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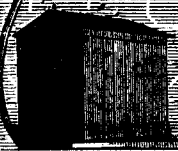
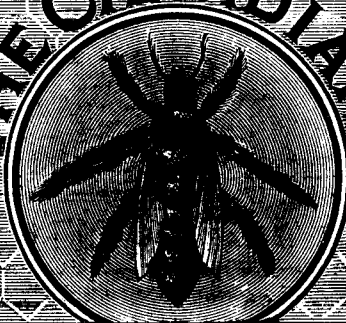
VOL. III, NO. 23

1887

AUGUST 31

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

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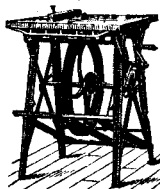
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This offer is only to subscribers. Should anyone not at present a subscriber, wish to avail themselves of the offer, \$1.00 extra for their own subscription will make them eligible.

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

VOL. III. No. 23 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 31, 1887. WHOLE No. 127

EDITORIAL.

LET us say that during the Toronto exhibition we will exhibit something new in the way of a honey board, which may prove of considerable advantage to bee-keepers during future years. The device has been pretty well tested by some of Canada's most prominent bee-keepers, and we will have honey on exhibition as taken by the improved process, with which this new honey board is connected. It will very materially lessen the cost of producing comb honey, and gives the bee-keeper all the advantages of reversing, etc. without the cost of \perp rests, skeleton crates, section cases or wide frames. All these will be done away with. Its simplicity is its recommendation.

On Saturday, the 27th, we received the following telegram from Mr. Couse, Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association:—

"A meeting of bee-keepers Thursday, September 15th. Please give notice; writing to-day."

On Monday, the 29th, we received from Mr. Couse a letter in which he says:—

"I received a telegram from Mr. Pettit to give notice of a meeting of the Bee-keepers' Association on Thursday, September 15th, in Toronto at 7 p.m. I have not been informed in what way the meeting is to be held, but I expect it will be in connection with Mr. Cowan's visit."

In the absence of any instructions

from the President of the Association we have in the last issue or two of the C. B. J. called upon all bee-keepers who were interested in Mr. Cowan's visit to Canada to be present at Toronto. It was our intention to have arranged for some kind of a meeting during the second week to welcome to Canada Mr. Cowan and Mr. Young. As the President has now called a meeting of the Association, he will, we presume, make all other necessary arrangements.

OUR OWN APIARY.

FEEDING BEES.

THE question has, should, and soon will arise in the minds of many of our apiarists in Canada, "How can I best feed and prepare my bees for winter?" The great drought has cut off the honey crop so short leaving us without any bloom for the bees to gather from, except in specially favored localities. Those colonies supposed to be full of stores six weeks or two months ago are now found to require feeding before they go into winter quarters. Then we have September before us, which if warm, will cause the bees to consume still more stores, and although brooding has stopped in many colonies, yet the large number of bees must have food and guess work will not do, but a close inspection will be only satisfactory in many of our apiaries. In looking over some of our colonies we

find the queens continuing to lay, but the bees in many instances refuse to even nurse or feed the eggs, leaving the colonies with only capped brood, whereas from one to three combs may be found with eggs in. This is an unusual occurrence with us and only where honey is very scarce and none been coming in for a long time. Feeding a little causes them to continue nursing brood. Now, we find it is bad policy to feed bees just a little when preparing them for winter. We have sometimes in experimenting fed a number of colonies say one pound a day for thirty days. At the end of that time they would not have much more than when we commenced feeding, whereas by feeding thirty pounds in two or three days they would have about twenty pounds. Slow feeding, except for stimulating and brood-rearing, is not advisable. We find the faster the bees will take the feed and place it in the combs the less of it is consumed. Large feeders so constructed that they will enable the bees to store enough food in from one to two days to carry them through the winter are the best kind to use. One such feeder enables an apiarist to feed from five to ten colonies. A large feeder will save the price of itself every season. Of course we are speaking now where bees are fed largely, but it would be in the same ratio if they only required a little. We are now constructing our feeders so that strong colonies can take down from twenty to thirty pounds in one or two days. Another point we find desirable is to have them robber proof. The other day in our Beeton apiary the bees began flying about the yard in a very excited manner and trying to rob many of the weaker colonies. This excitement was caused, we think, by the preserving of fruit by some people in the village. We suggested to the foreman of the yard to try if a little carbolic acid would have any effect on them and a slight sprinkling on each colony quieted them all down and stopped every effort to rob. In fact, there were very few bees flying in ten minutes. When there is a scarcity of honey we think there are times when it would be advisable to use a little carbolic acid water about the strength Friend A. I. Root uses for foul brood. Enough to quiet 100 colonies of bees

would only cost about five cents, at least so it appeared from this one experiment. We expect to test it further and see the result, but putting it on a few colonies would have the tendency to make them so quiet that others would be inclined to rob them. No harm can come of its use, especially when used in such a mild form. A cloth dipped in the water and hung over the front of the hive will usually prevent any robbers entering.

N. N. Pendleton, in St. Nicholas.

THE SONG OF THE BEE.

Buzz, buzz, buzz!
This is the song of the bee.
His legs are of yellow,
A jolly good fellow,
And yet a good worker is he.

In the days that are sunny,
He's getting his honey;
In days that are cloudy,
He's hoarding his wax
On pinks and on lilies,
And gay daffodillies,
And columbine blossoms
He levies a tax.

Buzz, buzz, buzz!
The sweet-smelling clover
He humming hangs over;
The scent of the roses
Makes fragrant his wings;
He never gets lazy,
From thistle and daisy
And weeds of the meadow
Some treasure he brings.

Buzz, buzz, buzz!
From morning's first gray light
Till fading of daylight,
He's singing and toiling
The summer day through,
Oh! we may get weary,
And think work is dreary;
'Tis harder by far
To have nothing to do.

Continued from last week.

WINTERING

AND PREPARATIONS THEREFOR.

Good Practical Articles by Practical Men.

JOSHUA BULL.

There are certain essential conditions which are always necessary to ensure successful wintering of bees, the most important features of which may be summed up in the following sentence, viz.: strong, healthy colonies, with abun-

dance of good, wholesome food, well protected from the cold to keep them dry and warm, and plenty of pure fresh air. When these conditions are wholly secured, I think our winter losses will be few.

