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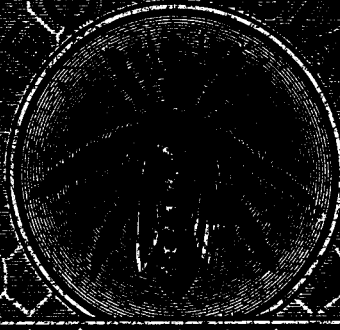
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VOL. II, NO. 42

1891

JANUARY 12

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



JOURNAL

THE FIRST WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

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

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

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

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" "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.20
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" "Rays of Light ".....	1.35

TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

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

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

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almost new with two Sets of Dies, one 12x10 $\frac{1}{2}$ the other 17x11 $\frac{1}{2}$, also a Dipping Tank and a set of Union Scales capacity $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 24 lbs. All cheap for cash. Address, W. NIXON, Floralia Apiary, Granby, P.Q.

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One Oz.....	80 "
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Reduced to **25 CENTS** per year after JANUARY 1st, 1887.

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BARRYTOWN, N. Y.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



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

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For Italian Bees and Queens in their purity for beauty and working qualities they are equal to any in the U.S. or Canada. Comb Foundation, 40c. per lb. Un-tested queens, \$1 each, \$11 per dozen; tested \$3.40 each. Queens reared in full colonies from egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

T. S. HALL,
Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

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BEEWAX 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.

FRANK W. JONES,

BEDFORD, QUE. AGENT FOR

Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills

Dealer in and Manufacturer of Apiarian Supplies.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND

Bee-Keepers' Magazine

Both for the price of the

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

See advertisement on another page for particulars

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 CLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE** with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundation, Section Honey boxes, all books and Journals, and everything pertaining to bee-culture. Nothing patented. Simply send your address on postal card, written plainly A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

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

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



Show Cards.

Size 12x18 in. each..05
" " " per 10.40
These are just the things for hanging in the stores where your honey is placed for sale.

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

PREMIUM LIST!

PRESENTED FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

WE WISH TO LARGELY INCREASE THE PRESENT LIST OF THE

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

ONE SUBSCRIPTION.

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

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

FOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Six new names with \$6 will give you free any one of the following: 5
 Root's A.B.C. in Bee Culture (cloth) value..... 1 2
 Cook's "Manual of the Apiary" (cloth) value..... 1 2
 Honey Knife, ebony-polished handle, value, postpaid..... 1 3
 One No. 3 Smoker, fancy finish..... 1 3
 Bound Vol. I, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL..... 1 2
 One Queen, (season of 1887)..... 2 0

TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

FIFTEEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

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

VOL. II. No. 42. BEETON, ONT., JANUARY 12, 1887 WHOLE No 94

THE DEFENCE FUND.

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

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

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZATION UNDER THE STATUTE CARRIED OUT.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association was called to order in the City Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday afternoon (Jan 5th.) at 1 o'clock; the President S. T. Pettit, Belmont, in the chair.

The following bee-keepers were present:—S. Corneil, Lindsay; R. McKnight, Owen Sound; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; Rev. W. F. Clarke,

Guelph; Jas. A. Abbott, Southall, England; M. Emigh, Holbrook; D. Chalmers, Poole; W. C. Wells, Philipston; R. F. Holtermann, Brantford; W. Couse, Meadowvale; Jacob Alpaugh, St. Thomas; A. Pickett, Nassagaweya; A. G. Willows, Carlingford; Jas. Bap- tie, Springville; J. D. Evans, Islington; D. Anguish, Nelles Corners; R. T. Wood, Thistleton; F. Malcolm, Innerkip; Jacob Spence, Toronto; Jno. McArthur, Toronto; G. Saunders, Horn- by; Ira. Orvis, Whitby; W. G. Russell, Millbrook; M. B. Holmes, Delta; J. F. Dunn, Ridgeway; G. B. Jones, To- ronto; R. Parker, Dunkeld; R. Simp- son, Kilbride; J. Orchard, Alvinston; L. Travers, Alvinston; J. R. Bellamy, Everett; Miss Saunders, Guelph; Mrs. Emigh, Holbrook; Mrs. Beaton, (Mrs. McKechnie,) Angus; A. Groh, Hespeler; Thos. Simpson, Moffat; F. H. Macpherson, Beeton and others.

The first order of business was the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which after being listened to, were disposed of by motion confirming them.

Messrs S. Corneil and J. Spence were appointed auditors of the accounts of 1886. A discussion then arose as to whether the general public should be admitted free to the sessions of the Association. Moved by J. B. Hall, seconded by Rev. W. F. Clarke that the meeting should consist of either members or invited guests, that all others wishing to participate in the pro

ceedings, shall pay 25 cts. each session. An amendment by Messrs R. McKnight and R. T. Wood was moved to the effect that no change be made in former methods regarding visitors, in other words, that all sessions of the Association be free to the public. The original motion carried by a vote of fourteen to eleven, whereupon Mr. Spence, amidst laughter arose and invited all those then present to remain.

