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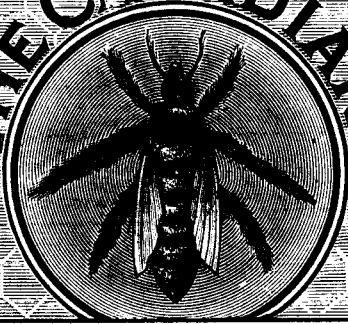
VOL. III, NO. 7.

1887

MAY 11.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

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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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ESSAYS

On the Production of Comb Honey

Will be given in the June issue of the "American Apiculturist" by **G. M. Doolittle, Dr. G. L. Tinker, Dr. C. C. Miller** and other well-known and prominent bee-keepers. Ready, May 27th. Price 10 cts. Address,
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49-6. **S. D. McLEAN,**
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Also a full line of Bee-keepers' Supplies. Comb Foundation from choice select yellow beeswax a specialty, at very low rates, both wholesale and retail.

Do not fail to send for my 27th annual catalogue before purchasing.

49-9. **WM. W. CARY,**
 Coleraine, Mass.

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40 Colonies Bees for sale. These bees are in fine condition with lots of honey. Two-story hives with 8 racks in each story \$8.00 per colony. Single story hives with 12 racks \$7.00 per colony, cash or P. O. order to accompany order. Address.

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M. H. HUNT,
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48-51

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We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**, with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundation, Section Honey boxes, all books and Journals, and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly
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To those sending us four *new* names and \$4.00, we will send A. I. Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," paper, price \$1.00.

To those sending us five *new* names and \$5.00, we will send either Prof. Cook's "Bee-keepers' Guide," cloth, or Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," cloth; price, each \$1.25

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

VOL. III. No. 7.

BEETON, ONT., MAY 11, 1887.

WHOLE No. III

EDITORIAL.

OUR OWN APIARY.

TAKING BEES OUT OF WINTER QUARTERS.

ON the 29th of April we began to think the weather about suitable for setting our bees out of winter quarters. Those which were packed in clamps had been opened a few days previous but the weather was not as favorable as we could wish. After having taken out of their winter quarters all the colonies in the "Richardson" bee yard and the day not turning out very fine we decided to postpone moving the others until there should be no doubt as to the state of the weather. At the Richardson yard there were one hundred and sixty colonies placed in the bee house and of these nine were taken out dead; seven of which died of starvation, the other two were nuclei, which Mr. Bray, our foreman, had put into winter quarters more as an experiment than anything else. One other colony was rather weak but the remaining one hundred and fifty were in good condition, though we expect to have to feed a little to keep up brooding until the honey season. They are, however, strong in bees. As we left for the Colonial Exhibition in August last we did not see the bees from that time until now, when they are being turned out of winter quarters, so that the credit

of any success in wintering is due the foreman and those left in charge.

In a clamp in the same yard there were twenty-two colonies all of which, with one exception, came out in excellent condition.

THE WALWIN APIARY.

On the first of May we noticed the first "bumble-bee" of the season. As they generally know about the right time for leaving their winter quarters, we decided that we could risk putting out the bees in this apiary, and on the following morning, at about 3 a.m., the hands drove out to this yard, a distance of about four miles, and by daybreak all the colonies were on their summer stands. The morning was rather cloudy but the day turned out fine. In this bee-house one hundred and nine colonies were wintered, one hundred and one of which came out in fine condition, seven died from lack of stores, and one which had a queen caged in it late in the season also came to grief, the queen dying in the cage. The bees in this colony did not seem to cluster properly, and were very light. There were stores left in the hive but not enough in that portion where they clustered. The prescribed quantity of feed was purchased for these yards but through some mistake a portion of the sugar was left in the ware-room, and the mistake was not noticed until a few days ago, when it was discovered. Had this barrel of sugar been made into syrup and fed to the bees it is probable

that we would not have had any cases of starvation to report. In this yard there were thirty-four colonies packed in clamp partially on the Bray system, but by some mishap the clamp was made in a corner, which in spring and fall is very damp and wet. Some mistake was made in putting in the air-pipe; the consequence was that ten in the clamp were smothered while the other twenty-four were in very fair condition. Some of the combs in the colonies nearest the damp corner are slightly mouldy. We should have stated that the clamp in the Richardson yard was put up by Mr. Bray himself and according to the instructions which he furnished, with the models sent out last year.

OUR BEETON APIARY.

At three o'clock on the morning of the third inst. we made arrangements to set out the colonies in our home apiary but during the night the wind had veered round to the north. The bright moon-light of the early part of the evening had changed, and the sky was very cloudy, with some indications of rain, and the hygrometer indicated an excessive moisture in the atmosphere. We decided to postpone operations fearing the day might turn out wet. But, about ten o'clock, the clouds began to disappear, the thermometer ran up to seventy degrees, and the hygrometer indicated a better state of things in the atmosphere. Taking a half dozen of the hands from the factory, we set to work to remove the bees. We first placed the entrance blocks on all the hives so that the bees could not rush out as soon as the door was opened and the light let in the house. Then willing hands passed and repassed each other, carrying out the hives and placing them on their summer stands. There were in this bee house two hundred and forty colonies. While handing them down from the top shelves we came to the conclusion that quite a number were destroyed by mice, as many of the quilts had been removed to make nests, and occasionally a little mouse would leap from behind the division-board as you handled the hive. We had a rather lively time in the bee house, while we were handling the colonies, off which the quilts had been taken, as the bees in many instances were clustered on top

of the frames. One frolicsome mouse ran right through one cluster and down between the frames. This was highly amusing to the bees, and while we reached down to catch the animal by the tail, the bees seemed to mistake our fingers for the mouse and thought only of revenge. It was not worth while counting the number of stings but there was room for but few more. When all the bees were placed on their summer stands, only one colony was found dead from starvation. The sun had come out very strong, and the hives being moderately close, seven or eight of the colonies swarmed out and mixed with the other colonies. Some of the colonies on the outskirts of the yard were so depopulated by the bees going into other hives, as to leave them weak. We resorted to smoking the bees and this did some good, but not nearly so much as was done by using force pumps such as are advertised in our circular, the spray being attached, we seemed to be able to "drive" the bees much better. We mean by "driving," that some hives were so full that the bees were actually clustering on the front, and all the others throughout the yard seemed to want to go and attach themselves to the cluster, the spray from the pumps prevented this and they soon scattered toward the weaker ones. All the colonies had ample stores and were in good shape.

SIGNS FOR SETTING OUT BEES.

The swallows have been flying about for several days. On Saturday, however, the martins arrived and these little visitors generally bring fine weather. Their coming should be a good sign in this part of America, at least, for setting out. There are many who imagine that the bees should not be left in their winter quarters after the first sunny day in spring and they are put out perhaps two or three weeks before there is anything to gather, except possibly a little pollen, and spring dwindling is almost always the result. If they had waited until the swallows, humble-bees, butterflies and spring flowers had made their appearance, they would have been less liable to have made a mistake. When we have these signs there is little doubt but the weather will be suitable for bees from that time on. We should prefer to have

seventy-five colonies set out at the right time, to one hundred earlier than they should be, especially if the spring is unfavorable, as it has been thus far.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

How Shall the Government Grant be Used.