Taking the above axiom for my guiding principle, I endeavor to make all preparations for wintering, such as will secure as far as possible those conditions.

Before I proceed to give any plans or directions for the consideration of others, let me first say, that I make no pretensions to expertness in this wintering business. My efforts have been attended with varied success, amid continually varying circumstances, yet the results have been such as to inspire me with confidence in the feasibility of the method which I have pursued the last two or three years. I winter my bees on their summer stands almost exclusively, therefore what I have to say will be concerning my method of preparing and packing them with that intent. Inasmuch as the make of the hive is an important factor in out-door wintering, it might be well to state here that the most of my hives are constructed upon the principle of the "D. A. Jones' Double-walled, Porous Palace Hive" two storeys high. The walls of the lower storey or brood-chamber are four inches thick, packed with sawdust, the walls of the upper storey an inch and a half thick, or less, which makes the upper chamber about six inches longer and six inches wider, inside measure, than the lower storey or brood-chamber, thus giving ample room for winter packing, (also for the manipulation of surplus fixtures in summer.)

I commence in the spring to prepare my bees for safe wintering, and work my apiary through the summer with a view to that end. I try to be satisfied with allowing the bees to provide for themselves as well as for me, and endeavor to suppress that covetous disposition that would prompt me to take from them the last drop of honey, calling it surplus, and thereby reduce them to the starvation point, at any time when there comes a dearth in the honey flow. Therefore I do not practice contraction of the brood nest to the same extent that some advise during the honey season, but allow each colony from eight to ten combs, according to the capacity of queen and quantity of bees. With this allowance they will generally have considerable honey in the brood nest at all times, and when there comes a good flow of nectar, I believe that they will store just as much honey in the sections, and perhaps more, than they would if the brood nest were smaller. When the white honey harvest is over I remove all surplus arrangements and spread the brood combs about one

and three-quarter inches from centre to centre, in order that the bees may elongate the cells and fill them with honey for winter stores, and if they need still more room I move back the division board and give them more frames. From this time onward I take no surplus from them until they have an over abundance for their winter supply. When spreading the combs, if any of them contain honey that is capped over, it is best to uncap it and then they will build them out evenly and smoothly, otherwise they will bulge the combs all around the capped honey and make the surface very uneven and unsightly in appearance. If there is a good flow of nectar from Autumn flowers and buckwheat the bees will soon have their combs nicely plumped out, filled with honey and sealed over. Meantime, brood rearing will be going on apace and by the close of the season every colony is likely to be populous with young bees, and have plenty of honey for winter stores. When there is no longer any prospect of the bees gathering more than they will consume from day to day, I examine each colony and select a sufficient number of combs for their requirements, taking those containing the most honey and generally from six to eight in number, place them in the back end of the hive, then a double division board, having a two-inch hollow space in the middle is put in front of them with a passage underneath it $8 \times \frac{3}{4}$ in., to admit air and allow the bees to go out and in at pleasure; after this division board is put in place, then the hollow space therein is filled with sawdust which should be packed gently against the side walls of the hive in order to exclude all circulation of air in that direction. Then a Hill's device is put on top of the frames, over this a piece of cotton cloth is spread, a piece of old carpet or woollen cloth may be added if at hand, then three or four thicknesses of old newspaper which should be large enough to lap over an inch or two onto the walls of the brood chamber all around; then a box made of thin lumber, with cotton cloth nailed on for a bottom, is filled with dry sawdust from four to six inches deep, and set on over the other covering; this completes the arrangement, the hive cover may be closed and the bees left to themselves to pass the winter "with peace and plenty."

One unpleasant feature about wintering upon the summer stand, is that cold piercing winds will sometimes blow in at the entrance and chill the bees, and sometimes snow will drift into the hive, but with the foregoing arrangement, the outside entrance can be tightly closed when cold weather comes on, and the vacant space between the front end of the hive and the division board

serves as a reservoir for pure fresh air, which is constantly supplied through the ventilators in the gable ends of the hive corners, and still no current of air can reach the cluster. The paper over them prevents any upward passage of air, with consequent escape of heat, yet absorbs the moisture that arises from the bees; the sawdust takes up the moisture from the paper and allows it to escape by evaporation, thus keeping the bees dry and warm.

If any colonies are found to be weak in numbers from any cause, they had better be united with others. If any are short of stores, perhaps their deficiency can be supplied with well-filled combs from other colonies which may have a superabundance, but if feeding must be resorted to, by all means feed honey if it is to be had. I dislike to feed sugar to bees even for winter stores, first, because the practice has much the appearance of fraud about it, especially to those who do not understand the motive, and that class includes the great majority of those who are not engaged in bee-keeping, and second, because it injures the honey trade by glutting the markets with approximate quantities of honey. Two winters passed I have had two colonies upon hibernating boxes *a la* W. F. Clarke, in all other respects they were prepared the same as my other bees. I see no material difference in the result, they nearly all generally get through the cold of winter in fine condition, but the changeable weather of the month of April is when my greatest trials come with my bees.

Pack up your bees all cosy and warm,
With plenty of honey in store;
Protect them well from the wind and storm,
Till winter; cold winter is o'er.

MARTIN EMIGH.

The success of the apiarist depends largely on wintering his colonies, and success in wintering depends primarily on good fall management. I winter wholly in cellar, and append my method.

About the middle of August I go over the entire yard, weigh all the hives and examine all such as I suspect of having old or poor queens. The latter I destroy and replace with young prolific queens. The hives marked "light" are weighed about September 1st, and if still light the light combs are exchanged for heavy ones (which are set away for that purpose), until there is a *nett* weight of at least thirty pounds of honey per colony. Small swarms usually get a division board and six or seven combs; large colonies are given the entire hive. When I have them in good shape they receive a severe letting alone until put into winter quarters.

The time for putting into cellar varies with the season, but mine are always in before hard frost sets in, generally between the first and fifteenth of November. Set in in the evening, and if you can do so on the day following one on which they have had a good fly, so much the better. If the wall is of stone I prefer to set the hives from twelve to eighteen inches from it, eight or ten from floor and four apart for convenience in handling. Tier them up on top of each other four or five high. I leave the entrances open full width. After bees are set in darken the cellar, and see that the ventilating pipes are all right. Keep the temperature from 48° F. to 55° F., and the bees will be certain to winter well.

