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VOL. II, NO. 34.

1886

NOVEMBER 17.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

APR 24 1874

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY  
JONES, MACPHERSON & CO  
BELLON ONT

NOV 17 1886

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc., 10 cents per year extra; and to a countries not in the Postal Union, \$1.00

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.

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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.

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### THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Cleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.00
" "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
" "Texas Bee Journal".....	1.80
" "Rays of Light".....	1.35

## TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

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

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WE CLUB

	Price Both. Club	
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and.....		
Cook's Manual (cloth).....	\$2 25	\$2 00
A B C in Bee Culture (cloth).....	2 25	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Langstroth on the Honey Bee (clth)....	3 00	2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture... ..	1 50	1 40
"A Year among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 15

## "Foul Brood"

### Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

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

Price, 10 Cents.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,  
Publishers Beeton, Ont.

## BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON.

Port Colborne, Ont

### THE BEEKEEPER'S LIBRARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

## LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

### EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,  
Toronto.

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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

## AND Bee-Keepers' Magazine

Both for the price of the

## CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

See advertisement on another page for particulars

# Tools For Bee-Keepers

### HAMMERS.

We shall hereafter keep in stock a full line of tools suitable for bee-keepers. For ordinary use, where a person has only a few hives, etc., to nail, we have an iron hammer (with adze eye) which we can send you at 15c. Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c, 50c, 60c each. Small hammers—steel face with adze eyes, just what are needed for frame nailing, etc., No. 55, 35c; No. 52, 50c.

### SCREW DRIVERS.

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

### TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

In iron squares we have two kinds—the first of these is marked down to 3/8th of an inch, and is marked on one side only, the price is, each, 20c.

The other style is marked on both sides down to of an inch—price, each, 35c.

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

### TWO FOOT RULES.

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

### HAND SAWS.

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

### PANEL SAWS.

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

The 20 inch are silver steel (same make) price \$1. These last are a beautiful saw for that money.

### PLANES.

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

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

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

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

BEETON, ONT.

### BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N. Y., says—We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-inch cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives etc., to make and we expect to do all with this Saw. It will do all you say it will. Catalogue and Price-list Free. Address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES, No 472 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.



## YES!

I take the Poultry Monthly and consider it the best Magazine published, by a large majority. My fowls are now the best paying stock that I own. I have cleared over \$400 thus far, and business is just booming. I would advise every poultry keeper to subscribe for it without delay, as it is brim full of practical information.



## NO!

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

mortgage. The "old woman" has gone back on me. My hair is getting thin, and the fact is I feel bad.

### Special Offer For One Dollar

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

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

Address,

### THE POULTRY MONTHLY.

P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Can.

## SECTION CARTONS

Or Pasteboard boxes for enclosing honey sections. We sold thousands of them last season and are receiving orders for thousands of the improved for this season.

The improved Cartons are shipped in the flat all ready or the sections; all you have to do is to put on the label.

	Per 500	Per 1000
Price for 1 lb.....	\$3 50	\$6 00
" 2 lb.....	4 50	8 00

Sample by mail 5c.

Labels for the Carton 1 lb., \$1.00 per M.; 2 lb, \$1.25 per M 14 oz. Glass Honey Jars \$5.00 per gross, also tin packages of all kinds.

Honey Labels—Best assortment in the U. S.—Send for Catalogue.

Wholesale prices to dealers.

A. O. CRAWFORD,  
B. Weymouth, Mass

# PREMIUM LIST!

PRESENTED FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

WE WISH TO LARGELY INCREASE THE PRESENT LIST OF THE

## CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

### ONE SUBSCRIPTION.

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

### TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

### THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

### FOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

### FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

### SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

### TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

### FIFTEEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

### TWENTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

### TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Beeton, Ontar o.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY.

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

VOL. II. No. 34. BEETON, ONT., NOVEMBER 17, 1886. WHOLE No 86

## OUR OWN APIARY.

### SOMETHING ABOUT WAX EXTRACTORS.

NOW that bees are or will be in winter quarters within the next few days it is seasonable that we should talk a little about clearing up the refuse of the bee-yard. Empty combs will all have been put away and broken pieces and cappings will, or should be carefully preserved in a tank or keg of some kind; these you will desire now to render into wax. There are different kinds of wax extractors in the market. The "Solar" you will find described on page 529, of the current volume; the extractor which we manufacture has, however, never been described in the BEE JOURNAL though it has been advertised in our catalogue for the past two years. Just now it may be well to describe it, that those who have them may the more thoroughly understand them, and those who are without may see the necessity of having an implement of some kind for this purpose. We cannot do better than quote one or two paragraphs from the description of the extractor given in our patent papers.

"The object is to effectually separate the beeswax from dead bees and other impurities with which it is often mixed. The mixture to be melted is placed in a perforated basket, this within a vessel having a water compartment at the bottom which compartment communicates directly with the basket containing the wax so that when the water becomes



FIG. 1.

heated the steam arising will penetrate the mixture and cause it to melt. Figure 1 represents the extractor complete; fig. 2 shows the perforated basket which sets inside the extractor; while fig. 3 shows the basket and perforated tube which runs up from the centre and by which the heat reaches the heart of the mass and greatly assists and expedites the work of melting. Below the basket in fig. 3 you will see the shield on which the melted wax drops and through a small tube running downward it is carried to the basin at the side of the extractor.

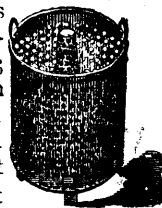


FIG. 2.

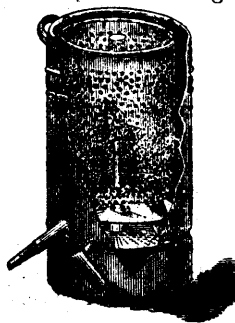


FIG. 3.

The spout running upwards and which appears larger at the top than bottom leads into the water chamber, it is through this the water is poured. With this arrangement it is unnecessary to lift the perforated basket out when more water is required. Through this tube can be seen

the height of the water from the bottom and if more is required it is poured in this spout. Our extractors are made to suit No. 9 stoves. We can, however, make them to fit either No. 8 or 10.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Put Extractor on stove in the same manner as an ordinary pot, having first filled lower tank with water, and the perforated basket above tank, with broken comb or whatever material you wish to extract wax from. The steam passes through perforated metal walls of basket, melting every particle of wax in the crude material: the wax runs out of a spout, for the purpose, turned downwards; under this spout have a receptacle, in which have about two inches of hot water, as also have the sides slightly oiled, to keep wax from adhering to the walls. Keep everything but tube for wax closed, in order to lose no steam and give it full force. The receptacle into which the wax is run should be kept warm so that the mass will not solidify until the whole of the wax has been extracted from the material in the basket, or until the dish becomes full. By this means the sediment will all settle to the bottom of the mass, and when cooled may be cut off, whereas, were it allowed to harden while in the process of extracting, the sediment would remain mixed with the wax and would require further clarifying.