The next order of business was the receiving of the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In writing this paper I shall try to pen something that will be not only useful to the O. B. K. A., but to bee-keepers in general. The events of the year 1886 truly mark an epoch in the progress of our Association.

INCORPORATION.

It has emerged from its chrysalis state to enjoy its higher and better—its fully fledged legal existence. Now that our Association is incorporated and its opportunities for increased usefulness are secured, every bee-keeper should feel it his duty to assist in making it useful. In so doing he will help to make it not only respectable but influential.

C. & I. E. EXHIBIT.

Through the generous and cheerful assistance given by the members of this association, your commissioners succeeded in putting on exhibition at the I. and C. Exhibition, South Kensington, Eng., the largest, and perhaps the finest display of honey ever made in the world. The English people of all classes received your commissioners with marked attention and treated us with the greatest kindness and courtesy. Our brother bee-keepers over in the mother country—dear old England—gave us a right royal reception and vied with each other in making us feel happy and at home during our stay with them.

For the consideration of this meeting the following topics or subjects are respectfully submitted:

In order to hold and extend the vantage ground gained in England we must produce a much larger quantity of honey in future than we have in the past.

Extracted honey is most used.

The supply must be sure and constant and of the very best and brightest quality possible.

Only clear, bright honey should be sent.

No risks should be taken in feeding bees sugar for wintering or stimulative purposes.

The least bit of sugar detected would be a sad

and calamitous blight upon our future prospects in England or on the continent.

I would urgently recommend the tiering up system, so that the bees may have ample room for storing while ripening and capping their honey.

The greatest weight of evidence goes to prove that bees can and do ripen honey better than man. No one claims that the artificially cured article is superior to the natural, while many of the most prominent bee-keepers in the world vigorously contend that the bees are away ahead in that line of business. We are perfectly safe in trusting the bees to continue the work at which they have been so eminently successful in all ages of the past. The difference in the amount taken will not be very great.

I believe the keeping quality will be greater, the grain finer and smoother, the clearness and brightness increased and the flavor superior if the bees finish the work.

This statement is made with all due respect to those who through *defect of the power of taste* think differently.

PRIORITY OF RIGHT OF LOCATION.

Priority of right of location should be respected and a sentiment encouraged and cultivated to that end.

OVERSTOCKING.

Do not overstocking and the scattering of a few hives of bees here and there between apiaries encourage and propagate foul brood and other diseases, as well as demoralise our bees by way of robbing?

LEGISLATION ON FOUL BROOD.

Do we want any legislation for the suppression of foul brood?

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

The advisability of appointing the following committees is respectfully suggested:

One to secure reduced railway rates for honey and the careful handling of the same by railway employees.

One to assist the association in collecting and shipping honey to the European markets.

One or more inspectors should be appointed whose duty it shall be to inspect all honey intended for the European markets.

I will close by stating, that however loyal your commissioners were to our noble Queen, before our sojourn in England, that that loyalty, if possible, is now intensified.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, Jan. 3rd, 1887.

Moved by Rev. W. F. Clarke, seconded by F. Malcolm, and resolved, that the

thanks of this Association be tendered the President for his address, and that such of it as relates to the report of the commissioners be referred to the special committee appointed for that purpose, and the portion relating to foul brood be covered by the motion of Mr. Malcolm which follows.

The President expressed his acknowledgements.

AN ENGLISH BEE-KEEPER.

Mr. McKnight, called the attention of the President to the fact, that we had with us a gentleman, well known to bee-keepers in England, in the person of Mr. J. A. Abbott, whose father was the originator and editor, for many years, of the *British Bee Journal*.

The President then introduced Mr. Abbott, who was warmly greeted by the Association.

In a few words he, (Mr. Abbott, expressed his pleasure at being present, and his hearty appreciation of the reception tendered him.

AN HONORARY MEMBER.

On motion of J. B. Hall, seconded by F. Malcolm and carried, it was resolved, that Mr. Abbott be an honorary member of this Association.

FOUL BROOD.

Moved by F. Malcolm, seconded by J. B. Hall and resolved, that a committee be appointed to apply to the Legislature to get such laws passed as will assist bee-keepers in quarantining and otherwise suppressing the disease known as foul brood.

W. F. Clarke.—Desired to hear from those who were in favour of legislation on this subject, and wished to know where the necessity for legislation came in.

J. B. Hall.—Had been a sufferer in past years by the wilful negligence of those of his neighbours whose bees were affected with foul brood. In his own neighbourhood at the present time, one bee-keeper had seventy colonies affected. For sometime he was ignorant of the fact, but it came out afterwards, a third party had been afflicted and had lost all his bees; this third party had left his empty hives lying around his premises and hence the affliction which had befallen his neighbour. During the hog cholera of the past summer, quarantining had been resorted to, and

effectually stamped out the disease. What was wanted was a little legal persuasion and he desired to see legislation which would compel those having foul brood to stamp it out by destroying or by using other protective measures.

F. Malcolm.—Said, the subject had been largely discussed at the Oxford Association and that Mr. Hall and himself had been appointed a committee to push the matter of legislation at the present time.