I am not an adherent of the theory of admitting large quantities of fresh air. A three inch pipe attached to the stove pipe gives sufficient for 150 colonies in any cellar. Three or four years ago I went to quite an expense putting in a sub-earth pipe and I have yet to receive the first ten cents' worth of benefit from it.

This question of wintering is so thoroughly understood now by most of bee-keepers, and is so well set forth in the foregoing articles, that it almost seems unnecessary to say more, and yet there are thousands just starting in the business without experience, whom a few words of caution and advice will encourage.

When we prepare our bees for winter we examine each colony and give them from four to eight combs, according to their strength. We select the combs having the best sealed stores, and if they have not sufficient to keep them we feed them on sugar syrup until each contains from twenty to thirty pounds. We see that they all have good fertile queens (young ones if possible), and sufficient stores sealed to carry them through, until 1st May or longer if necessary, plenty of bees, and all in good shape for wintering. This should be done at least three weeks or a month before they are set into winter quarters. They should not be disturbed after they are once arranged. Disturbing bees late in the fall, and tinkering with them means disaster. We leave them in this condition until the weather gets cool, and winter begins to show itself. We then place them in the winter repository, removing the lids, and leaving the entrances wide open, until they are

returned to their summer stands. Keep the temperature about 45° . Would rather have it 50° than 40° . We always keep our repository dark.

From our English Correspondent.

MEL SAPIT OMNIA.

THE readers and the editors of the C. B. J. will know I have not forgotten them, as about the same time as I am reading the very kind remarks about myself from the pens of the Rev. W. F. Clarke and Mr. Pringle, I hope they will be reading what I last sent off for the C. B. J. I am always a busy man, a change of work is my only recreation, and my bees make me all the more busy in summer, as they must be attended to at the moment.

We have nearly forgotten everything else, having been so engrossed with keeping the Jubilee of "Victoria the Good." I wish I could convey to you some idea of what has been done even in the smallest villages in England; the money that has been spent, the comingling of rich and poor, the feasting, the flags and bonfires and fireworks. Talking about flags, next to our own dear old flag that has

"braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," the most popular flags have been the Canadian, the Stars and Stripes, and the Danish Cross. The States must feel intensely flattered I am sure to see their flag so respected. The old-fashioned "feasting and reveling" is amongst the things of the past and very nice has it been to see the care that has been taken to give a good treat to the children, the aged and the poor, and as for medals, most of us have two or three that have been given us by some of the many organizations set on foot to celebrate the Jubilee. Only those who know the nation well can grasp the real state of the national sentiment. Your Dr. May last year twitted us as to our loyalty because we did not sing the National Anthem when we had the honor of entertaining him and your honey commissioners at our luncheon at S. Kensington, but he would have had no doubt as to the loyalty of all parties had he been with us the past six weeks. We are a Democracy, and yearly growing more so, but our love for the Monarchy does not abate one jot. I suppose Republicans cannot understand it, but then it is, as the basis of our constitution has been widened so the love for our old institutions has increased, but it is ever our aim to adapt them to the requirements of the age. In the midst of our mirth we cannot forget poor unhappy Ireland, but we have hope. Our nation is just and generous and only let her people realise she has done wrong, in her haste to put it right the fear

is she will not go to the other extreme. Well, Mr. Editor, I am wandering off on to the tricky field of politics, but in the midst of our joy it is but seemly that we should remember those who are in sorrow, and although your readers are bee-keepers I am sure they will like to hear how a bee-keeper has kept the Jubilee.

I had hoped to have followed up what I wrote on "Feeders" by writing about some other appliances. I have explained to the editors the reason for the delay; but I may say here that I have some cuts being prepared which I hope to give later on as the sun sinks lower in the horizon and bees get nearer—well—hibernation.

We have had a most remarkable summer, the district in which I live has had no rain for nine weeks, consequently we have suffered greatly from drought; the wind has been N. and N. E. the greater portion of the time, which is very unusual for England. We have had no thunder, which is very remarkable, and the sky has been most intensely blue and clear, without the fog and haze so common to our climate, and the sun has been intensely hot. I am speaking of my own district, in some parts there have been showers but far below the average. I never knew a better season for queen raising. The honey harvest in many parts has been short but the color and quality is very fine. British honey will be dearer this season than it has been for the past three.

Mr. George J. Maloney has evidently a keen sense of humor and is trying to play it off on the readers of the C. B. J. on page 313. He is a "Yank" I guess, although he does not give his address. What he says about our Royal family and our aristocrats is about as good and as near the truth as what he says about American honey and the Royal table. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Dukes and Lords are just like other men, if they do wrong they would soon get hooted at, but while they do well they will ever get the respect they deserve. I need not trouble to enlighten our friend from Uncle Sam's country as he must have seen the absurd tale contradicted many times, but lest any should take it in as sober seriousness, let me assure Canadian bee-keepers that the tale set about the Lord Steward of the Queen's household and the trick Hoge played him to introduce American honey to the Royal table was one of the greatest frauds ever played on the American public, and was false from beginning to end. Fancy an English Lord holding an office in the government setting down to lunch at Hoge's expense! Hoge never got an ounce of his honey on the Royal table and American honey is a drug in the British market; in the year 1885 it

could be bought at the London docks for any price you liked to name, and its importation has practically ceased. I will tell you what Hoge used to sell as American honey; he used to buy up all the English comb honey he could get at a suitable price, place a piece of it in a glass bottle and fill the bottle with *glucose* and label it with the information (?) that *real* honey would not candy. The analyst of the B. B. K. A. bought several samples of this stuff and tested them and posted the results in the honey department of the International Health Exhibition in London in 1885, so that every one had an opportunity of seeing what they got when they paid for "American" honey, and Hoge seeing this refused to stage his goods in the exhibition and went off and whined to Sir Conliffe Owen to get it removed; and shortly after Hoge was exposed in the *British Bee Journal* as a "Daw in borrowed plumes." Your Canadian honey commissioners went the proper way to get your honey on the Royal table and "Peek-a-boo" has told you with what success, and while you continue to go straight you will sell some of your honey in England, and if the price realised enables you to live so much the better for you, but if you attempt to go awry I can promise you that I know one who

"Expert in * * war."

will help to show you up if necessary.