#### CANADA AT THE COLONIAL.

**T**HE English bee-keepers are bound to have our representatives come away with good opinions of that country and of the good-will of the bee-keeping brethren toward them. On Wednesday, 20th ult., a pleasant conversational meeting was held, at which there was a large audience. We shall reproduce the minutes of the meeting as found in the *British Bee Journal*, in this and next number.

The *Canadian Gazette*, in its last advance sheet, has the following paragraphs relating to our exhibit:

"It is interesting to note the increasing success attending the exhibit of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association in the South Promenade. The honey continues, it seems, to find ready

purchasers among visitors, and the delegates calculate that they have placed Ontario honey in the mouths of over 200,000 people already. Visitors generally, we are told, speak in high terms of the quality of the honey, while competent judges deem it to be superior in texture, color and flavor, to ordinary English honey. It is also worthy of notice that four English dealers state that their sales have largely increased since the Ontario honey arrived in England, so that, instead of the introduction of Canadian honey being a blight upon the British market for British honey, it would seem that the sales of British honey will continue even if they are not considerably increased. It is not, indeed, the wish of the Ontario Association to work in any way other than in unison with British bee-keepers in regard to prices and other matters. The intention is to endeavor to build up a large and prosperous honey trade here both of Canadian and British honey, while exercising the greatest care with those who handle it to prevent its adulteration.

As to this permanent trade, small quantities have, we learn, been sold to some of the dealers, in order to enable them to ascertain the quality of Canadian honey, and the reception they are likely to meet among their customers. These dealers have expressed a desire to purchase direct from Canada, rather than through any middleman, in order to obtain the product in its pure state. This they are being enabled to do, while the delegates have also had a number of cards printed, bearing the name of each producer of honey in Ontario, for distribution amongst English dealers, in order that purchases may be obtained direct from the producer in Canada. On the other hand a list of the most reliable merchants likely to handle Canadian honey here is being prepared for the use of Canadian purchasers so that every impetus may be given to the direct trade. The general good effect of the exhibit is also apparent in correcting some false impressions entertained in regard to the Canadian climate, while its influence upon the promotion of emigration must also be deemed considerable."

Mr. Jones writes that up to the present time (Oct. 25th) about one-half the total sales have been in two penny tins, and that they expect to have only about one-quarter of the entire shipment left to dispose of at the close of the exhibition. It was to have closed, and we presume it did, on Wednesday, 10th inst. The expense connected with the exhibit will be considerable, as was expected. The commissioners, too, are at

a good deal of expense which they would not charge to the Association, so that as we said when the question of display was first mooted, it would need a good deal of back-bone to make the proposed exhibit a success. But all evidence points to the wisdom of making the exhibit, and even should those who sent honey receive no more than the lowest wholesale price derivable in Canada, they will have assisted in a noble work of opening up a market which in future years, while assisting others, will as well be money in their own pockets. The commissioners feel satisfied that they will be able to return to the consignors better prices, however, than we anticipated.

CONVERSATIONAL MEETING OF BRITISH AND CANADIAN BEE-KEEPERS.

A conversational meeting of the British Beekeepers' Association was held on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at six o'clock, at the office of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Jermyn street, to which the representatives of the Ontario (Canada) Bee-keepers' Association were invited.

Among the large audience assembled were the Hon. and Rev. Henry Bligh, and Mrs. Bligh, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Jones (Canada), Mr. S. Corneil (Canada), Mr. McKnight (Canada), the Rev. G. Raynor, Mr. Glennie, Mr. Garratt, Mr. Blow, Mr. Hooker, Mr. W. B. Webster, Mr. Raitt, Mr. Grimshaw, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Sambels, Mr. Cheshire, Mr. Campbell, Captain Bush, R.N., &c.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Bligh presided, and in opening the proceedings said he was sure all the members present regretted the absence of the chairman of the Association (Mr. Cowan), and that, on the other hand, they were pleased to have another opportunity of welcoming their Canadian and Scotch friends amongst them. The English bee-keepers looked forward to gaining more experience from these Transatlantic gentlemen, who were so thoroughly conversant with their subject. He hoped the meeting would be conducted in the Canadian style, and be more conversational in its character than usual. He suggested that those desirous of obtaining information on specific points in relation to bee-culture should submit questions to the audience, which could be discussed *seriatim*.

Mr. Lyon asked for information respecting the nature of propolis. Some people believed it was gathered by the bees, and brought into the hive in the same way as pollen was. He had found the underside of quilts completely coated with

that substance, being brought in on the bees' legs. The question in his mind was, is propolis gathered entirely from outside, or is it partially elaborated inside the hive from wax or some other substance?

Mr. W. B. Webster was of opinion that it was carried on the bees' legs in the same way as pollen was; but it was not so easily distinguishable, being of the same color as the leg of the bee. He had seen them gathering it from varnish. No doubt the reason why condemned bees gathered such a quantity was because a new quilt was used, which must be covered at once. They gathered more in the autumn than at any other time.

The Rev. G. Raynor had noticed recently during the fine weather that the bees were carrying in propolis rather largely. It was easy to tell the difference between propolis and pollen, propolis being much more glutinous, bright and shiny; he thought there could be no doubt about the bees carrying propolis in the same way as pollen. What the nature of the substance was he could not say. Several years ago a number of bee-keepers sent out specimens from different parts to Mr. Hehner for analysis, but he had never heard the result of those experiments.

Mr. Garratt pointed out that the propolisation of the quilt and other parts was carried on during the time the bees could fly. At a later period of the year when they were unable to fly it would be found that very little propolisation was carried on, which fact, he thought, went to prove that propolis was gathered by the bees.

