likes it because there is associated with it the deep glens and rugged hill tops of his country. He has trod the slopes of her "Rugged mountains where savage grandeur reigns," and sniffed the perfumed air of their slopes carpeted with the delicate purple of the heather bloom, and this preference for the honey distilled therefrom is so far a sentiment—honourable to him I admit. It may be that the like sentiment leads me to prefer our Clover honey. I never partake of it but its pleasing and subdued aroma calls up the delightful recollection of a bright June morning, when our pasture fields are covered with bloom and the atmosphere laden with the sweet scent of our bee-keepers' favourite flower.

Again, Mr. Raitt says "Judging by the largeness of the grain when granulated, we should class it as decidedly inferior to our best samples." I fancy his examination of its grain must have been a hurried one, else he would not have designated it as *large*. The grain of our White Clover honey is not large. That you may satisfy yourself on this point, and that Mr. R. may have another opportunity of testing it, I have much pleasure in sending you a tin of it by concurrent post. This tin was taken off the shelf at random, in the presence of Mr. Hooker, and is no selection. It has not even been tasted by me. But is largeness of grain in honey an evidence of its inferiority? Mr. Raitt is the first recognized authority I have known to make the statement. We may on some future occasion, when time does not press us so closely, discuss this question. Meanwhile, permit me to again thank Mr. Raitt, as a representative Scotch bee-keeper, for the many kind things he has been good enough to say of us and ours. We have made many valued friends during our brief sojourn on this side the Atlantic, but none more highly esteemed than that sturdy Caledonian, and in looking once again westward we desire to say to him a friendly and fraternal good-bye.

R. MCKNIGHT.

#### EARLY EXPERIENCE IN BEE-KEEPING.

Written for the *Nor-West Farmer*.

I have long been interested in bees, and found them, in Ontario, very pleasant and profitable, companionable and entertaining. I had been laid aside from professional work by ill health. While yet in the work I got a stock of bees and bestowed so much attention upon them that they lived and multiplied and so little and unintelligent, that I got little honey. Had I begun the

business with proper knowledge I might have kept a few hives profitably, without interfering with more important engagements. But I soon became convinced that I could not do justice to my bees and my people, and found occasion to reflect upon the wisdom, not to say authority, of Paul's injunction to Timothy to "give himself wholly" to his ministerial work. I have known ministers "minding" other things than their proper work, and doing so under the plea of needful recreation, and I have known other ministers finding their reaction in the varieties of pastoral work, and the latter to stand higher than the former in christian esteem, usefulness and happiness. They always have abundant scope for their talents in their own sphere, and this while many think they have nothing to do. In the hope of returning to my work I did not attend to the bee business as I might have done; nevertheless my intelligence grew and my bees multiplied and threatened to become profitable. I even think I might have made a "good thing" of them had I continued with them.

When I began I had the varied experiences of the uninitiated, which might be an amusement to the knowing and a warning to the sanguine beginner. When the time came for examining my first stock, I lifted the cards with adhering bees out of the hive. I leaned one of these, heavy with honey and brood, against a fence post, in the sun. In a little, while under its weight and the heating rays, it softened, gave way, and lay, a mixed mass of honey, wax, and brood, in the grass—the card lost, the honey wasted, my bees hopelessly smeared, and my beloved brood ruined. The attempt to mend matters was attended with thoughts and feelings which can be imagined only by an amateur in a like situation. Alarm, disgust, self-reproach, struggled and surged in my distracted breast. I did not use any bad language. I was very quiet indeed. I never felt that sudden catastrophe warranted or called for profanity. Profanity, indeed, I regard as a most gratuitous evil, and nothing more clearly proves a man's utter disrespect towards his Maker. The Christianity that can swear is worse than heathenism that can murder.

Another catastrophe occurred when I should have had sense enough to prevent it. I had put a large first swarm into a hive with a card or two of comb. It went to work with a will on the whitened clover fields, Saturday evening came rather cold and I shut up the bottom board, which was movable, not noticing that the fly-hole was also shut. The bees, finding themselves imprisoned, became excited and furious, and the hive became heated as an oven.