"Turn Queen's evidence and reveal to us the unknown." Mr. Clarke I will tell you a short tale. One day about the end of last October I was walking down St Martin's Lane, London, with the sub-editor of the *B. B. J.*—we are cronies—and the latter gentleman took me very playfully by the arm and shook it to make what he was telling me more impressive. He immediately exclaimed, "Why 'A. E.' you have muscles like Longfellow's village blacksmith!" We went on our way, our destination being the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, where we arrived in due course. We listened to the Guard's band, we looked very attentively through some of the courts, had some refreshments, and then strolled down to the Ontario honey house, which was at the far end of the great show. The first to meet us was friend Jones, we had both seen him on three or four previous occasions, but I had always worn a different kind of hat. Allow me to explain that up to this time Mr. Jones had never guessed at my identity, so he at once commenced to rattle away to my friend that so ably fills the chair in St. Martin's Lane about something that terrible fellow "A. E." had said the previous week in the *B. B. J.*, when he was stopped by this remark, "Be careful, Mr. Jones, this is the gentleman that 'jotts' under that non-de-plume, and (removing my hat as he spoke) I can answer

that he has an arm that is as hard as iron bands, for I felt it only recently! Well, we had a good laugh all round, no bones nor friendship was broken, friends McKnight and Corneil enjoyed the joke, and I afterwards had the pleasure of getting both the senior editor and the lady who shares his joys and pleasures down to see my "hive" before they sailed for home.

Break confidence and "give me away" (don't I get a good Yankee?) you must not tempt them to do that, there are bee-keepers many in old England, lovers of Canada and America too *ad lib*, experts 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class duly certified, ever increasing in numbers, "slingers of ink" not a few, but only one

AMATEUR EXPERT.

Rev. W. F. Clarke, in Montreal Witness

HONEY AS FOOD AND MEDICINE.

HONEY is usually regarded in these days as a condiment or luxury. Its value as an article of diet is not generally recognized. In this respect, as in some others, the ancients were wiser than the moderns. To indicate the abundance of its products, Canaan is described as having been "a land flowing with milk and honey." When Jonathan, hungry and faint with a day's hard fighting, ate some honey, "his eyes were enlightened," which doubtless means that he felt invigorated and refreshed. Honey was one of the articles of food with which King David provisioned his army. Isaiah, in a prophetic description of a general state of plenty, said, "for butter and honey shall every one eat." John the Baptist's bill of fare was "locusts and wild honey." The risen Saviour, taking a meal with his disciples, partook of "broiled fish and honey-comb." These were furnished in reply to the question "Have ye here any meat?" The ancient Greeks, Persians, and Romans regarded honey as a desirable article of diet, and Democritus recommended it to all who wished to live long.

Its costliness in modern times has doubtless been one great reason why honey has been classed as a luxury rather than as a food. But now that modern improvements in bee-keeping, and the vast increase in the product have cheapened it down almost to the price of sugar, it is time the public should be enlightened in regard to its dietetic value, so that it may come into more general use. Dr. W. W. Hall says, "The ultimate ingredients of all food are carbon to warm, and nitrogen to make flesh. Some have no carbon others no nitrogen; some have both in varying proportions; all have water or waste from five to ninety per cent. The amount of solid matter in an article of food does not mean

that amount of nutriment ; for a portion of it may be woody fibre or waste, or lime, chalk, iron, or other mineral." Honey is a carbonaceous, rather than a nitrogenous article of food, but this fact makes it of special value in all northerly climates. For six or eight months in the year, there is no more wholesome diet for Canadians than pure honey.

The fact that honey is only slightly nutritious and serves mainly to keep up the warmth of the body has been urged as lessening its food value. Indeed, it has been asserted that, because of this, it is not, properly speaking, a food at all, but a mere confection. This is a strange position to take in view of the well known preponderance of heat-giving elements in our most commonly and most largely-used articles of diet. Thus, milk contains one proportion of nutriment and two of fuel. Oatmeal contains one proportion of nutriment to five of fuel. Wheat contains one proportion of nutriment to eight of fuel. Potatoes contain one proportion of nutriment to nine of fuel. Rice contains one proportion of nutriment to ten of fuel. Sago contains one proportion of nutriment to twenty-six of fuel.

Dr. Hall, already quoted, one of the highest authorities on this subject, says, "It is safer, especially in health, to eat by instinct than by rules or scientific table." Judged by this rule, honey must be highly suitable food for the million, since the instinct of universal humanity pronounces almost unanimously in its favor. There are a few exceptions, as there are to all general rules. Here and there persons are to be met with who cannot eat honey because it disagrees with them. So people may be found who for a similar reason, cannot eat potatoes. Oatmeal porridge has become an almost universal article of diet on the breakfast table. But there are those who cannot indulge in it. Some peculiarity of constitution explains these rare and peculiar cases, but they do not invalidate the evidence going to show that honey, potatoes, and oatmeal rank very high among those articles of food which, by well-nigh common consent, mankind have pronounced to be wholesome.

It is well-known to what an extent pork is used as an article of food especially in farmers' families. It is a heat-producer far more than a flesh-former. Moreover, it comprises a proportion of waste and of deleterious elements which render it an undesirable diet for any except lumbermen, wood-choppers, and others who, spending most of their time in the open air, have stomachs strong enough to digest anything that is digestible. If honey were substituted for pork in nine cases out of ten in which that oleaginous article of food is consumed, there would

be a great gain to the public health. Honey, at present prices, is quite as cheap as pork, while, considering the relative wholesomeness, purity, and nutritive properties of the two articles, the balance is largely in favor of honey. This is a strong argument in favor of farmers keeping bees, especially as a barrel can be filled with honey much easier than it can with pork.

Honey has also important properties as a medicine. In cases of common colds, coughs, asthmas, and pulmonary complaints, it has frequently proved highly efficacious. It is also largely used, and with the best results, for the cure of pectoral diseases. Being slightly laxative many persons troubled with constipation, find it valuable as food and medicine in one. It is often used in the preparation of salves, and is considered beneficial in the reduction of boils and the scattering of ulcers. No druggist's stock in trade is complete without it. I send herewith a list of

HONEY RECIPES.