ALSO SOME OTHER STATEMENTS WHICH NEEDED CORRECTION.

MY letter of a few weeks ago has brought out an editorial in a monthly bee-paper published at Brantford, which is a curiosity in its way. I have little time and less inclination to dwell upon such slipshod, untrue and invidious statements as are therein contained. Lest, however, they should pass with some as honest facts, I shall take the time, if you will permit me the liberty, to reply. The writer says, "It seems to be argued by some that the grant of \$500 cannot be used to defray a part of the expense connected with the shipment of Ontario honey to Britain." I am the only person, I believe, who has so far expressed this opinion through the press. I have not "argued" so because of any opposition on my part to see it so applied. I have simply expressed an opinion that such an application of it would be illegal, and that the illegal use of a public grant is only calculated to bring under censure, and into contempt, those who so use it, and might result in its being withheld in the future. In the infant state of our corporate life we should surely avoid anything that would go to show that we do not understand our duties and our privileges. The editor of the Brantford sheet has repeatedly argued that it is right and proper to apply it in this way, and exultantly asks, "Who can point to a better mode of expenditure?" I know that he is not alone in his view on the subject. I am aware that several local associations have formally expressed the same view; but I am credibly informed that the aforesaid editor had much to do with *drafting* one or more of the resolutions affirming the propriety of so applying the grant, and am, therefore, justified in believing that he is the moving spirit in the matter. In this view and in the arguments he adduces in its favor, he is either right or wrong. As a journalist he ought to know whereof he affirms. If he is only surmising, he should say so. If he is confident of the ground he occupies, we expect something more from him than a "who can say, etc." If he is doubtful of his position, allow me in all humility to suggest the means by which he can secure the desired information. If he will write the Provincial Treasurer he can ascer-

tain, I doubt not, whether it is admissible to use the grant in the manner he appears anxious to apply it. When the result of this enquiry is made public we can treat the matter intelligently. He leans on a broken reed, however, when he refers to the \$1,000 grant by the Ontario Government in support of his position. That was a special grant given for a special purpose. That grant was made to advertise the resources of the country and to attract British labor and British capital to the province. The advantages that that grant secured proved so satisfactory to those who made it, that they deemed it not unworthy of favorable mention in the Lieutenant-Governor's speech from the throne. The annual grants given to the various incorporated societies is not made, I think, to aid in marketing the special products of those societies. These must find a market on their merits, as some of them have done, and as others, no doubt, will do. It is true that the honey sent forward to London was made up by the contributors with the view of opening a market for it there; both present and prospective. Notwithstanding the opinion of the Brantford editor to the contrary, I am vain enough to believe that those who were put in charge of that collection did as much to effect the end in view as if "the majority of the commissioners" had been differently constituted. Let me again quote him. He says, "We would here say that had the plan of sale been as President Pettit stated he proposed at the Colonial, we should be able to furnish many retailers with honey by simply sending it to some house in England, and notifying such dealers where Ontario honey could be secured." When or where did President Pettit make such a simple and invidious statement? But the writer of the editorial does not stop here for he says, "Dealers kept calling during the exhibition for prices on honey, desiring to retail. The majority of the commissioners, however, decided not to quote them prices or sell honey, desiring rather to attempt to retail it all on the grounds." Nor is he content with this, for he adds: "After the exhibition closed prices were not quoted to such parties for some time." He then appeals to his patrons for an endorsement of his bill of indictment by asking: "Was this a proper or business-like method of treating men who it was our object to reach." His patrons will say "no" and "so say we all," *if the evidence be true*, but it is as false as it is unfair. Who imposed upon this man that he deems himself warranted in traducing "a majority of the commissioners" in this fashion? He can have no personal knowledge of the truth of what he is bold enough to assert. Who told him that "a majority of the commissioners" refused to quote prices to retailers? I

can assert without fear of contradiction, that at no time while I was on the premises were retailers refused quotations—with one exception—and in that case I told the man that all the money in the Bank of England would not buy the honey with my consent under the conditions he wanted it. Has he any authority for making the statement that "the majority of the commissioners refused to quote prices to retail dealers for some time after the exhibition closed?" I affirm again that such a statement has no foundation in fact, on the contrary, both Mr. Jones and myself not only quoted prices at every opportunity, but carried out samples and made sales to dealers from Kensington to Cheapside, and from King's Cross to the River Thames, whenever it was possible to do so, while Mr. Corneil remained in the building and attended to the work there, and we kept this up from the time the exhibition closed till we were ordered out of the building. It may be that "the majority of the commissioners" lacked the necessary capacity for successfully carrying out the work entrusted to them. Certain it is we would have exercised all diligence had we known that the spirit of the Brantford editor was hovering round us, taking notes of our shortcomings for future publication.

Possibly I have made a mistake in noticing this extraordinary editorial. Perhaps it would have been best to allow such manifest distortions of the truth to find their refutation in their extravagance.

R. MCKNIGHT.

Owen Sound, Ont.

We must emphasize what Mr. McKnight has said with reference to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and the way the sales, etc., were made.

ANOTHER LETTER ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

On page 69, C. B. J., we find Mr. McKnight questioning the propriety of using the Government grant given to the O. B. K. A. to assist in opening a market for our honey. He says, "I am persuaded that the grant was never intended to be applied in the way here indicated." I will here state that when asking the Hon. A. M. Ross, Commissioner of Agriculture, for incorporation and for money, I particularly and emphatically drew his attention to the necessity of a market for our surplus honey and urged that nothing would be a greater boon to bee-keepers than a market, and that if a market were secured, bee-keeping would likely soon become one of the first industries of Ontario.

The Guelph, the Parkhill, and the Brantford B. K. A's. have all passed resolutions recently, expressing their desire to have the grant used

in opening a market. What more proof of the wisdom of so using the grant do we want?

If we spend the money in good faith in the manner that we believe will do the most good to our Association and to our Province, and if we are in a position to convince the Government of the fact (not a very difficult task I think), I am persuaded all will be satisfactory to the Government.

"I fear these opinions only prove that the corporate life of the Association is brought into existence quite as soon as its members know how to nurse it into sturdy, respectable manhood."

Here we have two insinuations or statements. First, that the members scarcely know enough to run the concern, and second, that the Association is not yet either sturdy or respectable. Verily these are flattering opinions, and coming as they do from so "eminent" an author. But really, after all, I flatter myself that the Association will not suffer very much by them. Right here I wish to state that the Association was never in a more healthy condition, and its membership, I believe, was never so large before. I believe the grant, in common with the grants made to kindred associations, is intended to develop the resources of the country by increasing production.

Now I submit that Mr. McKnight understands all the facts of the case that nothing so surely and rapidly increases the production of any line of goods as a market, and, on the other hand, nothing will cause an industry to droop and die *more certainly and more miserably* than the want of a market. A market is the main-spring of all industries, and we should bend all our energies in the direction of pushing our best interests in the British markets this present season. I am fully persuaded that if Mr. McKnight, like some of our bee-keepers, were depending entirely upon the proceeds of his bees for a living for himself and his family, he would more highly prize a good market than "increased production" and a glutted market.