Nearly all the new made comb fell in a dripping mass. The major part of the bees with the queen perished. On Sabbath morning I happened to see honey dropping from the hive I noticed the fly-hole shut. I let down the bottom board and the honey poured out. On Monday morning I proceeded to a "redding up." It took me most of the day. I thought to save smeared bees by washing in lukewarm water and drying in the sun. It was no use—they would not live. The small openings through which they breathe were clogged, and so death came by suffocating. If I had not been "green" I would not have been so unobservant. I bought wit, but it was dear. And I had occasion to reflect on the duty of leniency to others in their blunders, especially the young whose blunders are as frequent as their inexperience and self conceit are great. Nervously exhausted by the two days' work. I went to the rocking chair and closed my eyes for rest. Forthwith there appeared in full view of my closed optics, multitudes of magnified bees smeared and crawling.

On more catastrophe I mention before drying my quill. It was in '68 when I still used one of the old fashioned shanty shaped sheds to hold the hives. I was about to go to Clifton Springs for my health a few months, and said shed required some fixing with hammer and nail. Now bees in various respects have a resemblance to human kind. They can bear some persuasion but can't endure concussion. I had left my veil unfastened at the bottom, and when I hammered, a bee, guided it may be by instinct, but certainly impelled by rage, flew like a shot up under my veil, directly at my neck point. The first touch was the entrance of its envenomed sting into the lower edge of the partition in my nasal appendage. I did not take time to reflect whether "such a man as I should flee." My hammer with a quick thud reached the ground and a few wide and rapid strides carried the aforementioned appendage to a looking-glass. Lifting up my eyes I saw therein a red face, streaming eyes, and the sad sorrowful appendage having the butt end of a bee at its nether part. The sting was soon removed. The irritation spread inward and upwards, and the luxury of sneezing commenced with reiterated gusts. I cried for my better half. She ran to the garden and pulled an onion, chopped it fine, and placed it on some fold of cotton cloth. I poured thereon camphorated spirits which were kept ready for my headaches, I tied the poultice under my nose. I went to the lounge "horse de combat." My reflections were humiliating—"Used up by a bee! How am I to go on my journey with such a nose and such a lip?—for my nose was bunged and

my lip like that of "a mitherless foal." Well, I did not lie long there, when I began again to breath through the proper breathing orifices. I went to the glass and removed the wraps and found, to my delight, that I was cured. The remedy had just before been recommended to me by a carpenter working at the manse, and proved remarkably effective. In after times I learned that baking soda with liquor ammonia was more quickly applied, and being so applied, at once brought relief. In my case a sting uncared for resulted in serious swelling and pain.

And now that I am here, in the far Northwest, my bee love has not forsaken me. My feeble stock that wintered so splendidly failed to swarm. But I played them a trick and made them two, I got 40 lbs honey from them—mostly from buck wheat. We have very little natural pasturage. This is our trouble here. It seems to be less about your city and neighboring towns. I would like very much to know whether any bee-keepers in this land have had any real success, say for three or four years. I am satisfied we can winter bees well, but do not feel as yet certain about summering them.

## 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.

### PROPER TIME TO PUT ON SURPLUS CASES

QUERY No. 125.—How can I judge when is the proper time to put on surplus cases either for comb or extracted honey?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—When the bees begin to build lots of new comb here and there in the hive.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, OHIO.—Put on the surplus cases before, or as soon as the honey flow begins, and be sure and "have old colonies strong."

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Put on the surplus cases or frames when the honey flow begins and keep removing and replacing them as long as it lasts.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—When the hive begins to be crowded with bees and white capping appears along between the combs near the top or upper edge.