Mr. Raitt had often observed bees picking up propolis from old quilts or old hives. Possibly the propolis found in that condition was mixed with wax; and he would like to know if anyone could inform him what effect propolis had upon wax. He had come to the conclusion that the yellowness of wax was very much due to the presence of propolis in it. He had made some experiments in connection with wax, and after bleaching it (a purifying process to destroy color) he found a considerable residue at the bottom of the cake of what had always puzzled him; it was a grey flaky substance, which would dissolve in ether or turpentine, and smelt like wax, but nevertheless was not wax. He wondered whether it was propolis oxydised in the process of bleaching.

Mr. Corneil had often seen bees gathering propolis from old hives. In Canada they also gathered a large quantity of it from a tree called the balm of Gilead, which had a gummy, sticky substance round its leaf-buds. More of it was taken about the time of the close of the honey season than at any other period of the year. With re-



gard to propolis coloring wax he believed that the yellowish tinge of the comb was acquired from the pollen. The granular substance referred to by Mr. Raitt he had supposed to be pollen, but had never tested it under the microscope. No treatment would make wax of it, and it was not propolis. Mr. Jones had a plan of separating propolis from wax.

Mr. Grimshaw said he had often seen his bees gathering propolis, which was a resinous compound, and therefore could not possibly be secreted from the bodies of bees in the hive.

Mr. Lyon said he quite believed that some of the propolis was gathered outside the hive, but he had been in doubt as to whether the amount so obtained was not afterwards supplemented, and increased in bulk, by being mixed with wax, or otherwise manipulated by the bees.

Mr. Cheshire said that in some apiaries in certain situations the bees gathered no propolis at all, and under no circumstances did they propolise their quilts. He knew of two hundred hives in which there was scarcely a trace of anything like propolis. He thought that answered the question as to whether it was gathered outside the hive or not. In one of these situations there were no trees present, but on the introduction there of some sunflowers, which contain a resinous material, propolisation of the quilt soon followed. The remarks about propolis opened up an interesting subject from a naturalist's point of view, which had reference to the way in which propolis was passed by the bee on to its legs, and afterwards removed therefrom. He had been trying some experiment in regard to this question, by putting a mass of propolis on to his finger, and allowing a bee to alight thereon, while he watched its operations under a hand magnifier, but had not yet found a satisfactory explanation of the processes.

Mr. Jones had frequently noticed the movements of bees after they had secured propolis from the balm of Gilead. He had seen a bee walking on the glass with its legs covered with propolis, when another bee would come up, and with its mandibles seize one end of the sticky substance, and unwind it to the extent of perhaps a very thin thread of two or three inches, which would drop on the glass or comb, when other bees would come up and convey it away.

Mr. Webster had often observed propolis on glass in streaky threads like those described by Mr. Jones.

Upon the invitation of the chairman, Mr. Jones explained his system of separating propolis from wax. He said that the wax was heated until it thoroughly melted, and was kept in that warm state without being allowed to cool

for from twelve to twenty-four hours. It was kept almost as hot as boiling water—say 180 or 190 degrees. This allowed all the sediment or residue to settle to the bottom, leaving the pure wax above.

#### NOTES ON THE COLONIAL.

A party in England bought some of the fine comb honey from the commissioners and sent it by mail 150 miles. It arrived safely.

A nephew of Mr. Thos. Gaviller of Beeton writes from England to a Hamilton uncle, and in his letter he mentioned that the best thing he had seen in his visit to the Colonial was the Canadian honey.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

We all second Dr. Thom's motion with his name added to the committee. Next in order it will be for us who have risked nothing at the Colonial in the way of sending quantities of honey there to thank those who have run this risk, for risk it certainly was, and perhaps we should contribute to the expenses in a more substantial manner.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Brantford.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### ARE BEES A NUISANCE IN LAW?

**F**IND the following in the *Toronto World* of Nov. 3rd. How is it we have heard nothing about this case in the JOURNAL?

Walkerton, Nov. 2nd.—At the Assizes today, before Mr. Justice O'Connor, one McIntosh of Southampton applied for an injunction to restrain his neighbor Harrison from keeping bees. It appears that Mr. Harrison has about eighty hives of bees, which were flying all over the neighbourhood, and were a great nuisance, especially to the plaintiff, who is a blacksmith, who said that the bees flew about his shop and stung his customers' horses. They were also very troublesome in making preserves, swarming around McIntosh's kitchen in large numbers. The jury brought in a verdict that the bees were a nuisance and that the plaintiff was entitled to an injunction. The Judge said it was a novel case and he would not grant the injunction, but reserved the application for argument in the full court.

If this case is allowed to go by default against the bees, it will constitute a very inconvenient and troublesome precedent.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

We thank friend Pringle for calling our attention to the article above. We had it in hand, however, and should have written something of it this week.

Truly, if the judgment is given against Mr. Harrison, the future outlook is not very cheering, but the fact that the learned judge has in the face of the decision of the jury, reserved the case for the argument of the full court, proves that he (the judge) sees that their decision in this case must form a precedent which will have a serious effect, if against us, on the pursuit of bee-keeping. As we understand it reserving it in this way means that when the decision is given, nothing short of an appeal to the Supreme Court will give us any change—as the full court is equal to passing the court of appeal. We may, however, be wrong. We have written Mr. Harrison for full particulars.

#### WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK?

AS AN observer interested to a very slight extent, the above question is naturally before my mind. It would be needless to propound such a question to others were it not that the future is, so to speak, of our own making. As we sow, so shall we reap.

In the past few years it seems to have been the business of writers and supply dealers, with very rare exceptions, to paint bee-keeping in its most rosy colours, to keep in a very subordinate position the many drawbacks of the pursuit, and this all with the object largely, and largely also with the result, of inducing many to leave other occupations to take to that. Many of those who have taken up bee-keeping have found their experience very disappointing and their hopes far from realized, and have forsaken, or are eagerly desiring the opportunity to forsake the calling. It is a very difficult thing, however, to find a purchaser for eighty or 100 colonies of bees with the other plant of an apiary; and with honey selling to the dealer at from eight cents, those bee-keepers who are in and cannot get out of the business must be exercising an amount of economy of which they scarcely dreamed two or three years ago.

On the one hand we find the man who cannot dispose of his crop, on the other, the man who says he could wish he had only two or three stocks instead of sixty or seventy; and again we call at yards where heretofore the fresh paint and general tidiness bespoke good heart and prosperity, and find now no fresh traces of the paint brush, but a worn-out and old-time look around things generally, as though the once buoyant hopes were being sadly blighted, and the old age of ambition had come, the premon-

itory shadow of dissolution being cast in gloom before it.