FOR CROUP.—Honey is an excellent remedy giving sure and prompt relief.

HONEY OF SQUILL.—Clarified honey three lbs.; tincture of squill; mix well.

ASTHMA.—Grated horse radish mixed with honey; one tablespoonful taken before going to bed.

TO CURE A BURN OR SCALD.—Cover the same instantly with honey, keeping it so until the pain ceases.

WHOOPING COUGH.—A decoction of wheat bran mixed with milk and honey, drank frequently, gives relief.

CROUP AND HOARSENESS.—A gargle made of sage tea sweetened with honey, or pills made of mustard flour, and honey.

WORMS.—Before breakfast take a tablespoonful of honey; or a tea made of peppermint sweetened with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ its bulk in honey.

ROSE-HONEY (*rhodomeli*), made of the pressed juice of roses and honey extracted from the comb, is held in high favor for the sick.

SUPPRESSED PERSPIRATION.—(Taking cold).—Barley soup sweetened with honey, drank before retiring; or oat-meal soup with honey drank warm.

FOR ASTHMA.—Honey is an excellent remedy. Mix one oz. of castor oil with four ozs. of honey. Take one tablespoonful night and morning. A simple and beneficial remedy.

EYE WASH.—For sore and inflamed eyes.—One part of honey to five parts of water. Mix and bathe the lids, putting a few drops into the eye, two or three times a day, until well.

HONEY SALVE.—Take two tablespoonfuls of honey, the yolk of one egg, and flour to make it

to a paste. This salve is excellent for running sores of long standing, boils or sores with proud flesh.

TO REMOVE FISH BONES and similar hard objects which have become lodged in the throat. Make a large pill of wax (as large as can possibly be swallowed), dip in honey and let the patient swallow it.

HONEY AND WALNUT COUGH CANDY.—This is made entirely of honey, but thickened with walnut kernals. The dose is a piece about the size of a pea. It should not be boiled enough to make it brittle.

FOR BRONCHITIS.—Take comb honey and squeeze the honey out, and dilute it with water. Wet the lips and mouth with it occasionally. This has proved an excellent remedy, even where children's throats were so badly swollen as to prevent them from swallowing food.

GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT.—Very strong sage tea, one half pint; extracted honey, common salt and strong vinegar, each two tablespoonfuls; cayenne pepper, one tablespoonful. Steep the pepper with the sage, strain, mix and bottle for use. Gargle from four to eight times daily, according to the severity of the case.

HONEY COUGH SYRUP.—This is an excellent remedy for a common cough. One dose will often give relief. Stew half-pint of sliced onions and one gill of sweet oil in a covered dish. Then strain and add one gill of good honey; stir it well and cork it in a bottle. Take a teaspoonful at night before going to bed, or any time when the cough is troublesome.

CONSUMPTION.—Physical exercise, especially horse-back riding before breakfast; the body to be rubbed thoroughly with a woollen cloth, night and morning; bedroom an upper storey, with a window partly open day and night; retiring and rising early; main diet to consist of farinaceous food and vegetables; for drinking, nothing but milk and honey, mixed half and half, either warm or cold.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, &c.—Fill a bell-metal kettle with hoarhound leaves and soft water, letting it boil until the liquid becomes strong—then strain through a muslin cloth, adding as much honey as desired—then cook it in the same kettle until the water evaporates, when the candy may be poured into shallow vessels and remain until needed, or pulled like molasses candy until white.

CONSTIPATION.—Honey, especially the solid parts of granulated, eaten on bread instead of butter will have the desired effect. That part of honey which does not granulate, possesses this property in a much less degree. A sauce made of prunes, boiled and sweetened with

honey, is an excellent remedy. In dangerous cases apply an injection of milk and honey, having the temperature of the blood about 97° or 98° Fahr.

HONEY AND TAR COUGH CANDY.—Boil a double handful of green hoarhound in two quarts of water, down to one quart. Strain and add to this one cup of honey, one cup of sugar and a teaspoonful each of lard and tar. Boil down to a candy, but not enough to make it brittle. Begin to eat this, increase from a piece the size of a pea, to as much as can be relished or needed. It is an excellent cough candy, and always gives relief in a short time.

HONEY WASH FOR THE EYES.—Honey is an excellent remedy for inflammation of the eyes. Put a few drops of pure liquid honey into a teaspoonful of lukewarm water, and stir with the finger until thoroughly dissolved; then lie down and drop three or four drops into the eye, lying still a few minutes; then wipe the face and eyelids, but not wash out the eye. Repeat this four or five times a day, and the last thing before going to bed. Follow these directions faithfully and in a few days the inflammation will be entirely gone.

HONEY FOR SORE EYES.—Mr. S. C. Perry, Portland, Mich., says: "A neighbor of mine had inflammation in his eyes. He tried many things and many physicians; was nothing better, but rather grew worse, until he was almost blind. His family was sick, and I presented him with a pail of honey. What they did not eat he put in his eyes, a drop or two in each eye two or three times a day. In three months' time he was able to read coarse print, and now after four months' use his eyes are almost as good as ever. I have also found honey good for common cold-sore eyes."

CENTRAL FAIR PRIZE LIST.

TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON FROM THE
26TH TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Sec.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1	Best 200 lbs. Honey....	\$6	\$4	\$2
2	Best 200 lbs extracted Basswood honey.....	3	2	1
3	Best 200 lbs extracted Clover Honey.....	3	2	1
4	Best 10 lbs. Comb Honey	3	2	1
5	Best 10 lbs. extracted Clover Honey.....	3	2	1
6	Best 10 lbs extracted Basswood Honey.....	3	2	1
7	Best 10 lbs. White Bees Wax.....	3	2	1
8	Best 10 lbs. Yellow Bees Wax.....	2	1	50
9	Best Bee Hive.....	2	1	

Judges not to award any prizes on any exhibit of Honey or Beeswax, that is less than the number of pounds required.

When Honey is exhibited with the intention of being retailed in the Exhibition building, space will be charged for.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.—Envelopes and note heads came to hand to-day in good order, thanks. Borodino, New York, August 22nd., 1887.