A. L. SWINSON, GOLDSBORO, N.C.—Put on as

early as weather is suitable, when none are on and all will be O. K., as they will then be on hand when desired.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—If you know there is on hand a fair honey flow and that your brood-chambers are full, you will judge it is the proper time to put on surplus cases.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—When the bees begin to put bits of white wax along the upper part of the brood-combs. In this locality I put on supers, perhaps a week after I see the first clover blossom.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Of course it requires experience and judgment to decide this matter. When the conditions are all right, clap on your surplus, but don't wait too long or your bees will get the swarming fever.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—By noting whether the bees are rapidly storing. Bees also build more brood-combs at such times. One can often tell by watching the bees on the flowers. The peculiar odor of ripening honey at night is another sign.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—When you see that they have begun to whiten the comb at the top bar or build small bits of brace comb, is a good indication without taking out the frames. All colonies differ and it is impossible to give specific directions.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—Experience is the one true guide. Generally, however, they should be put on as soon as the bees show signs of gathering surplus freely. The time will differ in different localities, and a knowledge of the flora of a given locality is needed to base judgment upon.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—The sections may be put on any colonies that are crowded for room a week or more before you expect the flow from white clover, this will give the bees a chance to draw out the foundation; for new swarms put the sections on at once. For extracting purposes the extra combs need not be added until the bees commence gathering.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—There are more than forty different indications that the time for adding surplus receptacles has arrived, some of which are within and some without, the walls of the hive; but not all of which are present in any individual case. The best general rules are, first, when you discover bits of new brace comb being built; second, when your fields indicate that your first surplus-honey yielding flowers are coming well into bloom; third,

if you have a colony on scales you can judge by the increasing weight of the hive.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWKS PARK, FLORIDA.—Much depends on whether you wish to restrict swarming or not. If you do, put on surplus cases as soon as bees are strong enough to occupy them; but if not, put on surplus cases as soon as white clover commences to yield honey, that is, if the hives are strong enough to use them. In my own practice, I always aim to keep every colony supplied at all times with all the combs they can occupy, without reference to any other conditions.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—Every apiarist ought to study his location, and be able to know when the honey harvest commences in his locality. As a general rule, when the bees begin to lengthen the cells up to the top bars of the frames, which may be known by their color turning white, they are ready for the surplus arrangement. It will do no harm at any rate, I think, to adjust the surplus cases as soon in the season as permanent warm weather has set in. They are sure to be ready if this is done.

#### SEPARATING SWARMS.

QUERY No. 126.—If several swarms should light in one cluster, which is the best way to separate them with the queens?

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I keep my queens clipped and hence am not troubled with this difficulty.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, OHIO.—I don't know of a better way than to keep the queen's wings clipped, and then the cluster will separate of itself.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWKS PARK, FLORIDA.—I cannot answer this question as I have never had two swarms out at a time in my eighteen years of bee-keeping.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—I keep all queen's wings clipped, so have no trouble, as the bees can be handled as you please when you have the queens.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—In such case I determine how many colonies I will make of the cluster; I then provide as many cages and hives, and begin to catch and cage the queens and distribute the bees, and continue till a queen with her share of the workers is lodged in every hive provided. Next day I release the queens.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Simply take enough bees for each swarm in a basket or

any other way and hunt through for the queens, which are often balled in such cases. Have all queens clipped and much trouble will be saved

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Look the cluster over for queens; if you don't find any, divide into several parts and run them in different hives. Look sharp for queens; if you see more than one, cage it until you see where you want it.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—There may be a difference in opinion as to what may be the best way, but my way is to search out and cage all the queens, and then divide the bees among these caged queens. This is to me the simplest and easiest way, and, of course, to my own mind, the best.

A. L. SWINSON, GOLDSBORO, ONT.—Slightly sprinkle or spray them on a cloth, separate and look them through for queens; when found, divide in such numbers and put with each queen as is desired, in separate hives. Then give them a frame of bees and larvæ to cluster on, and to hold them till they begin business—often washing—in their new quarters.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—The best way is to have queen's wings clipped, then each colony will return to its own hive, or the whole cluster can be divided at pleasure and each lot of bees given a queen. Why any one should keep bees and not clip queens has been a wonder to me for years. The above convenience is argument enough to commend this practice.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Having kept large numbers of colonies in several apiaries during the past eighteen years, thus having this problem to wrestle with, many times, and knowing that hardly any two circumstances are alike in detail, and consequently the management should be as variable in its detail, no answer could do justice to either party, unless it occupied columns. I consider this question inappropriate for this department.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—Place your hives near where the bees have clustered; place a newspaper or cotton sheet to the entrance of each hive (this will enable you to detect the queen more quickly) remove as much as a swarm from the cluster from them near the entrance of one of the hives, and, as they run in, watch for the queen, and leave her caged at the entrance until you have the bees distributed, then release the queen and place the hives on their permanent stands.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—Put them first of