"Have any of the writers referred to ever heard of the Dairymen's Association, etc." Now we don't care a fig how these associations spend their grant. It is none of our "bread and butter." Our business is to look after our own affairs, always having an eye to economy, utility and progress.

"If the bee-keepers' association apply the grant to secure big prices for a few of its members, I fear the grant will soon be withdrawn altogether." The last quoted statement is all misleading, whether it is intended to be so or not. No one knows better than Mr. McKnight

that there are no "big prices" to be obtained in England in a wholesale way, and that is the way our honey in future must be sold. And beside all that no one needs to be informed that by relieving our home market all Canadian honey producers are equally benefitted. So, in the name of common sense, I ask why anyone should endeavor to make the unkind and wrong impression that some one is making an effort to steal an unjust advantage over his fellow-members and get "big prices" in England.

On page 31, "Peek-a-Boo" is represented as stating that "what was sold to the trade while the exhibition lasted was sold generally at 12½ cents for extracted." Certainly this is an error and should have been corrected long ago.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, April 25th, 1887.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

A CIVIL QUESTION FROM DR. MILLER.

ON page 70, current volume of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, under the heading "Priority of location," Dr. C. C. Miller writes: "On page 27, C. B. J., in the address of Rev. W. F. Clarke, occurs the following statement, 'Some prominent members of the apicultural fraternity are advocating the passage of a law, to secure to the first comer as a bee-keeper into a neighborhood, the exclusive ownership of the bee-forage within certain limits.' Will you, Mr. Editor, ask Mr. Clarke to kindly give the names of the parties to whom he refers, and also the place, if any, where mention has been made of the matter in the bee-papers?"

A civil question is entitled to a civil answer, and I shall do my best to give it frankly and fully. In my reference to "Some prominent bee-keepers," I had more particularly in view Dr. Miller himself, Mr. Heddon, and Mr. Betsinger. At the outset of the discussion, Dr. Miller was generally understood to advocate legislative protection to "the first comer as a bee-keeper into a neighborhood," Mr. Heddon hailed his utterances at the Indianapolis Convention as harmonious with those previously made by himself in favor of priority of location, but did not agree with the Doctor in trying to secure it by legislation. After the discussion had been going on for some months, Mr. Heddon, in the *A. B. J.*, of March 2, page 138, withdrew his contention with some facetious hits at the Doctor, and said, "I give him the case for the present at least." Mr. Betsinger, who was at first inclined to oppose the Doctor's views, announced himself as a convert to them in the *A. B. J.*, of Feb. 16, p. 105. In reply, therefore, that all three of these gentlemen have advocated the proposition mentioned

in my address, and, as requested, I will now proceed to cite quotations from the "place" where they have done so, viz., the *American Bee Journal*.

The Doctor first aired his pet scheme of legislative protection for bee-keepers at the Indianapolis Convention in October last. There was no verbatim report of his remarks in advocacy of the movement, and I will not pretend to quote him, but the impression made on my mind and on the minds of others, was that he wished legislative recognition of a right of pre-emption to territory in which to keep bees. Thus Mr. Heddon understood him. He says in *A. B. J.*, of Nov. 10th, 1886, p. 709: "Only a few months ago, I wrote on the subject of 'Priority-right of location,' trying to show why the prior occupant had the natural exclusive right. * * * Surely none have forgotten how malignantly my position was attacked. * * * I imagine my surprise at noting that at the Indianapolis Convention a committee was appointed to inquire into the desirability and feasibility of asking our Government to legislate this condition of affairs." In the *A. B. J.*, of Nov. 24th, p. 743, Dr. Miller thanks Mr. Heddon for giving his view on p. 709, and substantially endorses it. He says, "I understand Mr. Heddon to claim that the prior occupant has a natural exclusive right, and that such exclusive possession would result in the greatest good to the greatest number. In this we are very nearly, if not altogether in accord"; and he goes on to specify as the point in regard to which they are not quite in accord, Mr. Heddon's idea of "a natural exclusive right of the prior occupant" securing of itself the "survival of the fittest." Instead of leaving the result to the operation of natural law, the Doctor would secure it by legislation. He says further: "However much thought Mr. Heddon may have given to the matter of rights as to priority of location, I cannot believe he has given much thought to it with the possibility of legislation in view, but it seems to me that without much thought upon this branch of the subject, he has hastily settled upon the conclusion that because there was no legislation there could be none," etc. No legislation on what? "Rights as to priority of location" is the Doctor's own statement of the case which Mr. Heddon would leave to the operation of natural forces, but which Dr. Miller would have regulated by law. In the *A. B. J.* of Dec. 8th, p. 775, Mr. Heddon, replying to the Doctor, contends that the "natural right of priority" is competent to take care of itself without such legislative aid as Dr. Miller proposes. In the *A. B. J.* of Dec. 15th, p. 794, Mr. W. H. Osborne urges the valid and strong

objection to the Doctor's position: "There are persons in this village who have kept bees longer than I have, and if by reason of priority, I must surrender the business to them, such legislation might seem more desirable to them than to me." In the *A. B. J.* of Dec. 22nd, Mr. C. G. Beitel says: "Again, when we scan closely a law such as is contemplated, we cannot fail to perceive what a source of litigation it might prove. The question of priority of location would often be as difficult to establish, as that of priority of invention," etc. In the *A. B. J.* of Jan. 26th, p. 57, Mr. J. E. Pond, under the heading "Legislation for bee-keepers," and evidently discussing Dr. Miller's proposition, says: "The question of priority of location of an apiary is one on which my views are so well known, that I need not, neither do I care to discuss it; but the question of legislation on that subject is one on which more light is needed, and for that reason may have a small share of attention.

In that issue of the *A. B. J.*, and after the discussion had been going on for over three months, Dr. Miller for the first time disclaims the priority idea, saying: "And now it is Mr. L. N. Tongue, on page 24, who sets up the priority question in order to knock it down. Has Mr. Tongue not yet found out that nobody ever asked for, or hinted at wanting legislation on the priority question?" I read that with amazement, but not being in the controversy, did not care to bring the Doctor up with a sharp turn by quoting his previous utterances, and pointing out the drift of the discussion as I have now done.

In the *A. B. J.*, of Feb. 2, p. 69, there is a long article of the Doctor's, probably written before the brief reference to Mr. Tongue in the previous number. It is mainly in reply to Mr. Heddon, and mentions "priority of location" several times without any disclaimer of it as part of his scheme. He even says: "In the generality of cases, I believe in the priority right." Further, in reply to Mr. Heddon's remark that "priority of location gives one a natural right, provided he is fit to hold that location," the Doctor proceeds to argue again against the natural 'survival of the fittest,' and pleads for legislation for the sake of those who try to crowd in but cannot, and are involved in loss by their futile attempts, which, he says, might have been prevented if the first comer could have said: "This territory I hold in fee simple as my own, and you must go elsewhere if you want to keep bees." Still arguing along the priority line at considerable length, the Doctor winds up by asking: "On all accounts, then, should not every man have a legal right to his own ground?"