F. H. Macpherson.—Asked, what mode of procedure, if any, had been laid down for the enforcement of the law, in the event of an act being obtained.

J. B. Hall.—Suggested that the government or the O.B.K.A. on the authority of the government appoint inspectors at the cost and charge of the country, who should be empowered to examine apiaries and report thereon, and if necessary, order that the colonies be destroyed or quarantined or that measures be taken for the cure of the disease.

A. Picket.—Suggested that if those who knew foul brood would visit their neighbors occasionally, examine their bees, and if they were found to be affected, explain to their neighbors how best to get rid of it, that there were not many who would not make some effort to do away with the trouble.

J. B. Hall.—Said, that it was these few who would not protect themselves and their neighboring bee keepers that required to be forced by the law to do so.

W. C. Wells.—Was also of the opinion that a little legal persuasion would compel those who would not trouble to make some effort at a cure.

J. A. Abbott.—Felt that in nine-tenths of the cases, if bee-keepers knew it, they would cure it, the other tenth probably would not, and it was this tenth part that it was desirable the law should reach.

The President.—Was strongly in favor of legislation. Some person had spoken of an act regarding Canada thistles, which was not enforced: he felt that the cases were not parallel, and thought that this tenth man placed beside him would be a very bad thistle.

R. McKnight.—Did not know anything of foul brood, but felt that by effective legislation the trouble could, to

a great extent be done away with. He related the experience of people in his vicinity with black knot and Canada thistle the law in which cases had been fairly successful.

S. Corneil.—Three years ago this matter was before the Association and the government was requested to allow the appointment of inspectors, for some reason they had not put the matter into shape at that time. There would be no difficulty in drafting good laws; he had procured copies of the Acts as in force in Michigan, Utah, and some other states.

W. F. Clarke.—Did not object to legislation, but he did object to having laws in our statute books which could not or were not enforced. He believed the people were being injured by having so much dead letter prohibition.

Jno. McArthur.—Said, that a lady in Toronto had first drawn his attention to the matter of foul brood. At that time he did not know what it was. He visited her apiary, found it in a terrible state, bees dwindled down and colonies were almost extinct, these he believed were burned, they had been purchased from another apiary in Toronto. There was at the present time in the vicinity of Toronto plenty of foul brood and he believed that legislation was the only means by which bee-keepers could be protected from those who were careless and negligent in the matter. He said that foul brood could be thrown out by the extractor and it darkened the colour of the honey and also believed that in some instances this honey had been put on the market.

J. A. Abbott.—Said, that foul brood would not be a source of danger to outside bee-keepers, until it became very bad and the colony dwindled down, so that robbing ensued.

R. F. Holterman.—Said, that Mr. McArthur's remark about dark honey on the Toronto market needed explanation it might work serious injury to bee-keepers. Buckwheat and other grades of honey were dark and he did not think there was the slightest reason to suppose that any honey in the Toronto market had been extracted from foul brood.

G. B. Jones.—Said that some persons had tried their powers of persuasion on him relative to the same subject, but he

had shown them that such was not the case.

The question was asked whether any one else could say if foul brood could be thrown out of the combs with the extractor. J. B. Hall and J. Orchard both replied in the affirmative. Mr. Hall had used a flannel cloth over the top of the ripening can as a filter, and he could not see that the honey was darkened in any way. On motion the resolution regarding foul brood was laid on the table for a time.

PRIORITY OF LOCATION.

R. McKnight.—Raised the question, as referred to in the President's address and asked, if that gentleman had intended to convey the idea, that the desired legislation on the subject, if so he thought there was a danger of too much legislation.

President.—Explained that he had no idea of asking for legislation, he wished simply to have a sentiment in favor of priority of location encouraged.

J. B. Hall.—Concurred with Mr. McKnight's views. Where troubles of this nature arose it would not take many years before those, who were disposed to take up the territory rightfully belonging to others, would see their mistake. It was so in his vicinity. There had been many bee-keepers locate there because of his success, now they all wanted to sell out, finding that it did not pay as well as they expected, owing to the division in the field.

LECTURE ON SCIENTIFIC BEE-CULTURE.

S. Corneil—Introduced the subject by saying, that he thought the time had come when the department at the Agricultural College, Guelph, should be opened, or in default, that some competent gentlemen should be engaged to lecture throughout the country on scientific bee-culture. While in England he had met with Mr. Frank Cheshire, whom he believed to be the most scientific and best informed bee-keeper known to the English bee-keeping public, and thought he would be the most suitable person. If Mr. Cheshire's expenses were paid he thought Mr. C. would come to this country on a lecturing tour; he therefore moved, seconded by J. Spence, that a committee be appointed to call on the Commissioner of Agriculture and lay the matter before him, asking a grant to

defray the expenses of a lecturer,

J. B. Hall.—Remarked that it was not the scientific bee-keeper that got the honey but the practical bee-keeper.

W. F. Clarke.—Said that at the International Association meeting some years ago, this subject had been under discussion and it was decided and recommended that departments be arranged in all the State colleges for instruction in bee-matter. When the Agricultural College at Guelph was first established, one of the provisions was that there should be a "bird and bee-department," this, however, has never been carried out, though the government had frequently been pressed to take some such steps. Again, he did not think that the association would be doing a wise thing were it to ask for a larger legislative grant than it was now promised. With all due respect to Mr. Corneil, and not wishing to detract from Mr. Cheshire's fame, he felt that a more practical man as a lecturer could be procured in the United States. He did not think British bee-keepers could teach Canadians much in the matter of honey production.