all into one hiving-box, then shake them all on a sheet; set two or three boxes all around them, facing inwards, take a tin dipper and put a dipper full at the door of each box, when they will commence running in; watch for the queen, if you see more than one run in at once, catch her and cage her. When they are all in those without a queen will commence to run out in about ten minutes and go into any that has a queen, then give them the caged queen and wait results. By shaking one of those divisions out on a sheet, you can soon tell if they have more than one queen.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I have generally succeeded by shaking them down on a sheet and stirring among the bees with a stick till I captured all the queens, then divide the bees as equally as may be, giving each division a queen, hiving them in the usual way. I have a long hive in my apiary that will hold twenty combs. I can divide the bees and queens by hiving the whole lot in the long hive, waiting for the bees to separate, after which each division is hived by lifting the combs and adhering bees out and setting them in hives prepared for them. The former plan is perhaps the cheapest and quickest done.

#### EASTERN TOWNSHIP BEEKEEPERS.

THE Eastern Township Beekeepers Association held their second annual meeting in the Village of Cowansville, on Tuesday, October 19th, in the Printing House Hall. There was a fair attendance. No essays were asked for and none were read, but the discussion from first to last was animated and centered in wintering, spring dwindling and its prevention, the treatment of weak stocks, best method of increase and also prevention of increase of stocks. Honey and the market for it, received their share of attention as did the important matter of queen rearing. Among the resolutions passed was one to the effect that the association furnish its members with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL free. The following is the list of members. E. E. Spencer, M.P. P., Freighsburg, P.Q.; E. C. Taylor, Knowlton, P.Q.; J. R. Ball, Knowlton, P.Q.; R. P. Small, Dunham P.Q. Frank Gilbert, Dunham, P.Q.; W. Farman, East Dunham, P.Q.; A. Johnson, Cowansville, P.Q.; Eli. Benham, Cowansville, P.Q.; John Buchanan Cowansville, P.Q.; Stark Hall, Cowansville,

P.Q.; W. H. Wright, Cowansville, P.Q.; M. Craig, Shefford Mt. P.Q.; James Lafleur, Sutton; P.Q.; L. E. Dyes, Sulton, P.Q.; B. G. Jones, Bedford, P.Q.; G. H. Jones, Bedford, P.Q.; F. W. Jones, Bedford, P.Q.; A. Clark, Farnham, Center, P.Q.; J. Watt, Farnham, Center, P.Q.; W. S. Allen, East, Farnham, P.Q.; Rev. J. Roadhouse, West Farnham, P.Q.; J. Berwick, West Farnham, P.Q.; J. W. Masher, West Farnham, P.Q.; Clinton Benham, Sweetsburg, P.Q.; G. A. Truax, Farndon, P.Q.

A few of the members handed in the following report, stating the number of stocks in the fall of '85, spring of '86, and fall of '86, also the amount of honey produced the past season:

				C. H.	EX.	WAX
Jones & Bros.	45	99	64	150	200	17
L. E. Dyer	101	60	86	100	1635	
Ralph Geatty	30	30	60	300		
C. S. Rynalds	7	6	12			
R. P. Small	50	40	80	375	600	15
E. C. Taylor	21	17	22			
F. W. Jones	151	137	174	2200	400	
Rev. J. Roadhouse	5	3	4	100		5
E. E. Spencer	46	44	64	800	500	
A. Johnson	21	19	25	700		

The next annual meeting will be held at Bedford, but in the meantime a convention is to be held.

R. P. SMALL, Sec.  
Dunham P. Q. Dec. 24th. 1886.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### COMB HONEY HIVES.

A. S. CROSBY.—Which is the best for producing comb-honey, the Jones comb-honey hive or the Heddon hive—also the best hive for wintering.

Both these questions are such that it is impossible to give a satisfactory answer—that is, one to which no exception could be taken. It is the same with these as with other hives—both have their admirers. As to wintering, we have as yet had no experience with the Heddon hive, but for the other we can speak with confidence. Bees winter capially in them when properly prepared. Of the Heddon hive we can speak in the coming spring.