In the *A. B. J.* of March 9th, p. 154, Mr. G.

M. Alves thus defines the question at issue: "Mr. Heddon thinks that the claims of 'priority of location' are right in morals, but doubts whether legislative bodies could be induced to enact a law for the enforcement of the same. Dr. Miller not only accepts the principle as right, but goes further, and gives it as his opinion that it would be practicable to make it statutory."

In the *A. B. J.* of March 30th, p. 199, Dr. Miller is "aroused." He is replying to Mr. J. E. Pond, and asks that gentleman to name "a single person who has ever advised, requested, or desired any legislation on priority of location" (!) Getting still more "aroused," he says: "Why it is that every one tacks on 'priority' I cannot imagine." Again, as if fearful he has not been emphatic enough, he says: "Allow me to impress the fact, that so far as I know, no one has ever advocated obtaining legislation in favor of priority of location." (!)

I am forcibly reminded of an incident of my juvenile days. Our school was in a second story and the stairway leading to it had a pair of bannisters. One day, some of the boys played a dirty trick on the master. They smeared the bannisters with some filth, and, seated serenely in the school-room, awaited his arrival. Just as they expected, he had run his hands along the bannisters as he came up-stairs, and got them sadly bedaubed. He hastened to his desk, and offered a reward of half-a-crown to any body who would tell him "who had hands in this." A boy volunteered the desired information, and gave it by saying, "Please sir, you had hands in it."

I am at a loss to know why Dr. Miller should wax so warm in his tardy disclaimers of the priority idea. As Mr. Pond very justly says, *A. B. J.* of April 2nd, p. 233: "I cannot see how the question of legislation, as desired by Dr. Miller, can be divided from that of priority."

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, April 30th, 1887.

From our English Correspondent.

MEL SAPIT OMNIA.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FEEDERS IN USE IN ENGLAND.

U P to the present date April has been rather unkind to us, we have a cold, bleak, nipping east wind with an occasional gleam of sunshine now and again, just sufficient to tempt the bees out for a spin, but they have not been able to gather much pollen as yet. Our spring flowers are also very backward. stores of course are getting low, mainly through breeding, as strong stocks will generally breed.

when the season comes, let the weather be what it may.

Up to the past fortnight those of us that were compelled to feed (which I was not) gave the bees candy or dried sugar, but now we give them syrup, made by boiling about three pounds of sugar to one quart of water, adding one tablespoonful of vinegar as we lift it from the fire. For autumn feeding we give five pounds of sugar to the same amount of water. We use West Indian cane sugar, that being the nearest to honey in its composition, of all sugars; glucose and beet sugars are inferior. Our test is polarised light.

I send herewith cuts of two syrup feeders that are most popular here. By them you can regulate the amount of food given to a nicety.

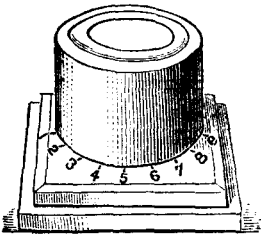
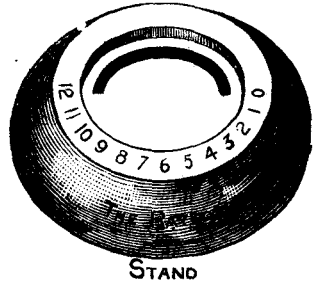
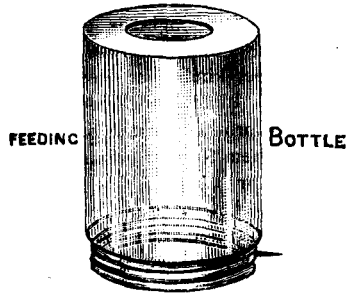


FIG. 1.

FIG. 1. is Mr. Blow's "perfection" feeder for which he has gained many prizes, medals and diplomas. The stand is made of two square pieces of pine with a hole four inches in diameter in the centre of each, fastened together with a sheet of zinc fixed between them. This piece of zinc has a slot cut in it in the shape of a semi-circle. The glass bottle has an air-tight zinc cap to it, pierced with nine holes in the form of a semi-circle also; it also has an index or pointer. You will observe the nine spaces on the top of the stand are numbered from one to nine. We use the feeder in this way. We cut a hole four inches in diameter in the centre of our top quilts, over the cluster of bees. Over this hole we place the stand, and the bees at once come up into the bottom part of the stand and thrust their tongues through the slot cut in the sheet of zinc in the form of a semi-circle. The bottle is now filled with syrup, the lid pressed on (the lid is lined around the edge with cork to make it air-tight), and the bottle is inverted and placed with its neck into the top part of the stand, which keeps it firm so that a rude shake will not knock it over. The contents of the bottle are held in suspense, but by placing the index at any number you please the bees are enabled to draw down the food through the number of holes that your index denotes. It is estimated that one hole is equivalent to sixty loaded bees returning

from the fields every minute. By this arrangement you can regulate the amount of food given, to the actual requirements of the bees and thus prevent them from storing sugar-syrup.



STAND



SECTION OF STAND.

FIG 2.

FIG. 2. represents the Rev. G. Rayner's improvements on Mr. Blow's "perfection." This has also taken very many prizes at our best shows. The stand is all wood hollowed out to allow the bees to get at the food, but the plug is to give them foothold on which to hang as a cluster. It is lined with cloth to keep it warm. You will also observe the bottle is larger and there are twelve holes instead of nine. Some object to zinc coming in contact with syrup or honey. The acids acting on the zinc soon makes honey poisonous for food, so always be careful not to store in zinc or galvanized vessels but in tinned. But syrup is in the feeder such a short time and all careful bee-keepers will frequently wash their feeders, so that no harm need be feared on that score from the zinc lids and parting to the stand of Mr. Blow's. Some complain that the lid of the bottle is sometimes forced off and the syrup is ejected in on the bees, thus lowering the temperature and making a general mess, as well as probably starting robbing, but this is the fault of badly made food which ferments, and not the fault of the feeder. The

wood stage of Mr. Rayner's splits across the grain very frequently, and is thus spoiled. I am doing no injury to Mr. Rayner by stating this as he never makes a cent out of bee-keeping by his inventions. The price of these feeders is half a dollar, doubtless you have many as good and as cheap. My only thought is to give you an account of what is in general use here. There is a legion of other kinds but these are "regulation" feeders. I had the pleasure of showing them to Mr. Corneil, perhaps he will say what he thinks of them in your columns. "Extract him," Mr. Editor!

Friend McKnight's letter made me laugh. My coat is still intact and so is my temper. I require no tailor as yet. For Dr. Mason's benefit I have had my weight taken once more; it is 174 pounds, but the Dr. won't tremble I am sure. Big animals are always generous.

I am watching with some amount of interest how you are going to keep up an English market for your honey, as I want to see if there is sufficient cohesion amongst you for you to all act together. I am certain there is only one way in which you can send honey here at a profit and that is, as "run" honey in large bulk to be treated with by some one here whose integrity is above suspicion. Probably you will not value my advice until you have paid for learning, but I see by "Peak-a-boo's" letters how far I had anticipated the difficulties the commissioners had to contend with at South Kensington.