F. Malcolm.—Did not think that the interests of Ontario bee-keepers would be advanced through the establishment of an apiary at the Guelph college, nor by lectures on bee-culture; in other words he objected to disseminating the knowledge of bee-culture as there was liable to be a glut in the market. It was a question with him whether or not Canadian honey could successfully compete with other foreign honeys in the English market as regarded price.

J. A. Abbott.—Thought that British bee-keepers were just as good *in* England as Canadians were *in* Canada; the climates and methods had much to do with the success in either cases. Mr. Cheshire while, a smart man and thorough scientist had made a very grave mistake, in the foul brood question, for which he has become noted.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and negatived, after which an adjournment was made till 7.30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to the reception of reports of the delegates who visited the Colonial Exhibition, and to the address of welcome from the Spe-

cial Committee appointed for that purpose.

Mrs. Beaton, 2nd vice-president occupied the chair.

Rev. W. F. Clarke, chairman of the special committee, referred to the presence of a lady in the chair. Mrs. Beaton has been a very successful bee-keeper, caring for as many as 100 colonies at a time. As chairman of the reception committee, he said that all were aware that four commissioners had been appointed by the Association to take charge of the exhibit in the Old World. No doubt the trip had been an enjoyable one, but these gentlemen had given valuable time and attention to the matter and had incurred, no doubt, many personal expenses which, otherwise, would not have been necessitated. All this had been done in the interests of Canadian bee-keepers and he felt that all present were one in their desire to pay respect and tribute to these commissioners. He hoped that as nothing had been provided in the way of a feast, that these gentlemen would not take it that their services had been undervalued. It was impossible to say much until the commissioners then present had made their reports and he would therefore ask the President to call upon Mr. Pettit.

S. T. PETTIT'S REPORT.

He felt a little strange just now and hardly knew how to begin, however, he would do his best. The idea of an exhibit at the Colonial first presented itself to Dr. J. C. Thom, his predecessor in the presidential chair. It was a gigantic undertaking; there was much work to be done and many difficulties which had to be overcome. To tell all he had seen and heard while in England would take too long. His former ideas of the British people were, that they were inaccessible reserved. Mr. McKnight had said in England, that he was led to believe that it would take a 10 ft. pole to touch an Englishman; before his visit he (Mr. Pettit) thought a ten foot "teeler" on the end of the pole would be required, but his actual experience had proven that there were no more affable, courteous and generous people in the world than the British; that they had been treated in the most courteous manner possible. He had come away from England wonderfully impressed.

The question was being asked him, as

to how Canadian honey compared with other honeys there on exhibition. He had taken time to see and taste all of the honeys from the different colonies and had made the following notes:—

Cape Colony—Two samples. One good and one dark and poor.

Gambia, West Africa—One sample. This was granulated at top and bottom, liquid in centre and quite dark. It had the flavor of brown sugar, and, I think, can never become popular.

Victoria, Australia, had some broken sections. Honey dark, thin, and flavor resembling the juice of baked sweet apples. The sections were well finished, and separators were used.

Queensland—Honey very thick. About as dark as buckwheat, with one-third clover mixed with it, but more transparent. The flavour was very good and agreeably pleasant; unlike anything on exhibition, and might possibly become a dangerous rival to the Ontario product.

Quebec had three pounds clover and one ruckwheat.

British Guiana. Honey, dark and thin, of peculiar but somewhat pleasant flavour. Liquid on top, settled granules to the bottom. Does not set solid. Color, from light to dark, bottom to top. Resembling raw sugar, the lightest colored of which is placed in the bottom, and then a semi-transparent thin honey poured upon it.

There was some fair honey from New Zealand, while that from the West Indies was fair in flavor but dark.

None of the honeys he had noted, with the exception perhaps of Queensland, need be feared as a rival to Canadian honey in the British market or in any of the European markets. If we send only the best and brightest honey to England, he was satisfied that we could hold the market. There were some English people who thought that their honey was better than ours, he did not desire to make any comparison in this direction. If we stick to the exportation of a beautiful, clear, bright article, we shall be able to supply hundreds of tons to England and the Continent. He had conversed with a gentleman from Germany who was satisfied that if sufficiently low rates of freight could be procured, a trade could be worked up upon the continent. If we were but loyal to the undertaking, our honey would be like our butter and

our cheese, the best in the English market, before long, he thought, however, that the price would be liable to be lower in England than in Canada.