C. THIELMANN.—Note heads and envelopes came to hand and I am very well pleased with the goods for the money they cost. Thielmanton, Minn., Aug. 22nd, 1887.

CALVIN BOYD.—Please request Mr. G. M. Doolittle to give through C. B. J. description of his packing case with method and thickness of packing for wintering bees on summer stand. Petrolia, August 28th., 1887.

C. THIELMANN.—A week ago to-morrow we had a thorough, good soaking hard rain. The asters and other fall flowers are in bloom, and the bees are storing honey surplus from them and they are filling the brood nest but slowly. I am getting a swarm or two nearly every day. They seem to have great prospects ahead. Sometimes I do not know what to do with a swarm at this time of the year as all the colonies are full of bees and have lots of brood. Thielmanton, Minn., August 22nd, 1887.

W. M. BARNUM.—“No honey” seems to be the universal cry of each and every bee-keeper in this vicinity, and judging from the reports in the different bee journals it would appear that a good share of the bee-keeping fraternity are in the same boat so to speak. But, friend Hutchinson's advice is to “keep a stiff upper lip,” and I guess that's the best we can do—under the circumstances. Probably next year there will be plenty of honey, better prices and more customers, at least we can hope so. “Burr Farm Apiary,” Angelica, N. Y. Aug. 13.

J. CROTHAMEL.—In Journal No. 14, vol. 3 you tell of contracting the brood chamber to get that 25 lbs. of honey that is what I want to learn. Please let me know how many frames to give the queen, (Simplicity hive). Wallsville, Lacka Co. Penna. July 23rd 1887

The number of frames we give depends entirely on the strength of the colony and season of the year. Our honey flow is about over in this section of the country, the bees not getting much more than they can consume and some not gathering any. Unless you live in a locality where you are sure of a good fall flow we should advise you not to attempt it this season. From three to five frames are sufficient.

J. Y. YORKE.—As I have extracted some honey I would like to know before extracting any more if unsealed honey would turn sour? The honey season has been very short but the bees are still working, principally on buckwheat. I have taken about 100 pounds of comb and about 500 extracted from twelve hives, and am taking it yet. Alsike honey turned out well but was very short. Had very little from thistle and basswood, cherry and apple seemed to yield the most.

Wardsville, Ont., August 21st, 1887.

Unsealed honey will not scur unless it is very thin, which is not likely to be the case in this dry season and even when quite thin, if put in a dry place will ripen, but if placed in a damp place it is liable to sour. We are pleased to know that your bees have done so well.

F. W. FULFORD.—I received the three queens and one colony of bees for the amount due me on the Horn account, with thanks. The queens arrived by mail all right; got them on Friday, 19th, at 9 a.m. Not knowing that a colony of bees were coming, I sit about what to do, therefore I went to two of my hives and opened them up and drew three frames from each, with plenty of brood, and placed the frames in new hives with the queens caged in the Peet cage placed on the combs. I examined the two hives this morning and found all is right and the bees working carrying in pollen. As for the colony, on examining it I found about one-third the amount of bees dead when the express wagon drove to my door and delivered them to me, so I had one queen left yet not knowing that it was a full colony. I therefore placed this third queen on a frame of comb in a Peet cage and closed it. Yesterday morning, August 21st, I went to examine the colony and I found the bees had ate the comb on one side away and killed the queen. I looked over several of the frames and no queen nor queen cells did I find. I would ask you, did you put a queen in this colony or was there a queen naturally in the hive? if so, all right. The bees are working away briskly.

Brockville, Ont., August 22nd, 1887.

The colony contained a good tested queen, and that, no doubt, was the cause of the other being destroyed. We presume the reason why so many bees were dead was that the colony was an unusually strong one, and perhaps received a little rough handling by the express agents. The extreme hot weather would also have an effect on them. We are pleased to know that they arrived safely, and that one more of Thomas Horn's debts is settled.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have just received from our lithographers several hundred thousand labels of the various kinds, so that those who had labels on order will receive them at once. The price of these is much cheaper this year and we anticipate a larger sale than heretofore.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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

PUBLISHERS.

D. A. JONES,

Editor
and President.

F. H. MACPHERSON,

Asst. Editor
and Business Manager.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 31, 1887.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We have just made a very heavy purchase of note heads and envelopes, and in consequence of large buying we are able to get the price made to us very low. Here is an offer which we will make to our customers and the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for a short time: We will send per mail, post paid, 250 good large white envelopes with card printed in the corner, and 250 note heads with card and date line, all for the sum of \$1.00. There is nothing so nice and nothing which adds more to the looks of a person's correspondence than to have a nicely printed heading on the note paper and card on the corner of the envelope, and when this can be obtained for absolutely less than the price of the paper in the ordinary way, there should be a large sale. We have just sufficient for 400 packages of this description and we expect that we shall not be long in disposing of them.

We did not mention that the envelopes which we included in our offer of last week as above, were put up in neat little boxes holding just the number—250. They can be sent nicely by mail. We may say that the postage is ten cents, which we pay; so that taking the matter of postage into consideration, the cost of note heads and envelopes is really 90 cents.

ONE POUND GLASS JARS, SCREW TOP.



We are just advised that these have been shipped from the glass works, and we expect them in a few days. To save breaking bulk as much as we can, we append below a table of the quantities in which the shipment is put up, with prices per barrel. In estimating the price we have calculated the same as for full gross lots, an allowance of 15c. being made per barrel.

NO. OF BARRELS	NO OF DOZEN	PRICE
7	9½	\$6.55
Bal. of Shipment	9½	6.75

We have already found it necessary to duplicate our order for the above, and we expect the second shipment in every day. We can ship by return freight or express, however, yet, from our first lot. Aug. 13, 1887.

We have more bees than we want to put into winter quarters and we propose offering them at exceedingly low prices to dispose of them. A great number of our colonies are in the new combination hives, and we are prepared to sell good full colonies for delivery at the present time at \$6.00 per colony, in lots of 5, \$5.75, in lots of 10, \$5.50. There will be in each hive seven frames (the hive full) of brood and bees and whatever honey will be necessary for the trip and some over. In the regular Jones hive with six and seven frames of brood and bees (balance of 12 empty combs) at the same price per colony. F. O. B. cars at Beeton station; terms, cash with order. We are also prepared to sell a limited number of colonies to good marks on time with satisfactory security. We have too great a pressure in our supply business to permit of our extending our own aparies, and rather than let that portion of our business get behind we prefer to give it the preference.