I intended to say a word about "brood-spreading" but must let that stand over till next time as I see the time draws on for bed and I have yet two Editors, like the daughters of the horse-leech crying, "give."

AMATEUR EXPERT.

England, April 21st, 1887.

We must thank our English correspondent for the drawings of feeders which we present herewith. It will enable our readers to judge of the difference in the various implements used in connection with the apiary in England and here. The English bee-keeper seems to care less for the cost of his supplies than does the Canadian; the main object is to get a good thing. It will also give them an understanding as to how nicely all things are taken into consideration in English inventions. Canadians would never think of taking the trouble to arrange a feeder so that they might know how many bees could "load up" at a time.

We are glad that you emphasize your objections against putting honey into

zinc or galvanized vessels. It is a custom which we are glad to say has not gained very great headway with us, and it is at the present time pretty well stamped out. As Mr. Corneil has had the pleasure of examining the feeders we will ask him what he thinks of them. We know he thinks a good deal of "Amateur Expert" anyway. Our Canadian friends will see by your letter that you over in England, think just as we have been trying to tell them, about shipping honey to the English market, and the advice you have given has already been acted on by the O. B. K. A., who think that "in bulk" is the only way that honey can be shipped to advantage.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

MORE THAN PLEASED.

PETER MCLEAN.—Enclosed find my subscription to Vol. 3. The JOURNAL has fulfilled more than my expectations. May it also prove remunerative to you.

Sand Point, Ont., April 26 th, 1887.

LIKES ITS STYLE.

REV. D. PATERSON.—Enclosed find my subscription for Vol. 3, with much appreciation of your JOURNAL, and of the wit and wisdom, candor and kindness with which it is conducted.

St. Andrews, Que., April 15 th, 1887.

HOW MANY COLONIES DID FRIEND VOGT HAVE LAST FALL?

JOHN B. VOGT.—I am an amateur, and am only experimenting for my own pleasure. I have lost three hives wintering, and if I had another one I would have two.

Wroxeter, April 25, 1887.

W. A. JONES.—Last fall I put thirty-one colonies in my bee-house, and on April 11th, I took out twenty-nine, losing two. My bees came out in very good condition considering the way they were put away for wintering. I noticed on the 20th of April my bees were gathering in pollen pretty fast.

Caledonia, April 23rd, '87.

J. M. CRUICKSHANK.—I went into winter quarters with nine packed in chaff and am glad to be able to report all alive, some of them very strong. I found two lacking stores about the first of April, I ran maple sugar into wired frames and hung in the hives and they are doing nicely at this date. I like the C. B. J. just splendidly.

Lyons, April 25th, '87.

C. THEILMANN.—My bees have come through the winter fairly with a loss of four colonies out of 197, I set them out on summer stand on April 1st. The weather since has been unfavorable for

bees excepting two or three days, the quick changes through daytime from warm to cold has caused the loss of many bees which were caught by the chilling air while in search of forage; many have dropped down with loads on their way home. Lately we had mostly frosty nights, to-day we had a cold rain which turned into a heavy snow storm, this evening the snow is four or five inches deep and is still snowing heavily, with the thermometer at freezing point.
Theilmanton, Min., April 18th, 1887.

STORING HONEY IN JAPANED TINS.

LEON E. DYER.—Kindly tell me through the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL if it would do to store extracted honey in tin vats *japanned* on the inside.

Sutton, Que., April 21, 1887.

We should say, certainly it would not. While it *might* do for a little while still it would not be advisable to try it on a very extended scale. We have found, after long experience, that nothing should be allowed to come in contact with honey but wood or tin, and the better the grade of tin the surer are you of having your honey come out in nice shape, whenever you may need it.

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 queries 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.

Size of Brood-Chamber for Comb Honey.

QUERY No. 146.—Do you prefer a large, small, or medium brood-chamber for comb honey for the best results. (2) Shallow or deep, (3) top or side storing?

—J. T. B.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—(1) Medium. (2) Medium. (3) Top.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—(1) Medium. (2) Medium. (3) Top-storing.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—A medium brood-chamber of medium depth. Top-storing.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—(1) Medium. (2) About nine inches outside measure. (3) Top.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Small is imperative. Shallow is best. Top every time.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—(1)

Medium. (2) Nine and a half to ten inches deep. (3) Top-storing.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—(1) Medium before swarming, small afterward. (2) My combs are ten and three-quarter inches deep. (3) Side and top-storing combined.

ALLEN, PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—For best results in comb honey I prefer a brood-chamber from small to medium in size. You need a shallow frame for top-storing and a deep frame for side-storing.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—(1) A nine frame hive is what I prefer having eight brood frames, the ninth space being occupied by division board or "follower" as our American cousins prefer to term it. (2) Nine and a half to ten and a half inches is best depth. (3) Top-storing I prefer.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—(1) Yes, or in other words the smallest room the queen will fill in early spring, then increasing to the largest room just before harvest to be again contracted on putting on supers. (2) I have had but little experience with anything but the Langstroth. (3) Top.

BY THE EDITOR.—(1) A small brood-chamber. (2) Shallow. (3) Top-storing.

Comb or Extracted Honey most Profitable.

QUERY No. 147.—At the present time which do you consider the most profitable to raise—comb or extracted honey, and at what price do you think each should be sold to make the profits equal? —A. McK.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—(1) Both. (2) Comb about thirty-five per cent higher.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I raise mostly comb honey. Eight and twelve cents I should say in answer to the last.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Extracted. Comb honey should be sold for seventy-five per cent more to make the profits equal.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Comb. I should like to get fifteen cents for best comb and not less than eight, prefer ten, for extracted.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—This question requires the space of a short article, and I shall therefore give my views on the subject in that form soon.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—
Extracted honey at ten cents, comb at eighteen.
At these prices I would prefer to raise extracted
if sales were equally easy to make.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWKS PARK, FLA.—I
think raising extracted honey to be the most
profitable but have never raised enough comb
honey to be a judge of the comparative cost of
raising each kind.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—That depends
on market, seasons, appliances etc. I raise
mostly extracted, but like to have some comb
honey too, the former pays me best as I am yet
gaining experience in raising comb honey.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—The present out-
look in the British market would favor extract-
ed honey. But I am accustomed to taking comb
honey and am going to stay there a little longer.
Comb should sell at fifteen cents when extracted
sells at ten cents.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—It all
depends on what you will do with it after it is
raised. In my individual case "extracted"
because I sell it for the same as comb, but I
prefer to raise comb honey. I don't like to fuss
and muss with extracted. I have a good home
market and that is something all should have.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—That de-
pends. If you had an accurate answer from
twenty persons who had made conclusive tests,
no two might be alike and not one of them could
tell for certain what would be the truth in your
case. I think I can make more money by rais-
ing comb, whilst I am confident extracting is
more profitable for others. Your market, your
pasturage, your management, make all the differ-
ence in the world.

BY THE EDITOR.—(1) Depends on
your market, system of management,
and the kind of hive you use. (2) The
comb should sell for one-third more
than the extracted.