S. CORNEIL'S REPORT.

He was glad to meet with so many of those with whose names he had become so familiar while across the water. He believed they had received the credit of making a grand display and much of this credit was due to Mr. McKnight, who had taken in charge the arranging of the staging for the honey. The British Bee-keepers' Association had a short time before gathered together at Kensington the largest and finest collection of honey ever made in England so that Canada had much to compete with. It was September 15th before the 700 cases of Ontario honey were placed in position in the exhibition, and of the total amount sent only 7000 lbs. remained unsold at the close of the exhibition, (half of which was comb,) and that was disposed of afterwards. Seven weeks was the time till the close of the exhibition from that date (September 15th). So that the Association could form an idea of what had been done. It did not take long to find out that much smaller packages were required than those in which the honey was sent to England and in this the contributors had made a great mistake; those who had put comb honey in small packages had done the right thing. Just here he wished to say, that the delegation would have been sadly wanting, had not Mr. Jones been there. Mr. J. of his own accord had taken 4000 2 oz. tins with him against the wishes of the other Commissioners, that he was right was proven by the fact that in less than four days all these small cans were gone and and since sold between three and four tons of honey in 2 oz. packages at a penny each. They had five hands at work during the entire exhibition, liquifying, handling and packing honey. One of our first efforts was to induce visitors to taste our honey, and our instructions to the nine saleswomen were that they must give everybody a taste of Canadian honey and they had given away in all some 3000 lbs. The *Pall Mall Gazette* had given them a free notice in a whole page article, and the English Emigration Agent at Liverpool

had had about 100,000 of that edition of the *Gazette* printed for our benefit and of emigration at large. The English people prefer seeing what they buy, hence glass has a much better sale than tin. Efforts had been in various quarters for an agency for Ontario honey in England and he believed that before long some Canadian would probably take hold of it. He felt thoroughly satisfied that good prices could be got but we must reach the consumer as directly as possible. With our present productions he was certain that we could not supply the English market. Packages of Canadian honey had been sent to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, Marquis of Lorne, Lady Tupper and other notables and he read letters of acknowledgment of the most flattering nature, from these. He reverted to the kind manner in which the B. B. K. A. had treated them, they could not possibly have done more. Those engaged in the pursuit of bee-keeping in England did know how to do things thoroughly and well, they are even with us and a little ahead in their knowledge of apiculture. They received us with open arms and acknowledged that instead of encroaching on their premises we were breaking up *new ground*.

R. MCKNIGHT'S REPORT.

On being called to his feet Mr. McKnight said that little remained for him to do but to pick up a few odds and ends which the other Commissioners overlooked. Our exhibit was quite as successful as our most sanguine expectations could have looked for. While this exhibit has done something to bring the O.B.K.A. and some of its members and its productions before the people of the world, he desired to say that the credit was not all due to the Association or to the Commissioners. The Ontario government had given them a grant of \$1000 without which it was probable no exhibit would have been made, and for this the legislature deserved a great deal of credit; while this was the fact he was free to say that no other exhibit did more, if as much to advertise Canada in the Old World as did the Canadian honey exhibit, or did more to take away the false impression which the English people had of Canadians

and Canadian resources. Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Chipman had rendered the delegates every attention. Though our position in the Kensington exhibition was somewhat isolated we could not have expected otherwise. He also wished to refer to the interest taken in the exhibit and the kind assistance rendered the commissioners by the railway and shipping authorities, particularly Messrs. Tiffin and Torrance. To show what disinterested parties thought of the exhibit he quoted editorials from the *British Bee Journal*, also read an extract from a letter received from Mr. T. W. Cowan, present editor of the *British Bee Journal*, since his (Mr. McK.'s) return home. Mr. Cowan hopes to visit Canada during the next summer and he (Mr. McK.) mentioned this fact so that Canadians might be prepared to give Mr. Cowan a rousing welcome. He very graphically described the troubles and trials of the delegates from the time they donned their aprons in the freight sheds at Toronto till the time that the whole exhibit was in position. A great mistake had been made in sending so much of the honey in large packages. It necessitated an enormous amount of labor, and materially increased the expense of making a proper display. The Commissioners hardly expected to have been received as warmly as they were; the B.B.K.A. had tendered them a banquet and did everything in their power to make their visit a pleasant one. The majority of bee-keepers he had met in England did not pursue the calling from a mercenary standpoint; their whole object being one of benevolence in aiding and encouraging the industry. It was acknowledged that Ontario had made the best and most sensible exhibit in the whole exhibition. The Commissioners estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 people had tasted pure Canadian honey free of charge. He felt certain that had their exhibit been ready with the opening of the exhibition they could have disposed of every pound that was produced in Ontario this year. British honey was very good and English people considered it the best, but as these prejudices were moved he felt satisfied that Canadian honey would be established on a firm footing there. The mildness in the flavour of the honey was somewhat

against it, but it was admitted on all hands that no finer finished comb honey had ever been looked upon. With regard to dark honey he said, that a few cases were found to be in stock towards the close of the exhibition and these found a ready sale.

Mr. Corneil said he had forgotten to state that the names of the twenty-seven Ontario exhibitors had been printed on cards, and one each sent to the two or three hundred grocers who had bought Canadian honey for sale. Probably something would be heard from these gentlemen before long.