Should a market in Great Britain be opened up through the Kensington Exhibition (according to the expectation of some and the hope, no doubt, of many,) a temporary relief would be afforded, but can we always hope to ship our comb honey such a distance without personal supervision on the way, in the expectation that despite the many changes in transit, it will reach its destination in good shape, even if a market is established?

In the meantime, considering the prices of honey, bees and queens, it would look as though the goose which was a short time ago believed to be laying the golden egg was now very sickly indeed, and that her laying was postponed indefinitely.

Let me close by asking, shall we look for the business being established on a sound and substantial basis; shall we look for a recovery from the effects of the past policy; or shall we anticipate an uncertain future, with an excessive production, and a breaking of prices by an unhealthy and unbecoming scramble for the markets immediately on the crop being harvested? *What is the outlook?* Shall those who have influence use it, as heretofore, to plant a golden future for the bee-keeper, and hold out strong temptations to the uninitiated to engage in his calling? Shall we thus sow, and reap as we have done, or shall we allow the bare facts of the pursuit to speak for themselves, and let those who join the occupation bear alone the responsibility while they have any way to take the consequences?

H. B.

The above article we clip from the *Rural Canadian*, and we do so because we can see that comments on it will be of value to the pursuit, and we can make it the text of a short sermon. Supply dealers come in for a share of criticism and as it is probable that Mr. Jones, the editor of this JOURNAL has exerted as much influence in the bee-keeping world, especially in Canada, (and this article is Canadian) as any other one person, it may be of interest to look at the facts for a time. We will not for one moment question the assertion that bee-keeping may have been painted "in its most rosy colors" possibly in some cases too much so, but almost anyone will admit that there were good reasons for appropriating the "paint" to that purpose. Bee-keeping then *was* a business in which there was much pro-

fit and little loss—proportionally speaking. The principal trouble now seems to be the disposal of the crop at a fairly remunerative price. Bee-keeping is now down to a business level while it formerly was a special pursuit, with extra advantages, of course there will be lots of bee-keepers disgusted, just as there were lots of store-keepers disgusted with that line, when they found that "sitting on a nail keg" in their store was not going to give them a living. Since bee-keeping has taken a legitimate stand amongst other branches in the commerce of the country, neither writers nor supply dealers have to any extent painted it in "colors" others than of which it was deserving. There are, even at the present price of honey, large profits in successful years, while in poorer years, the profits are not so large. It must be admitted that during the past four years there has not been much above an average yield, but "depression" is the cry in almost every department of the commerce of the country and bee-keepers cannot always expect unexceptional favors. The little couplet which is often used with reference to poets, is applicable as well to bee-keepers.

"Every man cannot be a poet  
No more than a sheep can be a goat."

Now, as to the future honey-market, there is little doubt but that the present trip of the commissioners of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association will be a successful one, and that a market will be opened up in Great Britain for our surplus crop; as it was with butter and cheese, so it will be with honey. Note the article in this number of the JOURNAL, from the *Canadian Gazette*, relative to the position which Canadian honey is likely to occupy in the English market. See also the editorial remarks as received from Mr. Jones, wherein he says that they will have no difficulty in disposing of the total consignment which was taken over. If you will refer to the notes on page 650 you will observe that Mr. Pettitt has said that our future market was likely to be in *extracted* honey, and therefore we need not borrow trouble about shipping our comb honey. It will pay better to raise "extracted" and will be more secure from leakage &c., in transit. No more comb honey need be raised than will

supply the home demand. If there is, there will be some means of shipping it found whereby safe transportation can be assured.

Should the price of honey go still lower "ways and means" of production will arise which will meet the emergency and still leave a profit to the able producer. On the whole we think that the outlook is *not unfavorable* but on the contrary rather cheering; this, however, should not be used to excite new embarkations in the business. Let it rest on its merits, and as "H. B." would like to have it, "let those who join the occupation bear alone the responsibility."

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### WINTERING.

A GREAT deal has been written about wintering bees, but, as yet, the problem has not been solved although we are getting nearer to it. Many bee-keepers winter their bees successfully, while others suffer heavy losses with the same methods and performances. This is a mystery which we cannot understand. Some of our experienced bee-keepers lay it to the different localities, and others to the winter stores, etc. This may be true in some cases, but my experience has taught me that successful wintering depends as much on the summer's performance and management as does the preparing in the fall, and the temperature in winter depositories.

In this latitude, good cellars or extra made depositories are best and safest to winter bees. I have tried a good many ways to winter my bees on the summer stand, but as a rule they have wintered poorly with many losses. I have also wintered them (from 80 to 125 colonies) in a double-walled bee house for four winters, which I found far better than out-doors, but at spells from 25° to 40° below zero, it did not keep warm enough, though when I had built it, I was almost sure that any zero weather would not have any effect to the inside of the building, as I was very particular to have it frost proof, nevertheless when the thermometer reached the above points in the open air, it would lower the temperature inside, from 42° to 22° above zero, 42° was the point I desired to have it and at which it kept most of the time. I could easily get the temperature lower in cold weather, but could not raise it without artificial heat. This artificial heat in a bee depository (wherever it may be) is a dangerous thing, even if it does not set the building a-fire, (as it did mine) it will

disturb the bees. It creates gases, light and smoke which can hardly be so regulated not to irritate the bees more or less. It is almost impossible here, to build a frost proof house above the ground with ordinary cost, therefore I have tried Mr. Doolittle's plan, "underground" and that, "under the frost line," and have found that this is "probatum." The ground under frost line in a seven or eight feet deep depository keeps steadily at or near 42° above here, the ground itself regulates the temperature without artificial means, at least mine has kept at that, steadily, for the past three winters, from about the middle of November until April. My experiments convince me, that a steady even temperature is better than changes, as I have wintered my bees the two winters before last, with but little loss and that mostly from insufficient stores, and last winter without any loss, (163 colonies,) in these underground bee-houses, pollen or no pollen, that is: I did not pay any attention how much or how little pollen there was in the hives, but I know some of the colonies had large quantities of it. Neither did I spread the combs the past two falls, which I did for a number of years before, I only take one comb out of the new colonies in the fall, (I always give 9 frames to new swarms, as they build straighter combs,) and after that I use only 8 frames to the hive, summer and winter.