We have just received from the manufacturers a large lot of cartons for holding the 4½x4½ section, something similar to the engraving. Our catalogue price at the present time is \$14 per thousand, but we have purchased these at a figure that will enable us to make them \$9 per thousand, \$1 per hundred and 13 cents per ten. When the comb honey labels A. and B. are used on them they make a handsome package for comb honey. The illustration shows you label A. None of them have tape handles, and we make the price \$1 per thousand less than if they had. A 3 cent stamp will secure you a sample by return mail.

Convention Notices.

HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—Will meet next at South Cayuga, on Saturday, August 27th, 1887.

E. C. CAMBELL, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.
LAMBTON BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At Petrolea, Thursday, Sept. 1st, '87. All are invited. J. R. KITCHEN, Sec., Alvinston, Ont.

NORFOLK BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At Simcoe, Saturday, Sept. 3rd. C. W. CULVER, Sec.-Treas., Simcoe.

NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16th to 18th, 1887. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec., Rogersville, Mich.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—At East Saginaw, December 7th to 9th, 1887. H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

PRICES CURRENT

BEE SWAX

Beeton August 31, 1887

We pay 30c 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.....	48c
Section " over 50 lbs.	45c
Section " in sheets per pound.....	55c
Brood Foundation cut to fit 3½x4½ and 4½x4½. per lb.	60c
Brood Foundation starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....	45c

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

EXTRACTED.—We are taking all that comes along in exchange for supplies at our catalogue rates, at the following prices F. O. B., Beeton: A No. 1, clover, linden or thistle, 9c.; mixed flavors, 7c.; buckwheat and darker grades, 5½c. When shipped to us in 60lb square tins, 30c. is allowed for package. No allowance for other packages.

COMB.—We will pay 16c. in supplies at catalogue prices per pound for No. 1 comb honey in 1lb sections, put up in crates of 6, 12 and 18. F. O. B. cars at Beeton.

For No. 2 we will pay 13c. same terms. We can take any quantity of either.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

New Comb Honey very scarce and is quoted at 17 to 18 cents. Beeswax, 23 cents. M. H. HUNT.

NEW YORK HONEY MARKET.

Our market for honey is opening up earlier than usual, and at higher prices. We quote as follows until further notice:—Fair White, one lb. sec's., 16 to 18c.; Fair White, two lb. sec's., 13 to 14c.; Fair to Good, 1 lb. sec's., 13 to 15c.; Fair to Good, two lb. sec's., 10 to 12c. White Clover extracted in kegs and bbls. 7 to 8c. Beeswax 21 to 22c.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

CINCINNATI HONEY MARKET.

The demand from manufacturers is very good of late for extracted Southern honey and fair for clover honey in small packages for table use. Our stock of Southern honey has been reduced considerably and we shall be in the market again this fall. There were few arrivals lately and prices may be quoted at 3 to 7 cents a pound on arrival, according to quality.

Comb honey has been sold out, perhaps, better than ever before at this time of the year; only remnants of dark honey being left over. Choice white comb honey would bring readily 15 cents a pound in the jobbing way. No arrivals of

new comb honey reached our city yet that we know of.

Beeswax is in fair demand and brings 20 to 22 cents a pound for good to choice yellow on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

WANTED.—A few hundred one-pound sections comb honey. State price. R. B. GRAY, Pembroke, Ont. tf

BEES FOR SALE.—20 colonies of Italian Bees for sale. A good laying queen and 12 frames of bees, brood and honey to each colony. Price \$6 per colony. Also a number of section-cases, sections, etc., for sale cheap. Address A. McNAMARA, Randolph P. O., Simcoe Co., Ont. tf

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.

By Return Mail. Italian Queens, Tested, \$1 Untested, 60c. Bees per pound, 50c. 20 GEO. S. UCKMAN, Nappanee, Ind.

TESTED * QUEENS!

We have just run over our apiaries and find that we have yet 193 specially selected and tested queens, bred in July and August last year. They were selected from several thousand and we will guarantee every queen to give satisfaction. While they last we will let them go at only \$1.75 each, or \$1.50 each for six or more at a time. This is a rare chance to get queens at about half their value.

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

CARIBOLAN QUEENS!

THE GENTLEST BEES AND BEST HONEY GATHERERS KNOWN.

"The queen I got this spring is doing fine. The workers in that hive seem to be doing as much as any other two hives."—W. J. Porter, Kempville, Ont., July 13th. Send postal for circular. \$1.75 for queen to Canada, California, S. America, England and Ireland. \$1 in the U.S. S. W. MORRISON, M.D., Oxford, Chester Co., Pa.

Mention this Journal.

J. F. WOOD

Will send by return mail to his patrons in Canada, one Select Warranted Golden Italian Queen for 80c., 2 for \$1.50, one dozen, \$8. Bear in mind friends that I have devoted years to breeding Italian Queens, and am located three miles from any other race of bees. Among the hundreds of queens sent out this season I have not been asked to replace a single queen that had mismated. Send for circular to

J. F. WOOD, North Prescott, Mass.

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 ½ 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
3 “ “	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 ½ 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.

The above must go by express.

QUEENS.

	Homebred	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgins
May	2 00		2 50	3 00	
June	1 50	1 00	2 00	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	Carniolan 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 laying queen.

The D. A. JONES Co., LD., Boston.

FELLOW BEE-KEEPERS!

In visiting the Dominion and Industrial Fair at Toronto and Western at London, dont leave without seeing my new invention **The Chalmers Three-sided Hive**. Will be there and with pleasure will show and explain it to you. Very truly yours,
D. CHALMERS, Poole, Ont.

BEESWAX WANTED!

Will pay 30 cents in cash or 33 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. If by mail to

ABNER PICKET,
Nassagawaywa P.O., Ont.
52-6mo.

Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies.