### INSIDE DIMENSIONS OF JONES' HIVE.

SUBSCRIBER.—What are the dimensions of the brood chamber of your hive?

We presume you refer to the regular Jones hive of which the dimensions are, inside measure:—Length, 18 inches; width  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth 15 inches. The inside measurement of frames are  $10\frac{3}{4}$  x  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

#### SURPLUS HONEY CASE.

Will you also describe your surplus honey case?

You will find a description of the surplus honey case or half-story for this hive on page of this present volume, and you will there find various ways described by which the sections are held in the case.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS, BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 19, 1887.

Till further notice our discount on all supplies as advertised in our 1886 catalogue will be 5 per cent.

We have a dry-kiln in course of erection and our lumber in the future will be better seasoned than heretofore.

Our catalogue for 1887 is now in the printer's hands and we hope to have it mailed to our customers before Feb. 1st.

Our bees are in excellent shape thus far as regards temperature. It ranges from  $42^{\circ}$  to  $46^{\circ}$  right along, with very little variation.

A monster convention is now talked of to meet in Chicago to discuss the following subject: "Cost of production and the proper selling price for honey, and how to maintain it, etc."

We are busy just now on circulars for beekeepers, and as this is the time for such we shall be glad to furnish estimates to all who intend putting out pricelists, etc., for the coming season. Our facilities for doing neat work with dispatch are excellent.

We are glad to be able to tell the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that Mr. D. A. Jones and wife landed safely on Canadian soil and will have reached Beeton ere this number of the JOURNAL is ready to mail. Mr. Jones has been unwell since before his departure from

England, and a rough voyage made his illness none the pleasanter. We hope he may soon recover.

We have received from the author G. G. Groff, A.M., M.D., professor of physiology and natural history in the University of Lewisburg, Pa., the last edition of his book "The plant description." Not being versed in the technicalities of botany we cannot speak "as one having authority," but we should judge from the very flattering testimonials accompanying it that it is a most complete work and a great aid to teachers and students of botany.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

The prices as quoted for honey in our market report are in exchange for supplies at catalogue prices.

Discounts on all supplies (as advertised in our catalogue for 1886) till February 1st will be five per cent. We are crowded up pretty well with work in all our departments. We have busy at work no less than 27 hands, and we shall increase to about forty in another week.

Mr. H. Chapman, of Versailles, N. Y., has appointed us his Canadian agents for the seed of the Chapman honey plant. We have now in stock, ready to ship from this office any quantity of seed that may be desired. Canadian customers will please make a note of this. Prices same as Mr. Chapman's.

#### 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  $3\frac{1}{2}$  x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x  $4\frac{1}{2}$  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, 9 cts. is paid; Mixed flavors  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cts.; Amber colored 8 cts.; Fall honey 7 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, 14 cts. is the best price; No. 2 12 cts. There is very little left in this country.



\* SOUTHERN \* HEADQUARTERS \*  
FOR EARLY QUEENS.

Nuclei, and full colonies. The manufacture of hives, sections, frames, feeders, foundation, etc., a specialty. Superior work and "let-live" prices. Steam factory, fully equipped, with the latest and most approved machinery. Send for catalogue. Address

J. F. H. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.

ATTENTION!

SECTIONS, BEE-HIVES, HONEY BOXES,  
FRAMES, ETC.

LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD.

Best of goods at lowest prices. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

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

Western BEE-KEEPERS' Supply House.



We manufacture Bee-Keepers' supplies of all kinds, best quality at lowest prices. Hives, Sections, Comb Foundation, Extractors, Smokers, Grates, Honey Buckets, Vials, Feeders, Bee-Literature, etc., etc. Imported Italian Queens, Italian Queens, Bees by the lb., Nucleus or Colony, "Bee-Keepers' Guide, Memoranda and Illustrated Catalogue" of 48 pages FREE to Bee-Keepers. Address JOSEPH NYERLANDER, DES MOINES, IOWA.

QUEENS.

BEEES.  
1887.

QUEENS.

My Italian BEEES and QUEENS cannot be excelled in beauty and working qualities. I make a specialty of rearing fine bees and queens.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 1887.