This, of course, does not agree with some of our bee masters, but the results, with me, have been as good as when I had spread the combs, besides, I have saved a good deal of time, it is not a very little job for one man to take out from 400 to 600 frames every fall, store them away and replace them in the spring. It appears that spreading is of little value in a steady temperature of 42° to 45° above, as the bees can move about the hive without danger of getting chilled. But more attention should be given to ventilation in such a high temperature, and for that I move the honey-board far enough to the front, so as to leave a space of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch on the hind end of the hive. I do not use any covering over the frames, except the honey-board, summer or winter but pay far more attention to pure air and good sealed honey for winter. I have managed my bees in such a way through the last two summers so that I did not have to feed them in the fall as my experiments lead me to believe that natural stores are best and all bee-keepers should work for that end and study the interest of our industry "rightfully."

Theilmanton, Minn.

C. THEILMANN.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Simcoe on Saturday Dec. 4th, for the election of officers and other business. All are invited to attend.

From the Toronto World.

#### HIRING PASTURE FOR BEES.

A YANKEE'S DEVICE FOR GETTING AMERICAN HONEY ON THE QUEEN'S TABLE.

THE quality of California honey does not excel, even if it equals, the honey made right up here in Cherry valley, said a resident of Cobleskill, N. Y., to a correspondent of the *New York Times*. "Capt. Hetherington's apiaries turn out over 100,000 pounds of honey every year, and the hum of his 2500 swarms of bees—equal to 10,000,000 busy little servants—is heard along Cherry Valley creek, from the time the first blossom opens in the spring until the last one tumbles to the frost in the fall. Two steam saw-mills are kept busy five weeks in every year manufacturing the lumber for the boxes in which the honey made by his bees is stored. Almost one hundred and fifty thousand panes of glass, six inches square, are used in these boxes. Captain Hetherington hasn't enough clover, buckwheat, basswood trees, etc., of his own to supply his bees, and so he pays a rent to every farmer in the vicinity for the privilege of his bees working on their premises. He won't have his bees running loose on his neighbors any more than he would have his cows, and so he hires pasture for them, and they go on and pile up so much honey for him that some years he gets no less than \$25,000 for it.

"And then there's the way our same New York state honey worked its way on to Queen Victoria's table. Did you ever hear how that was done? No? That was a stroke of Yankee genius that was never beaten. You know, of course, because everybody knows that, that there was positively no market in England for American honey up to 1879. Oh, yes! They wouldn't have American honey at all, the dealers wouldn't, and the trade papers kept crying it down. The home article was so much inferior to ours that those interested in the former knew the introduction of ours on the market would kill the demand for theirs at once. A big wholesale grocery house in New York city was very anxious to get New York state honey on sale in London, and it sent an agent over there to see what he could do. His name was Hoge, but after he had worked London on the honey question for a month or so he made up his mind his name was Dennis, and he was on the point of coming home in disgust, when one day the landlord of the hotel where he was stopping said to him.

"'What you want to do, Hoge,' said he, 'is to get some of your honey on the Queen's table. After you've done that, you're made. Everybody'll buy American honey then.'

"That so?" said Hoge, opening his eyes. 'How'll I do that?'

"'Dunno,' replied the landlord, and walked away.

"But Hoge was smart, and by the way the landlord walked off he knew that the landlord did know how he could get American honey on the Queen's table if it was only made worth his while. You've got to make it worth everybody's while in England, as of course you know. So Hoge made it worth the landlord's while.

"I've got a friend," said the landlord, 'who used to be the lord steward to the Queen. He quit lord stewarding some time ago and is now in pickles. He wants to sell a big order of his goods in America. He's a great friend of the present lord steward. The lord steward, by the by, has charge of the things that go on the Queen's table, and I'll introduce you to my friend,' said the landlord, and he did that same evening.

"When the ex-lord steward went home that night he had the biggest order for pickles he had ever received, and the Yankee salesman had a letter to the lord steward. In a few days the latter sent Hoge a letter, by order of the queen, praising the American honey that she had sampled, and an order for ten cases. That settled the American honey question. Hoge wasn't a great while making the fact of the royal pleasure with his goods known in London, and when he returned to New York he had orders for more than 500,000 pounds of American honey in his pocket. That's the way our trade in honey with Europe began, and the man that hires pasture for his bees isn't getting left in his share of it."

#### DECEPTION OF BEE-KEEPERS.

IN the *Monetary Times* of last week, we found the little extract given here credited to the *San Francisco Alta*.

"An Illinois farmer sent his honey crop to a Chicago commission man, followed the invoice in and bought some of it of the fellow for 14 cents a pound, for which he ascertained the whole lot was sold. But when the Chicago man made returns it was at only 12 cents. It is for reasons like this that earthquakes avoid Chicago."

And the same day we received from H. D. Baker, P. M., Prairie Centre Ill., a letter which we copy below, leaving out the name, which, however, we shall forward to any one requiring it on application to this office.

"On September 13th, I went to Chicago to attend a convention of Postmasters that were to meet there on the following day, and I shipped

several cases of honey, one to Mr. —. I having some suspicion that everything was not just straight, having had some dealings before with the same man and his sales were not as good as I thought they ought to be, from other houses, so I went and bought the case sent to Mr. — and paid him 14 c. per pound, took a bill for the case and came home and waited for developments. In due time came account of sales as sold at 12 cts. and his commission taken out of the 12 cts. per pound. Now, Mr. — thinks there is some mistake, that is what I think, for I took them for a just and honorable business firm. I am willing for every one to draw his own conclusions."

Can you wonder, friend, that the confidence in commission men is badly shaken? We have written to the party referred to for his explanation of the affair, and shall await further developments. Being right in the city where the *American Bee Journal* is published, the manager of the Bee-keepers' Union should make investigation into this matter and enlighten the public still further. We take it that the object of the Union is to protect the bee-keeper from deceptions of this nature, as well as to preserve their legal and just rights as citizens.

#### SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

OLD OR NEW COMB FOR BROODING.

JOSEPH E. BROADBENT.—Which is the best for brood comb, old or new?

Chatham, Oct. 4, 1886.

The old comb is the tougher and better comb for brood-rearing, where it is to be had, but the new will soon become just as good by a little use.

ILAMICHENER.—How do you like the honey-board described and illustrated on page 613, (Aug., 1st,) of *Gleanings*?

Low Banks, Ont.

The honey-board here mentioned is the same as was described on page 245 of the *CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL*, and after one season's use we are much taken up with it. They answer the purpose splendidly and are likely to be almost universally adopted another season. For friend Heddon's idea of this honey-board see page 286 current volume.

BEEES FACING SOUTH.