PRICES CURRENT

Beeton, May 11, 1887.

We pay 35c in trade for good pure Beeswax, deliver-
ed at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deduct-
ed. American customers must remember that there
is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

BEESWAX	
Brood Foundation, out to "Jones" size" per pound	50c
" " " over 50 lbs.	47c
" " " out to other sizes " " "	51c
" " " over 50 lbs.	48c
Section " in sheets per pound	35c
Section Foundation out to fit 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 and 4 1/4 x 4 1/4	60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep	43c

HONEY LABELS.

We have a large order placed for these at the
present moment, and we are able to very
materially reduce the price of those for the
honey tins.

HONEY MARKETS.

BEEETON.

Extracted.—Very little coming in. For A 1
clover or linden, 9 cents is paid; mixed flavors,
8 cents; darker grades, 6 cents—60 lb. tins, 20
cents each allowed.

Comb.—None offered, with market dull. We
have about 200 lbs. on hand, No. 1 will bring 14
cents; No. 2, 12 cts. per pound. See special
notices.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Best grades of Comb Honey have received
more attention since last quotations and the
price has advanced. Best white clover in one
pound sections 11 to 12 cts. Beeswax 23 cts.
M. H. HUNT.

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.

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON,
Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues Cincinnati.

Wonderful Offer For 30 Days.

I will sell all in one piece sections for 30 days or while
this advertisement appears here as follows:—42444
1000, \$4.50; 5000, \$20; 10,000, \$38. Send two cent stamp
for sample. All Apian supplies on short notice and
cheaper than ever. Bee-Keepers' Advance for one year
and a Cold Blast Smoker, all for 75 cents. We are offer-
ing special rates on Honey Cans. We are manufacturing
the best Honey Can for shipping that is now offering
This can can be made air-tight for shipping, which is more
than can be said of other cans. They can be shipped with
perfect safety. Our 60 lb. square cans boxed with planed
lumber is taking the lead. Drop a card for our
special low rates the lowest ever offered.

We guarantee satisfaction. Our new Honey Extractor
at the old prices. Comb Foundation a speciality.

tf S. P. HODGSON,
Horning Mills, Ont.

NO BEE-KEEPER

SHOULD BE WITHOUT

Clarke's Bird's Eye View of Bee-keeping

68 pages, bound in cloth; profusely illustrated
price 25 cents.

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

CANADIANS

Want to supply their wants at home as much as possible, but heretofore they have not been able to do so, at least for bees by the pound, frames of brood, and nuclei. We have decided to furnish them at the prices as found in the following table :

BEES BY THE POUND.

	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Bees, per 1/2 pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " " " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
\$ " " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

Frames of brood cannot be sent alone. Queens are not included in above prices. Choose the kind you want and add enough to price found here to cover cost of queen. Two frame nucleus consists of 1/2 pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive. Three frame nucleus, same as two-frame, with the addition of another half pound of bees, and another frame of brood, etc. All prices here quoted are for frames that will fit the "Jones" or "Combination" hive.. You may have whichever style you desire. Be sure to specify when ordering. Of course the only way for the above to go is by express.

QUEENS.

	Hornbred	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgins
May	2 00		2 50	3 00	
June	1 50	1 25	2 50	3 00	0 60
July	1 00	90	2 00	2 50	50
August	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
September	1 50	1 50	2 50	2 75	
October	2 00		2 50	3 00	

FULL COLONIES.

	Italian	Holy Land Crosses	Carrilian Crosses	Hybrids
May	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$8.50
June	8.00	9.00	10.00	7.50
July	7.50	8.00	9.00	7.00
August	6.50	8.00	9.00	6.50
September	6.50	7.00	8.00	6.00
October	7.00	8.00	9.00	6.50
November	8.00	8.00	9.00	8.00

The above prices are for up to four colonies ; five colonies up to nine, take off 3 per cent.; ten colonies and over, 5 per cent. Colonies as above will each have six to eight frames of brood, bees and honey, and good lay-

ing queen, according to the season of shipment. In spring and fall there will perhaps not be very much brood.

UNBOUND VOLUMES

—OF—

The Canadian Bee Journal.

We have on hand several Volumes, unbound, of Volume I, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, each lacking one or two issues.

To clear them out we offer them at following low figures :

Lacking only Nos. 3 and 43.....	50 cts.
" " " 3, 16 and 43.....	50 "
" " " 3, 16, 43 and 44.....	45 "
" " " 3, 16, 17, 43, 44.....	40 "

If wanted by mail send ten cents additional.

The D. A. Jones Co., Ld.

tf BEETON

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

30 COLONIES Bees for sale \$5.00 per Colony.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Port Elgin.

I WILL sell cheap or exchange 200 JONES' HIVES, half stories, stands, &c. for Bees or farm stock. Quantities to suit purchaser. HENRY CUPPAGE, Orillia, Ont. 6-2t

WILL exchange one set Dickens' Works, new, complete in 14 Vols., value \$14, and balance in cash, for four hives of good Italian Bees with plenty of Honey. LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg. 6-1t

NOTE HEADS AND ENVELOPES.—We offer a special bargain just now. 20lb note heads with printed heading, \$1.75 per 1000. Envelopes, \$2.00 per \$1000. See advt. THE D. A. JONES CO., Ld., Beeton, Ont.

SMOKERS.—We have 10 No. 1 smokers and 26 No. 2 smokers in stock, which we will sell cheap to clear them out. They have the old style inside spring, but are otherwise just as good as new ones. Price, No. 1, \$1, by mail, \$1.40 ; No 2, 75c., by mail \$1.00. The D. A. JONES CO., L'td., Beeton, Ont.

ITALIAN QUEENS.

Bee Hives and Supplies.

One piece sections, crates, shipping cases, foundation extractors, honey knives, bee-feeders, wire nails and metal corners.

Please send your orders before the rush comes.

B. J. MILLER & CO.,

Nappanee, Ind.

The Canadian Honey Producer

A MONTHLY BEE PAPER,

Forty cents per year and three subscriptions at one time to any address, \$1. Sample copies free. Also manufacturers of all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies. Address,

E. L. GOULD & CO.,

52 Brantford, Canada.

BEESWAX WANTED!

Will pay 32 cents in cash or 35 cents in trade for any quantity of pure Beeswax.

Comb Foundation for sale, to suit any size frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville station C.P.R. It by mail to

ABNER PICKET,

Nassagawaya P.O., Ont.

Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies. 52-6mo.