W. F. Clarke.—Said, that after the very pleasing reports we had received, his duty would be brief but pleasant. He regretted the absence of Mr. D. A. Jones, who had not yet arrived from England. He moved the following resolution:—That the members of this association hail with pleasure the return of their Commissioners after the fulfilment of the task they had undertaken, and that the best thanks of the Association are due them for the valuable services they have rendered, and that the Association express its deep sense of obligation to the bee-keeping brethren and sisters of the old world for the great courtesy and kindness extended to the Commissioners and that the Association rejoices in the presence among them of Mr. Abbott a member of the British Bee-keepers' Association.

F. H. Macpherson—In seconding the resolution said, that arrangements would likely be made for the establishment in Canada of an agency for the collection and exportation of honey, thus saving the Canadian producer the trouble of exporting direct.

The resolution was passed by a standing vote.

Mr. Abbott said he would have pleasure in conveying to the B.B.K.A the sense of the resolution just passed and spoke very highly of the Canadian honey exhibit, and thought the step was indeed a bold one and was the finest ever made in England. Of course he thought English honey the best. The sample of heather honey shown by Mr. McKnight was not a good one. The only foreign honey which he had ever seen to compare with ours was some which had been sent over from Italy and Switzerland a few years ago.

He reminded the Association of the great increase in bee-keepers in England and that every year the production of honey was on the increase consequently the prices were dropping each year. English people must see everything they buy therefore honey in tins was not a saleable article in England; sections were also becoming unpopular, extracted honey in glass being now much more readily sold. He felt that the excellence of our honey would secure for us a market across the Atlantic against all obstacles.

The general meeting then dispersed.

REPORT TO THE EXHIBITORS.

Those who had sent honey to England were asked to remain and receive a statement from the commissioners. All present were quite satisfied with the returns. On the whole, these prices were in advance of what was obtained at wholesale for both comb and extracted during the past season in the home market.

PRICES SATISFACTORY TO THE EXHIBITORS.

After receiving a statement, it was moved by W. Couse, seconded by M. B. Holmes, and resolved, that the thanks of the forwarders of honey to the Colonial Exhibition be rendered the commissioners for the manner in which they have conducted the enterprise, and they desired to express their entire satisfaction at the prices realized therefor.

When put to the meeting of exhibitors the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Secretary (Mr. Corneil) accepted the vote of confidence with thanks, saying, that he felt much relieved after receiving this expression from those most interested.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO THE C. B. J.

It is Xmas eve. How many of you across the great water would like to take a peep at us to-night? By the time this sees the light it will be too late to wish you a "Happy Xmas," but I must amend it by wishing that '87 may be a "Happy New Year" to you. I am writing now as a bee-keeper to bee-keepers and I say the old year has been an eventful one to us in the old country, as well as to yourselves in the new. For the first time in history we have stretched hands across the seas and given each other a hearty grasp and "How are you my brother," that is a grand point gained. We have

now to learn the goodness and pleasantness of dwelling together as brethren. I know many of you as you scan these words will wish you could get a look in upon us. How much, think you, would we give to have a good look at you and your bees? The latter are safely housed in cellar, chaff bin and clamp, while ours are on the same stands as at midsummer. We have been getting the thermometer up and down during the past fortnight. Violent gales of wind, with and without rain. Hard ringing frosts (for us) with rime and fog. And between these a cold north-east wind with bright sunshine and bees flying. We on this side like a good long cold dry spell, it keeps the bees quiet and—mark this please—economizes their stores. Our experience is, that they eat more when active in mild weather than they do when closely clustered during a "cold spell."

But I commenced to write of bee-keepers and have wandered off about bees. On this side, the year now passing has been noted for the interest that has been taken in bee-keeping by our Royal family. We follow our leaders here. Those leaders having shown great interest in our pursuit, the upper ten will follow and Nobility will copy Nobility, to be in the fashion. For this we have waited long and this, like all else, has come "to him that waits." The immediate consequence will be that we—both British and Canadian—will sell more honey. As far as I can learn, this is what we both need and surpasses all our other wants as bee-keepers, combined. I see by perusing the C. B. J., you are extending the organization of the O. B. K. A. I know of nothing you can do to further the interests of bee-keeping so much, but will you take a word of advice in a friendly spirit from one who has labored greatly for the county associations here? Have as many conventions as you can, get together as often as circumstances permit, get lectures, speeches and papers *ad lib*, but direct all your energies to get your honey put on the market, both at home and here in England, in a uniform and methodical manner. Make your Association a great co-operation for collecting, putting up for market and disposing of your honey, and you will confer "the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number" in a way that nothing else can do. We have failed in this and our affiliated associations are fast going to decay. The centre and parent will go on I have not the shadow of a doubt, in increasing usefulness and vigor, because most of the best men in the local branches will join her and so swell her ranks, but, especially in those counties that have been vigorously worked for some years, the only claim the branch associations have on a

future existence is the measure of help they can give their members in disposing of their honey, and this as at present organized, they are incapable of giving, for reasons that would take too much space to enumerate in this present article.