Be sure to send for my new catalogue before buying. Address. FRANK A. EATON, Bluffton, Ohio.

BEE-KEEPERS ADVANCE.

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

J. B. MASON & SONS,  
Mechanics' Falls, Me.

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

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TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.

AT BEE-TON PRICES.

MR. JOHN MCARTHUR,

845 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Is our authorized agent for Toronto and vicinity for all supplies manufactured by us. He will have constantly on hand a supply of staple goods such as hives, sections, foundation, knives, tins, etc., etc.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

**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.

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.

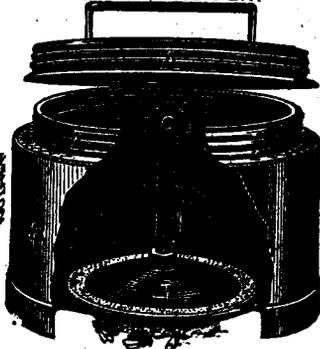


This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 20 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing.

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

THE D. A. JONES CO.

PAT. APPLIED-FOR.



10 lb. \$3.50.

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. HASTING, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N.Y.

# TOOLS FOR BEE-KEEPERS

## HAMMERS.

We shall hereafter keep in stock a full line of tools suitable for bee-keepers. For ordinary use, where a person has only a few hives, etc., to nail, we have an iron hammer (with adze eye) which we can send you at 15 cents.

Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c., 50c., and 80c each.

Small hammers—steel face with adze eyes, just what are needed for frame nailing, etc., No. 55, 35c.; No. 52, 50c.

## SCREW DRIVERS.

With good hardwood handles and of the best steel—nicely finished, round bits, in two kinds, No. 1, 5 inch bit, 18c.; No. 2, 6 inch bit, 20c.

## TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

In iron squares we have two kinds—the first of these is marked down to one-eighth of an inch, and is marked on one side only, the price is, each, 20c.

The other style is marked on both sides down to one-sixteenth of an inch—price, each, 31c.

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

## TWO FOOT RULES.

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

## HAND SAWS.

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

## PANEL SAWS.

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

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

## PLANES.

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

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

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

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

BEETON, ONT

# 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, 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	15	25	50
Regular price, each..	\$1.40	\$1.85	\$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.

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

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Having expended thousands of dollars in bringing before the people one of the most wonderful honey producing plants known in the United States, or even in the world, and testing it honestly and fairly, wish to say through your valuable JOURNAL, that the seed contains so much oil that nothing but fresh seed will grow, or by thrashing if the seed is bruised or broken it will not grow, for this reason, and by the advice of many prominent bee-keepers, I have decided to sell the limited amount of seed I have raised this season at the following prices, and will send to those who have already ordered, the amount of seed due them at this low price:

Half Ounce.....	50c
One Ounce.....	\$1 00
Two Ounces.....	1 50
Four Ounces.....	2 00
Half Pound.....	8 00
One Pound.....	5 00

One ounce contains from 1600 to 1800 seeds. One pound of seed is sufficient for half acre if properly thinned out and reset. Write all orders plainly and given your Post Office in full

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Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all styles of the **Simplicity Hive**. The **"FALCON Chaff Hive**, with movable upper story, continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering** and handling bees at all seasons. Also manufacturer of **"FALCON" BRAND FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**. **FOUR (4)** per cent discount in January. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

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Send for our free "Honey Label" circular. Printing furnished promptly, and neatly done. Estimates of circular and other work on application.

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High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound  
Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free

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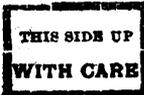
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These are for pasting on the tops of cases.

Price, per 10...5c. by mail, 6c.  
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**NO!** I do not subscribe for the Poultry Monthly but intend to do so at once. I am told it is the best poultry journal published. I said I was too poor. My hens did not lay. They sickened and died. I had no poultry paper to tell me what to do, all because I wanted to save a dollar. I had to sell my place under mortgage. The "old woman" has gone back on me. My hair is getting thin, and the fact is I feel bad.

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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 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,

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Are being offered by the Magazine to the three subscribers who obtain the largest amount of comb honey during 1887. Write for particulars.

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