DOOLITTLE

Wishes to say to the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that he has concluded to sell Bees and Queens during 1887, at the following prices:

One Colony Bees.....	\$7 00
Five Colonies	30 00
Ten Colonies.....	50 00
1 untested Queen.....	1 00
3 " Queens.....	2 00
1 " Queen reared by natural swarming.....	1 50
3 Ditto	3 00
1 tested Queen	2 00
3 " Queens	4 00
1 " Queen by natura' swarming.....	3 00
3 Ditto.....	6 00
Tested Queens, 1886 rear ing, each.....	4 00
Extra Selected, 2 years old each.....	10 00

52-6m Circular free, giving full particulars regarding the Bees, and each class of Queens. Address,

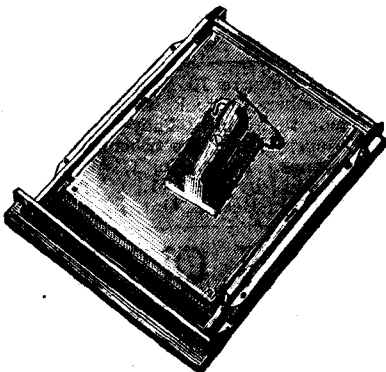
G. M. DOOLITTLE,

52-6m

Borodino. Onon. Co., N. Y.

THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

The "Mitchell" Frame Nailer is light, handy and cheap—anyone who has a few hundred frames to nail will find it advantageous to have one of them.



For Jones' Frame S. W. Hive.....	\$1 25
" " " Combination Hive.....	1 25
" Langstroth Frame.....	1 50

THE D. A. JONES CO.

OLD RELIABLE HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Bees IN NUCLEI OR BY THE Pound

ITALIAN QUEENS also a Specialty. Prices very low. Six Years' experience in selling bees and queens. Hundreds of customers, and I think not a dissatisfied one. Instructive circular and price list free.

S. C. PERRY,
Portland, Ionia Co., Mich.

32-5M

EARLY QUEENS AND NUCLEI.

I have now on hand untested queens ready to send out by first mail. In regard to my responsibility, I would refer you to A. I. Root, with whom I received instructions in bee culture. Nuclei Colonies in shipping boxes to be sent by express. Safe arrival guaranteed.

W. ADAMS.

98-110

Sorrento. Orange Co., Fla.

SUPPLIES FOR THE APIARY.

J. S. SMITH, TRURO, N. S.,

Manufacturer and dealer in Bee-keepers' Supplies, Hives, Smokers, Sections, Foundation, Bees, Queens, etc. Also breeder of ten varieties high class poultry. Eggs \$1 per setting.

THE BEST QUEENS

Are those that produce the best bees for gathering honey and are gentle bees. These are the Queens I purpose breeding from and believe they are superior to imported queens. I have selected three out of over 200 as producing bees famous for honey gathering, and originally bought from

MR. JAMES HEDDON.

Not content with these, I have purchased from

MR. G. M. DOOLITTLE

one selected by him from over 600 which I also will breed from. The value of Mr. G. M. Doolittle's Italians as honey gatherers is well known. Those who have tried the Heddon strain require no recommendation from me. A customer last season took over 1900 pounds of honey and increased to 27 from 14 colonies purchased from me last year. Another nearly 150 lbs. from one colony and increased to five. Another 140 lbs and increased to four colonies. These were all the bees I sold last year, or no doubt could give more recommendations.

Prices for 1887 as follows: Tested queens on June 5th or after, \$2; Hybrid queens on June 1st or after 60 cents each. Dollar queens after June 15th from Doolittle's Italians or Heddon's strain \$1; 10 per cent off to any person ordering one dozen during the season of 1887; 15 per cent off to any one ordering one dozen at one time (can have them sent three at a time if desired. Will endeavor to be prompt in shipping. In ordering please state whether from G M Doolittle's selected Italian queen, or from my selected Heddon strain. Address,

G. A. DEADMAN,
Druggist and Apiarist, Brussels, Ont.

* COMB FOUNDATION. *

Headquarters in Canada.

1884	Toronto Fair, Brood	1st	Section	2nd
1884	London	"	1st	" 1st.
1885	Toronto	"	2nd	" 1st.
1886	Toronto	"	1st	" 1st.
1886	London	"	1st	" 1st.

I began the manufacture of comb foundation in 1883, and I am glad to say that I have not had the first complaint so far. Brood runs from 5 1/2 to 6 feet to the lb.: section about 11 ft.; shall commence making, weather permitting, April 15th. Brood cut to almost any size. Section foundation unless otherwise ordered is made in strips 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 and 3 1/2 x 1 1/8. I will make up wax for you, you paying all freight or express charges both ways. Brood 10 cts. per lb.; Section, 20 cts. per lb. No circulars. Prices of foundation on application.

WILL ELLIS.

51-tf.

St. Davids, Ont.

BEES 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

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Shelter for apiaries, Roses, Clematis, Climbers, Shrubs, Dahlias, Herbes exous, Plants, etc. Send for price list.

47-59

A. GILCHRIST,

Guelph, Ont.

North Carolina Tar Heel Apiaries.

1887
1887
ABBOTT L. SWINSON,
RACTICAL APIARIST,
PROPRIETOR,
Goldsboro, Wayne Co., N.C., U.S.A.

PRICE LIST of warranted American Albino Italian and Golden Italian Queens.

For the Year 1887.	April	May	June	July to Oct.
Untested laying, each	\$1 50	1 00	1 00	1 00
Untested laying, 1/2 doz.	8 00	6 00	5 00	5 00
Tested Queens, each...	3 50	2 50	2 25	2 00
Tested Queens, 1/2 doz.	15 00	13 50	12 50	11 00

NUCLEI.—Add 75 cts. for each L. frame of Bees and brood to price of queen wanted. Bees by the pound, same price each month as an untested queen is. 100—2 and 3 L. frame Nuclei, with untested warranted queens to displace in May at \$2.50 and 3.25 each, respectively. I retransit all impure queens, and all queens and bees lost in year. Untested queens ready to mail by April 15th each year. Send for circular and testimonials of my "American Albino Italian" bees that originated with me, and that I have bred and sold the last two seasons, giving universal satisfaction. The finest bees on the American continent. I challenge the world to produce a superior bee. Peking Duck and Chicken Eggs in season.

48-60

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS FOR 1887.

Tested Queens before June 15th, \$1.50 each. Untested Queens, \$1.00 each. After June 15th, 25 per cent less. Bees by the pound same price as untested queens.

44-48

I. R. GOOD,

Nappanee, Elkhart Co., Ind.

TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.

AT BEETON PRICES.

MR. JOHN MCARTHUR,
845 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

For the convenience of bee-keepers living within driving distance of Toronto, and inside the city limits, we have established an agency at the above address. All orders which he may be unable to fill promptly will be sent on to Beeton and be filled from here. He will have on hand a supply of hives, sections, foundations, knives, tins, etc.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

1887 QUEENS 1887

I shall continue to rear a limited number of Queens this season at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Pure Italian and Heddon's Strain a specialty. Fertilizing Apiaries isolated from other Bees. Can spare a few full colonies now.

F. A. GEMMILL,

Harmony Apiary, Stratford.

6-3m

FOUNDATION MILL FOR SALE.

One Ten Inch Root, brand new. On board cars here, everything complete, \$21.00. Samples of its work on application.

F. W. JONES,

Bedford, Que

5-1f

FOR SALE CHEAP.

100 Colonies of Bees, Italians \$7.50, Hybrid \$6.50 on 8 frames. Dealer in Apiarian Supplies, Italian Bees and Queens.

Write for Prices to

JAMES ARMSTRONG,

Cheapside Ont.