We must both be prepared in the future to accept a low price, that I see has ruled with you for some time, and as you will in future send us large quantities you will bring ours down to your level. I am not going to argue with you on a question on which we shall certainly not agree, except to differ, but English honey of certain grades will always fetch its price and also will Scotch heather, amongst those who know those articles when they taste them, but with the masses who seldom, or never before, got a taste of honey, flavour will always be secondary to price. It is so with flour, and our millers are become experts at mixing foreign and home produce for flavor, and so make a good hand of it, and what looks like the "irony of Providence" many in England are on the verge of starvation through the cheapness of provisions.

The dying year has been a bad one for the hive makers. A year of swarms is their harvest, but swarms have been very scarce with us. Of new hives and increase of bee gear there is no end, and yet still they come. It is the unsuccessful as a rule that are best customers to inventors. I am not such a heretic as to say we do not profit by many of the new things brought out from time to time, but my experience is "happy is the man that has least to do with new ideas and gives good attention to the old ones that have been proved of solid worth."

But the big old clock "warns" 10 p.m., and groans as she "ticks" in a way that betokens a frost. The fire burns brightly, not your homely, sweet-scented log fire, but the more modern, artificial and grimy coal. The big pot containing the plum puddings is boiling steadily as it has since 10.30 this morning. The big turkey cock is trussed, the fat goose hangs by the jaw, the mince pies are baked, a goodly piece of prime ox beef hangs in the larder; the holly, ivy and mistletoe are each on their proper nail. The gude wife takes her well earned, but few, moments of quiet, wondering silently, what is being jotted down as sheet after sheet flies off on the accumulating pile, and I think of that morning when angels proclaimed "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will towards men." We have no better, nor do we desire a better, salutation to you than this. If the fast dying year has knit our hearts closer together as bee-keepers in the paths of peace and good will, surely we may thank the great Father of all that we have lived to see its end, and the year that is

before us, with all its joys and sorrows, will not fail to be to both you and us a Happy New Year.

AMATEUR EXPERT.

England, 24th Dec., 1886.

We wish you and all our friends across the Atlantic a pleasant and happy New Year, and that you may live to see a great many of them. You will see from the reports of our Ontario Convention in this issue, how our friends in Canada feel over their kind treatment while in England. We have had with us, one of your number, in the person of Mr. J. A. Abbott, and we have in our feeble way endeavored to express to him the esteem in which you, on your side of the water, are held.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

GIVING UNFINISHED SECTIONS TO FIRST SWARMS.

QUERY No 124.—When a first swarm is hived, is it best to give them the sections that are partly finished on the old hive and leave them on the old stand, or put the swarm on a new stand and leave the sections on, and prevent second swarms, and put sections on the swarm when well started in the brood-chamber?

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—Can't say exactly.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I have not had experience in this direction.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I do not know. Such practices never come in my way.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Put them on the old stand and give them the sections from the old stock.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWKS PARK, FLORIDA.—My experience is very limited in working swarms by either method.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—I give the part filled sections to the swarm hived on the old stand and like the plan much.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I give the partly finished case or cases to the new swarm on the old stand, giving them nearly all the old

or outside workers. They go ahead and do a splendid business.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, OHIO.—If increase is desired, place the swarm on a new stand, with the partially filled sections from the old hive put on the hive the swarm is in. If no increase is wanted follow the Heddon plan.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I prefer the first course. The old hive is so depleted, that for some time the sections will not be used. I should also strive to prevent second swarms. The Heddon method will usually do this.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Take the case of partly filled sections from the old hive and put on the swarm. It will depend on what you want to do, to change the location and put the new on the old stand. Cut out all but one queen cell, or better still, put in a queen and you will prevent second swarming.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—This is a mooted question, and one that can only be decided by the circumstances of every case. Much will depend upon the size of the original colony, the time of issue of the swarm relative to the honey yield. What would be proper at beginning of the season might be "all wrong" at the middle or end.

A. L. SWINSON, GOLDSBORO, N.C.—I would give the partly finished sections to the first swarm on a new stand about the fourth or fifth day after hiving them. This rule will best apply here; can't say it would be best in a locality where honey is more plentiful and the main honey flow longer than with us; here it only lasts about three to four weeks at best, and often not more than three weeks.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I think it is best to put first swarm on a new stand and put a new super with sections in when they are in five or six days, leave the sections on the old hive. Open it in six days after swarming, shake the bees off each frame to make sure you see all the queen cells, cut them all out except one, return the frames and let the bees run in when they will go to work like a new swarm when there are no queens to quarrel, or give this hive a young queen when you cut out the cells.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—That depends upon the date of swarming, the size of the swarm, the flow of nectar, whether you are hiving on empty frames or with foundation, or possibly, combs, the blood of the bees, how they act, and a host of other details. We usually divide the surplus cases resting upon the old

hive, at the time of swarming, between the old and new colonies. Usually we also add a new surplus case to the swarm. Now this is just as true whether we place the swarm on the old stand or move it to a new location.