FRED. L. BROWN.—Will you please tell me, through the columns of your paper, the C. B. J., how your hives are arranged in your apiary? Do they face the south or east? Do you think

bees do better in the sun than in a house? My bees are in a house and in the shade most of the day and have not done much this season.

It does not make a very great deal of difference as to which direction the hives face, but we prefer a south or south-east position. We would rather have the bees outside where we can readily handle them.

#### AN AVERAGE REPORT FROM QUEREK.

S. MIREAULT.—I got this spring twelve colonies in all, not very strong. The weather was favorable to bees the season through, and the yield of honey was accordingly good, but owing to mis-management or lack of knowledge, we bee-keepers in Quebec cannot boast of so grateful a return as our fellow bee-keepers in Ontario do, some of my colonies gave no return at all; but all drawbacks aside, I could sell 600 pounds of extracted honey and increase to twenty-eight colonies, which I intend to put in winter quarters, soon as in a comparatively good condition. Will winter indoor and outdoor.

St. Jacques, Que.

#### HIBERNATING BEES.

CHAS. MITCHELL.—How long will bees live? I have a queenless colony of fair size. Having no queen to spare I brushed the bees from the combs, and took hive and combs away leaving the bees clustered on the stand. They are still living, and this is the ninth day without food. How would these conditions do for cheap wintering?

Molesworth, Sept. 26, '86.

We have never before had anything of like nature brought to our notice, but we cannot help thinking that they must have in some way procured food. In starving bees the greatest length of time to which they have lived which has come under our notice is hours. Has any one else heard of the equal of this?

#### BLACKS VS. ITALIANS.

B. LOSEE.—In reply to Henrietta F. Buller who said in reference to Mr. J. Weller, of Zurich: "One would suppose from the way he writes that the most of the comb honey in the country was made by German bees. Fancy colored bees may be very well to look at, but when they come down like hailstones, point first, without regard to sex it is time to consider their value as honey producers and adaptation to our climate." I am not much with a cudgel, but will say I have handled honey gathered by different strains of bees, but never knew of

moth in surplus honey only by reading bee journals. I like sharp tools but have no axe to grind at present but would like to say that if the traffic in bees continues we will have something more to contend with than moth in our bee hives. Now, Mr. Editor, I leave Miss Buller in your tender care, hoping your recent correspondent enquiring after queens of a domestic nature may see the point and not get stung.

Cobourg, Oct 6th, 1886.

J. B. LAMONTAGNE.—I would like to give your subscribers a word of warning about shipping honey to England. Two years ago, having seen an advertisement of Goodwin, Stephenson & Co., from London, in the *A. B. J.*, I shipped them a sample of my honey, and they agreed to pay me 18c. per section delivered in London. I shipped them 540 pounds of honey in one pound sections, direct to London; they acknowledged the invoice, also saying the honey was in good order. Later they refused to pay my account which amounted to \$97.20. or anything thereon. Such is the firm that has been advertising in the *A. B. J.* for tons of honey. Hoping this will be of some use to some one.

Montreal.

This is just what we want. If those who are treated unfairly will expose the names of those who have done so, bee-keepers will gain an experience that will benefit them. Our commissioners will take every care to "black-list" all who are looked upon as suspicious in their transactions, and the names of reliable houses only will be recommended by them to Canadian honey producers.

#### IMPROVEMENTS ON PATENTED ARTICLES.

W. G. RUSSELL.—I have just been reading D. S. Hall's method of holding the Heddon brood frame from sagging as he describes it on page 547 of *C. B. J.* After inspecting the hive at the Toronto Industrial exhibition, I observed the same difficulty as he describes, also another objection and that is when the screws are tightened up, especially in dry weather, the frames will be pressed away from the screw side of the hive so that there will be too much space between the outside frame and the side of the hive, leaving room for the bees to build an extra thick comb in that one frame. After coming home I began to study out some remedy, and on the 20th day of September I struck on a plan that I think will overcome all those objections and that too without either screws or bolts and it will hold the frames perfectly firm and solid and there will be nothing sticking outside

of the hive to be in the way, and fully as quick and convenient to handle as the screw system. I see that Mr. Hall's plan will have the same objection as Mr. Heddon's, of drawing instead of shoving all the frames to one side of the hive. My plan will be no more costly to manufacture. If you wish I will send you a sample section of hive and you can inspect and pass judgment on it and if it don't fill the bill please let me know, as you may see some objection to its use that I have not noticed.

Millbrook, Oct. 8, 1886.

We of course shall be pleased to see the hive with the improvements you mention, but it may be that the inventor has seen just the improvements you mention and have discarded them for the hive as it at present stands. You will have noted the inventor's reply to Mr. D. S. Hall, wherein he says that out of dozens of alleged improvements which others have sent him, but few of them were not previously thought of, experimented with, and finally discarded. We feel satisfied, however, that you would not offer for consideration any improvements in the hive or any implement connected with bee-culture, was there not some real merit in them and so shall be glad to have the sample.

CHEAP RATES WANTED FOR THE O. B. K. A. CONVENTION

M. EMIGH.—No doubt the meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association will be largely attended this session. If arrangements were made with the railroad authorities there could be cheap rates secured. Undoubtedly our enterprising Secretary, Mr. Couse, will arrange that part and be able to furnish certificates to those wishing to attend.

Holbrook, Nov. 11th, 1886.

PREMIUM LIST.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

- Best colony of black bees.—E. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$10; W. D. Higdon, Jackson, \$5.  
 Best colony Italian bees.—W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$10; A. D. D. Wood, Rives Junction \$5.  
 Best colony of Syrian bees.—H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$10; W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville \$5.  
 Best colony Carniolan bees.—E. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$10; H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$5.  
 Best display of full colonies of different races of bees.—W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$10; H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$5.  
 Best specimen comb honey.—H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$10; E. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$5.  
 Best display comb honey.—W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$20; H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$10.  
 Best specimen extracted honey.—W. Z. Hutch-

inson, Rogersville, \$8; H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$4.

Best display extracted honey.—H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$12; W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$6.

Best display comb honey by a lady,—Anna R. Cutting, Clinton, \$10.

Best ten pounds beeswax.—Jno. A. Shelly, Jackson, \$5; W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$3.

Best bee feeder.—W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$2; H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$1.

Best bee smoker.—W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$2; H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$1.

Best bee hive for all purposes.—W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$5; A. D. D. Wood, Rives Junction, \$3.

Best comb foundation machine.—H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$8; A. D. D. Wood, Rives Junction, \$4.