5-3mos.

ARMSTRONG'S



NEW REVERSIBLE HIVE.

The cheapest, simplest, and most practical hive ever offered to the public. J. Vallentine, of Carlinville, Ill., says: "I would freely give \$100 if my 190 colonies were in hives just like them." Sample hive complete and painted, \$2.50. Send your name and post office address plainly written on a postal card and receive my 32 page illustrated descriptive catalogue free. Address,

E. S. ARMSTRONG,

Jerseyville, Ills.

Bee - Keepers' Supplies!

of all kinds kept in stock, at low rates.

"The Quinby Smoker" Specialty.

100 stocks of bees for sale, mostly in Quinby Hives, Italians, Hybrids, and Blacks. Prices from \$4 up to \$6. Send for price list.

W. E. CLARK,
Oriskany, Oneida Co., N.Y. Successor to L. C. Root 98-110.

PRINTING

PRINTING

Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,
and Bee-Keepers,

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER
YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

CATALOGUES,

PRICE LISTS,

CIRCULARS,

LABELS,

OR GENERAL PRINTING.

A large number of cuts in stock of
which patrons have free use.

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

HEDDON HIVES!



We are the owners of the patent on this hive in Canada, and we are in a position to make and sell the hive gotten up in any shape to suit the purchaser—either in flat or nailed up.

A complete working hive consists of bottom-stand, bottom-board, entrance-blocks, two brood-cases, one honey-board, two surplus cases (in good seasons we often use three surplus cases on the hive at one time) and cover. So that if you order these hives in the flat this is just what will be sent you.

Sample hives we make up with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

In quoting prices of brood-cases and surplus cases, the set-screws, brood frames and wide frames with their tin separators are always included, both in flat and made up. We quote the prices of sample hives made

up, and of the various parts made up, so that should there be any portions of the hive you do not wish you can easily ascertain what deductions to make.

Sample hive, made up.....\$2 90
Add ten per cent if you wish the hive painted.

PRICES OF PARTS.

	made up flat
Bottom stand.....	12 00
Bottom-boards.....	15 11
Entrance blocks (two).....	03 00
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60 45
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	10 07
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30 25
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60 50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15 17
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15 15
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	10 10

The cost of one hive such as you would receive, in the flat, would therefore be (without honey boards of either description) \$2.15. Add the cost of whichever style of honey-board you prefer, and you get it exactly. If you do not designate either we shall always include the wooden-slotted one.

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent. ; 10 or more, 7 1/2 per cent. ; 25 or more, 10 per cent. ; 50 or more, 15 per cent. These discounts are off the prices quoted above, either nailed or in flat.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

We will sell individual rights to make for one's own use, and to use the new hive or any of the special features of Mr. Heddon's invention at \$5. We do not press the sale of these rights, believing that the hives cannot be made to good advantage by anyone not having the proper appliances. We will sell however to those who wish to buy, and for the convenience of such we append a list of prices of what we would likely be called upon to furnish in any event:—

Woodscrews per 100, boiled in tallow.....	\$1 25
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1 50
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 50
Brood Frames per 100.....	1 25
Wide " " ".....	1 50

Heddon's 1887 Circular.

NOW READY.

ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

Canadians who wish my circular to know about the new Hive, ONLY, should send to the D. A. JONES CO., for theirs, as I have sold the patent for all the American British possessions to them, and have no more right to sell the hive in their territory than have they to sell them in the United States.

Address,

JAMES HEDDON,
DOWAGIAC, MICH.

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 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 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, 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.

HANDSAWS

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 Districh) 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.

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.

D. A. JONES, Pres. F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec-Treas.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

APIARIAN * SUPPLIES.

Our Circular sent free on application.

PUBLISHERS

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
FINE BOOK & JOB PRINTERS.

Sample copies free on receipt of name and address. tt

DADANT'S FOUNDATION

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

T. G. NEWMAN, & SON, Chicago, Ill.
C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.
JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.
F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.
CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.
CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.
E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
ARTHUR TODD, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
E. F. Smith, Smyrna, N.Y.
EZRA BAEH, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.
J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.
ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.
J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.
ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, Barrytown, N.Y.
BARTON FORSGARD & BARNES, Waco, Tex.
W. E. CLARK, Oriskany, N.Y.
PAUL L. VIALON, Bayou Goula, La.
and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, with 150 COMPLIMENTARY and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1885. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.
HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

TEN YEARS AT QUEEN REARING.

ELLISON'S SPECIAL PRICE LIST OF

ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

UNTESTED ITALIAN QUEENS, WARRANTED FERTILE.

	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	
Single Queen	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.00	each.
6 to 12 Queens	1.00	90	75	"
1 TESTED Queen	2.50	2.00	2.00	"
6 to 12 Queens	2.00	1.75	1.00	"
1 Two Frame Nuclei Untested Queen,	\$2.50.			

Special discount to dealers, and 10 cents 8 oz. postage to Canada.

W. J. ELLISON,
Stateburg, Sumter Co., S.C.

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

W. T. Falconer - Jamestown, N. Y.

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**.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE, OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 40 costly illustrations were added to 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 & Publisher.

State Agricultural College Lansing, Mich

SEND FOR SAMPLE OF MCKENZIE'S NEW SECTION HONEY HIVE.

Positively the best, most practical and easiest of manipulation of any hive made (takes the "L" frame) also his extracted honey hive much improved.

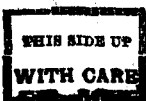
Prices for S. H. Hive \$1.50 Flat \$2.50 made up.

Ext'd H Hive 2.00 " 3.00

His new Honey Cloth a perfect success, cheap and easily made goes with each hive. Each hive all complete including sections. The A. I. O. P. Sections, Frames, Smokers, Foundation, Honey Crates, Honey Knives, Extractors &c., &c., made and kept constantly in stock, sold at current prices, all first class.

Address, WM. MCKENZIE,
Drawer E. Port Burwell 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

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



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 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.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We want to place the MONTHLY in the hands of everyone interested in poultry and pet stock, and will send the paper for a full year for \$1 to all who subscribe this month. The regular price is \$1.25 per annum. Address,

THE POULTRY MONTHLY.

P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Can.

1879 ITALIAN QUEENS 1887

Italian bees and queens in their purity, for beauty and working qualities are equal to any in the United States or Canada.

Comb Foundation, 30 to 40 cents per lb. Untested Queens \$1 each or six for \$5. Tested Queens \$2.50 each and bees by pound same price as untested queens. Frames of brood same price

Our Queens are reared from the egg in full colonies. We use imported and choice homebred Queens to breed from. We are within half a mile of two railways—one direct line to Cairo, Ills. Four daily mails, we can fill all orders next day after they arrive, or by return mail **Satisfaction and Safe Delivery Guaranteed.**

For further information write

T. S. HALL,

10

Corinth, Alcorn Co., Miss



Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.

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

J. VANDEUSEN & SNOS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO. N. Y.

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THE INTERESTS OF THE

Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Fraternity.

Circulation always on the Increase. Subscription only \$1.00 per year. Address,

H. B. DONOVAN,
20 Front St., East, Toronto.