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 natural swarming.....3 00
- 3 Ditto.....6 00
- Tested Queens, 1886 rearing, each.....4 00
- Extra Selected, 2 years old each.....10 00

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

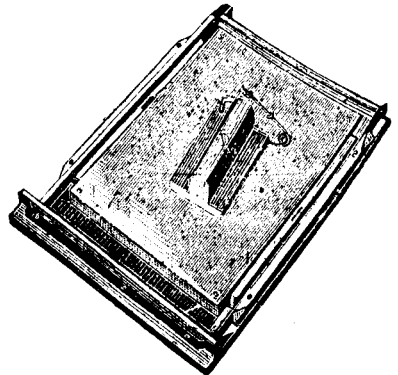
G. M. DOOLITTLE,

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.

Promote a Home Market!

By a judicious distribution of the Leaflet,
"HONEY: Some Reasons why it should be Eaten."

It never fails to bring results. Samples sent on application. Prices, printed with your name and address: 100, 250, 500, \$1.25; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25.

The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton, Ont

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEE SWAX HEADQUARTERS,

We have constantly on hand a large stock of Domestic and Imported Bees-wax 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,

E. ECKERMANN & WILL,
 Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. Syracuse, N.Y.

BEE-KEEPERS ADVANCE.

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

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

LOOK HERE!

W. G. HAYEN

Sells full Colonies at \$4.00, 3 frame Nuclei, \$2.00. Untested Queen, 60 cents; Tested Queen, \$1.00. Black Queen, 15 cents.

W. G. HAYEN,
 Pleasant Mound, Ill.

OUR 60 LB. TINS.

We have already sold enough of these to hold a crop of over 100,000 lbs of honey. They are better made than ever, and are encased in our new style of wooden case. Have a large screw top, as well as a small one, and are thus excellent for granulated as well as liquid honey. The prices are:

Each.....	\$ 0 50
Per 10.....	4 80
Per 25.....	11 25
Per 100.....	42 00

"Charcoal" tin used in these. As a rule "coke" tin is used.

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

FOUNDATION MILLS FOR SALE.

On hand, one 10 inch Pelham, and one 10 inch Vandervoort, both new and latest patterns. Everything complete and ready to run, which I offer very cheap. Will take good Extracted Honey in tins in exchange for same. Speak quick.

FRANK W. JONES,
 Bedford, Que.

22

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS.

Untested Italian Queens, 75 cents each, five for \$3.00, 12 for \$6.50. Tested, single Queen \$1.10, 5 or more \$1.00 each. Bees by the lb.: one pound 75 cents; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 12 lbs. \$6.50; Never had Foul Brood here. I expect to be able to fill all orders promptly by return mail.

I. R. GOOD,
 Nappanee, Elkhart Co., Ind.

tf-48

QUEENS CHEAPER THAN EVER!

My Queens are all bred from selected Imported and home-bred mothers, and are as good as the best. Give me a trial order.

Tested Queens \$1.00 each. Untested, 75 cts. each; 5 for \$3.00; 12 for \$6.50. Bees by the pound, same price as untested Queens.

Never had Foul Brood here.

ISRAEL GOOD,
 Sparta, Tenn.

10-2m

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.

LOOK HERE

Clark's Cold Blast Smoker.....	50 Cents
2½ in. Iron Barrell ".....	75 "
3 " " " ".....	\$1 00

By mail 25c, 30c. and 36c. extra.
 Untested Italian Queens.....\$1 00
 Half-Dozen " ".....5 00

Send for Catalogue to

J. & R. H. MYERS,

Box 94. - Stratford. Ont.

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

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	09
Bottom-boards.....	15	11
Entrance blocks (two).....	03	08
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	13
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, 7½ 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 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 with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six 4½ x 4½ 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

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.

HAND SAWS

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

PANEL SAWS.

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

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

PLANES.

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

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

All the above goods are sold at prices 20 to 25 per cent. below the ordinary retail price, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have a try 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.

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

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

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

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.
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M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.
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J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.
ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, Bairytown, N.Y.
BARTON FORSGARD & BARNES, Waco, Tex.
W. E. CLARK, Oriskany, N.Y.
PAUL L. VIALLO, 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 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 sizes 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-KEEPERS' 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

WONDERFUL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.

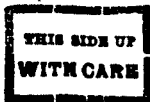
I will sell all-in-one piece Sections for 30 days or while this advertisement appears here as follows:— $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ 1000, \$4.50; 5000, \$20; 10,000, \$35. Send two cent stamp for sample. All Apian Supplies on short notice and cheaper than ever. Bee-Keepers' Advance for one year and a Cold Blast Smoker, all for 75 cents. We are offering special rates on honey cans. We are manufacturing the best Honey Can for shipping that is now offered. 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 nice 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 specialty.

tf

S. P. HODGSON,
Horning Mills, Ont.

SHIPPING LABELS.



These are for pasting on the tops of cases.
Price, per 10, 5c. by mail, 6c.
" 100, 35c. by mail, 37c.
" 1000, 1.50 by mail, 1.60

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

BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

Port Colborne, Ont.

THE

CANADIAN *POULTRY* REVIEW

IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CANADA IN THE INTERESTS OF THE

Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Fraternity. Circulation always on the increase. Subscription only \$1.00 a year. Address,

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

FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**, with a descriptive Price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundations, 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. ROOF, Medina, Ohio.

FOLDING BOXES

Our Cartons for enclosing Section Honey are the best and lowest priced in the market. Made in one piece. With or without tape handles, with Mica fronts or without. In the flat or set up. Printed or not, any way is suit. We are bound to satisfy you. We have just put in special machinery for their manufacture and are prepared to fill orders promptly. Price list free. Samples 5c.

PRICE LIST OF $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ OR THINNER.			
	500	1000	5000
Advance Printed.....	\$4.50	\$ 7.75	\$22.50
Same with Mica Front.....	5.50	9.25	40.00
Same with Tape Handle.....	5.25	9.00	38.75
Same with M F and T H.....	6.50	10.00	45.00

$2\frac{1}{2}$ or Glass Jars \$5.25 per gross, including corks and labels. 15 and 2 gross in a case. Catalogue of Honey labels free.

A. O. CRAWFORD, S. Weymouth, Mass.

TORONTO ○○○ SUPPLY ○○○ DEPOT.

AT BEETON PRICES.

MR. JOHN MCARTHUR,

245 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. LD., Beeton.