Best comb foundation made on the grounds.—A. D. D. Wood, Rives Junction, \$5; H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$3.

Best specimen comb foundation.—H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$4; A. D. D. Wood, Rives Junction, \$2.

Best honey extractor.—A. D. D. Wood, Rives Junction, \$5; H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$3.

Best honey knife.—O. A. Quick, Leoni, \$2; D. D. Higdon, Jackson, \$1.

Best machine for making holes in frames for wiring, H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$2.

Best queen cage for introducing queens.—O. A. Quick, Leoni, \$2; W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$1.

Best queen cage for shipping, H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$2; W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$1.

Best section box for comb honey.—A. D. D. Wood, Rives Junction, \$2; H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$1.

Best wax extractor.—W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$3; H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$2.

Best display apiarian implements.—H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$10; W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$5.

Best collection honey producing plants—H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$10; W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$5.

Best collection of bee literature.—H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$10; W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, \$5.

Best and largest exhibit in this department.—H. D. Cutting, Clinton, \$6.

A. B. MASON, Judge.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEEETON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 17, 1886.

Honey is a little more plentiful with us just now, and after next week we shall reduce the price we are paying. Those who are sending us honey should do so at once.

The proceedings of the annual meeting of the North American Bee-keepers' Society have been published in pamphlet form by Thos. G. Newman

& Son, Chicago. Those who become members receive free copies; we should therefore advise every bee-keeper to join the society, (\$1.00) and receive the report, which is itself worth more than that amount.

#### THE O. B. K. A. CONVENTION.

The president, Mr. S. T. Pettit, writes the Secretary-Treasurer, that he is of the opinion that the commissioners to the Colonial will be unable to get through in time to get home for the dates, as at present set for the convention, —Dec. 7 and 8. When the date was set, the time which would elapse between the closing of the exhibition and the date of meeting was taken into consideration, and the meeting was of the opinion that the date set would give ample time. Mr. Pettitt, however, having had some experience in the work "over the sea" will be better able to judge than we who lack this experience. The Secretary of the commission has been written to and we hope in a short time to be able to state definitely the date of the return of the delegates. Meantime, the officers are in a quandary as to what to do. It is very little use having the meeting unless the commissioners are here and in a position to furnish their report, as without it a sufficient attendance could not be got to make a meeting at all, let alone an interesting meeting such as we are sure to have when the report of the commissioners is given to the public.

#### CONVENTION NOTICES.

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

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

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

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

L. C. ROOT

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

#### INCREASE YOUR HONEY SALES.

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

## HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

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

Bright, clear honey in Linden, clover or Cts distinct flavors.....per lb. 10  
Bright, clear honey in mixed flavor.. " 09½  
Amber colored " ..... " 09

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

HORNING'S MILLS, ONT.

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

S. P. HODGSON.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

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

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

NEW YORK.

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

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

BOSTON.

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

BLAKE & RIPLEY.



## CINCINNATI.

There is a fair demand for choice comb honey in 1 and 2 lb. sections, which brings 12—15 cts. a lb. in a jobbing way according to quality and neatness of package. There is also a fair retail and jobbing demand for extracted honey in square glass jars, for table use, while the order trade for dark grades—from manufacturers—is improving. Range of prices for extracted honey is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. on arrival. Beeswax is in good demand and good yellow brings readily 20 cts. a lb. on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH &amp; SON.

CHICAGO.

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

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago.

## PRICES CURRENT

## BEESWAX

Beeton, November 17th, 1886

We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

## FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones" size	per pound	.....47c
"    "    "    "    "    "    "	over 50 lbs.	.....45c
"    "    "    "    "    "    "	cut to other sizes	.....48c
"    "    "    "    "    "    "	over 50 lbs.	.....46c
Section "    "    "    "    "    "    "	in sheets per pound	.....58c
Section Foundation cut to fit $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$	per lb.	60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for	frames but only three to ten inches deep	.....43c

## ADVERTISEMENTS

## CHEAP NOTE PAPER.

Having purchased 150 reams of heavy (20 lbs.)

## Note Heads,

At a very low rate we offer them at

**\$1.75 PER 1,000.**

printed with name and address padded.

We can also supply a line of superfine

**ENVELOPES AT \$2.00 PER M.**

with printed card in corner.

Samples sent.

Orders by mail must be accompanied with remittance.

JONES, MACPHERSON &amp; CO.,

Beeton, Ont.

## WANTED!

Comb and Extracted Honey.

QUOTE PRICES.

R. F. HOLTERMANN,

Brantford, Ont.

## FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

## Torrey's New Brick Block, Beeton.

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

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

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

J. ROGERS,

Agent, Beeton, Ont.

## BEEKEEPERS' MAGAZINE

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

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

## A GRAND COMBINATION OFFER

We have arranged with the publishers whereby we can offer the

## BEE-KEEPERS' MAGAZINE

OF NEW YORK, AND THE

## CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

For the regular price of the

## CANADIAN :: BEE :: JOURNAL.

The "Bee-Keeper's Magazine" is a 32-page monthly, the price of which, in 1886, was \$1.00. The publishers, however, have so reduced the price that we are enabled to make this offer. This will give bee-keepers the advantages of two bee journals for the price of one.

## 120 ACRES SELECTED.

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

## GULF COAST RIDGE,

In Tropical Florida, 80° 50' lon. west of Gr. and 26° 35' north latitude, 16 miles south east of Fort Meyers, 24 miles distant of Ostego Bay, crossed in its whole length by the lovely Estero Creek, for the culture of Oranges, Mangoes, Grapes, Pine Apples, Bananas, Cocoa-nuts, Date-palms, etc., and winter vegetables. Climate grand and delightful. Health unsurpassed. Water good and healthful. \$25 per acre, in lots to suit purchaser. This offer holds good till 1st of Dec. next, after that prices advance.

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

GUSTAVE DAMKOHLER,

Punta Rassa, Monroe Co., Florida.

## Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

—**PEERLESS OIL**—

Manufactured only by

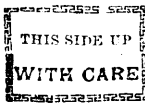
SAMUEL ROGERS &amp; CO.

Toronto, Ont.

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

Shipping Labels.

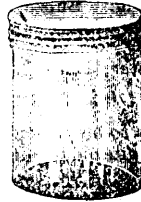
These are for pasting on the tops of cases.  
Price, per 10..5c. by mail, 6c.  
" " 100.25 by mail, 27  
" " 1000.1 50 by mail, 1 60



Gem Jars

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

Glass Packages.



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

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

Show Cards.



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

Lithographed Labels for Tins

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

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

60 lb. Tins for Extracted Honey.

WE MAKE THEM.

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

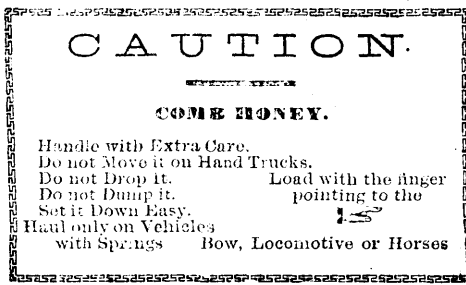
This is the package recommended by the commissioners to the Colonial exhibition. We have sufficient to store 100,000 lbs. of honey ready to ship by return freight or express.

SCALE OF PRICES.

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

The cases are made of planed lumber.

Shipping Labels for Comb Honey



These are 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, printed in red ink, in large bold faced type, on heavy paper and are invaluable to all shippers of comb honey. Keep them in stock and can furnish them by return mail. Prices: 25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75.

PRICES.

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

Honey Boxes For Sale.



We have in stock a large lot of Manilla Boxes, made to hold the 4x4 Sections, on which the Honey Comb Labels, A and B are used, (see illustration), and we can offer them at very reasonable rates. Each box has a nice tape handle, and the package is certainly a very beautiful one.

MANILLA BOXES.	Per 1000.	Per 100.	Each
4x4	.....\$14 00	\$1 50	2 cents.

Send 3 cent stamp for sample.

Dextrine.

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

1/4 pound	..... 9c.	By mail 6c. extra
1/2 " "	..... 15	" " 12 "
1 " "	..... 25	" " 24 "

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

THE MAINE BEE JOURNAL

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

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

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

**Feeders.**

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

**ENTRANCE FEEDERS.**

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

**THE CANADIAN FEEDER.**



This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 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.

THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT.

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

3/4 oz., \$1; 1 oz., \$2; 2 oz., \$3; 4 oz., \$5; 1/2 lb., \$8. One ounce contains from 1600 to 1800 seeds.

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

This plant is not an obnoxious weed and is as easily eradicated as clover. Having carefully watched its habit of growth and its honey-producing qualities for the past six years I believe those who commence its cultivation in a liberal way will be better pleased than by commencing with a small quantity of seed. It has been tested by prominent bee-keepers all the way from Vermont to Nebraska and Ontario. We refer to the report of the Committee appointed by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association held at Detroit in 1885. The Committee reported at the Indianapolis, Ind., convention held Oct. 12th to 14th, and their report will be found in all Bee Journals publishing the report of that convention. Write all orders plainly and give your post office address in full.

**H. CHAPMAN,**

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

**A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.**

A new bee-book of 114 pages, cloth bound. Price 75 cents. Sent postpaid by the author.

C. C. MILLER Marengo, Ill.

**FOUNDATION MILL FOR SALE**

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

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

**A BIRD'S EYEVIEW**  
**(OF)**  
**BEE KEEPING**

—BY—

**REV. WM. F. CLARKE**

**IS NOW READY.**

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

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

**JONES, MACPHERSON & Co.,**

**PUBLISHERS, BEETON, ONTARIO.**

## THE NEW HEDDON HIVE,

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



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

### A SAMPLE HIVE

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

### HIVES READY TO NAIL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

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

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

BEETON ONT.

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

F. H. MACPHERSON,

Manager, Beeton, Ont

3-t.

**FRIENDS** if you are in any way interested in

## BEES AND HONEY.

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

A. I. ROOT, Medina Ohio

## BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

## MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

13,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee-Keeping.

Price by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount made to Dealers and to Clubs.

A. J. Cook, Author and Publisher

State Agricultural College Michigan

## MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati

Sept. 1st, 1886

Jan. 1st, 1887.

# REDUCTION

or balance of 1886. From Sept. 1st, 1886, to Jan. 1st, 1887, will make prices on **SECTIONS \$1.00 Per 1000**, and larger quantities proportionately less. **FOUNDATION 35cts.** Per lb., for brood and **45cts** for **SECTIONS**. Equal, if not SUPER OR, to any other make. **Seven and one-half (7 1/2) per cent reduction** on all other goods in Price List.

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

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

**W. T. FALCONER,**

Jamestown, N.Y.

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

## ITALIAN QUEENS 1886.

For Italian Bees and **Queens** in their purity for beauty and working quality they are equal to any in the U. S. or Canada. **Comb foundation 40c. per lb.** Untested queens **\$1 each**, per dozen: tested **\$3.50 each**. Queens reared in colonies from egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

**S. HALL,**  
Ketchikan, Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

## BEE SWAX ADQUARTERS

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

**B. KERMANN & WILL,**

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

## DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

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

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

### COMPLIMENTARY

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

**CHAS. DADANT & SON,**

HAMILTON Hancock Co., LL

1886. **ITALIAN QUEENS.** 1886.

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

**J. WILSON,**  
Nicholasville, Ky

## THE YUCCA BRUSH!!

BY MAIL SIX CENTS EACH.

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

**W. W. BLISS,**  
Dunite, Cal

## ITALIAN & CARNIOLAN QUEENS

By return mail, bred in separate apiaries away from other bees. **Warranted Italians or untested Carniolan Queens**, in June, \$1.10; 6, \$5.99; July, \$1.6, \$5. State which you prefer, **BELLINZONA** or **GOLDEN ITALIANS**. For full particulars and prices of bees, send for circular. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

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



### Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.

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

**J. VANDEUSEN & SONS,**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO. N Y

### THE

## Winter Problem Solved!

After twelve years of experimenting I have succeeded in solving this great problem of wintering without loss. I have also overcome Spring Dwindling so perfectly that with me it is a thing of the past. Four years ago I built my first underground clamp and since that time I have each year wintered a large number of colonies without the loss of one. positively the only perfect system of wintering and springing bees. See Canadian Bee Journal, Nov. 18, 1885, page 531.)

## I Am Making Models of this Clamp in Cardboard

with three hives packed in it as I prepare them for winter with printed directions for using, for the

## Small Sum of One Dollar.

*The Model Is so Complete and Simple that a child can understand it.*

## MODELS SENT BY MAIL.

**SAMUEL BRAY,**

ALLISTON P.O., ONT.

**FRANK W. JONES,**

BEDFORD, QUE. AGENT FOR

## Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Apiarian Supplies.