G. W. DEMARÉE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I have the best success by hiving the swarms on the old stand, but I do not move the old hive to its future stand till the seventh day after the swarm issues, I then change the surplus from the old hive to the new one, and shake nearly all the bees out of the old hive in front of the new one, and move the old hive to its new stand, by this management I get all the working force in the new hive and prevent after swarms, leaving the old colony to build up ready for the fall harvest, if there is any. The surplus cases may be changed from the old to the new hive on the third day if the honey season is brisk, but the rest of the operation should be deferred till the seventh day.

SWISS HONEY.

ONE thing that travelled Americans are likely to remember, because it is the sole article they ever get abroad without paying for it, is Swiss honey. At nearly every inn in the little republic honey is always on the breakfast table, and you may eat as much as you like without cost. Generally strained, it is frequently called virgin honey, which it is not. Most of our countrymen have always been taught to believe that it is pure, the much boasted, but rarely discovered, honesty of the Swiss being regarded as a guarantee of its purity. It is now declared, and is, doubtless, true, that Swiss honey is almost invariably made of glycerine and pear juice—not so bad as are many adulterations. As this has been one of the things in which we have had complete faith, the discovery will have a tendency to shatter the little confidence we have left. Swiss honey, however, is not injurious, for which perhaps, we should be thankful. It is not like the famous honey of Trebizend, which is positively poisonous, causing severe headache and nausea. Xenophon, in his "Anabasis," describes it as producing the effect of temporary madness on the whole army. Recent travelers in that valley have observed the same consequence and ascribe it to rhododendron, of which the bees there are very fond. Swiss honey a chemical debasement—what next?

PRICE LISTS RECEIVED.

J. A. Simmers, Toronto, Ont, Seeds, etc.
Chas. F. Muth & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio, 32 pages, bees and supplies.

J. Forncrook & Co, Waterdown, Wis., Sections.
M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Mich., 8 pages general supplies.

S. B. Wheeler & Sons, Union City, Pa., a 3-page list of foundations, etc.

From J. B. Murray, Ada, Ohio, comes a neat little pamphlet of 16 pages, in which is contained his ideas on bee management as connected with the Scientific hive which he makes.

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BEETON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 12, 1887.

We are sure that we shall be excused by our readers for devoting the bulk of our space to the report of the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association. The report will doubtless interest most, if not all, of you. We have plenty of thoroughly good matter pigeon-holed waiting its turn, so our friends must not get impatient should we be a trifle long in getting to their communications.

We have to thank Mr. T. W. Cowan, the chairman of the British Bee-keepers' Association and editor of the *British Bee Journal*, for Guide Book No. 1; a neat little pamphlet of 16 pages "Doubling and Storifying," for extracted and comb honey and the prevention of swarming. We believe that it is Mr. Cowan's intention to publish regularly these small guide books, each one relating to some special work in the apiary. The price is 3d.

HEDDON'S PRICE LIST.

The above price list for 1887, has come to hand and is much superior to anything in the shape of a list issued from this quarter heretofore. It is not only a price list of such goods as Mr. Heddon keeps for sale, but it also contains a large amount of valuable matter relating to the Heddon hive, considerable of which, we will publish in our own catalogue, now in press. Your address to Jas. Heddon, Dowagaic, Mich, will secure for you one of these lists.

BEATON—MCKECHNIE.—Married, at the residence of the bride, on the 4th inst., by Rev. J. Leishman, Mr. Colin Beaton, to Mrs. Rosie McKechnie, both of Angus.

Mrs. McKechnie is known to readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL as the second Vice-President of the O. B. K. A. for 1886, and as the only lady of the twenty-seven exhibitors who sent their 1886 product to the Colonial Exhibi-

tion in England. On behalf of the readers of the C. B. J. we tender Mr. and Mrs. Beaton our congratulations and wish them much joy.

MRS. COTTON'S CIRCULAR.

We observe in the last issue of *Gleanings* its editor speaks more favorably of Mrs. Cotton and her new circular. As we had occasion in the past to advise readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to be careful in this quarter, we are glad to be able to say that Mrs. Cotton has considerably improved her method of doing business. We have not as yet seen her new circular and our remarks are based upon what friend Root has said. Even though we have not ourselves seen the production, we consider that in justice to her after what has been said, we should take this opportunity of speaking more favorably. Do not think everything is right yet. There are yet many paragraphs in the circular, some of which friend Root quotes, which are very objectionable, one in particular, which is as follows: "The feed I use costs only about 7 cts. per pound, and when stored in the combs by the bees, cannot be distinguished from white clover honey by the most delicate taste," this statement we very much doubt. We feel satisfied that Mrs. Cotton cannot produce anything from this source which we cannot detect.

SEALING JELLY TUMBLERS WITH MELTED WAX.

While at the Ypsilanti Convention Dr. Mason and Mr. Cutting explained a system which they had pursued for the above purpose at the State fair. At the time Mr. A. I. Root spoke out strongly, remarking that he thought it was a valuable idea, and friend Mason was asked where he got it. He first gave the credit to *Gleanings*, and when the soft impeachment was denied by friend Root it was charged to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL; the writer denied the charge unless proof could be adduced. When Dr. Mason went home he hunted up the paragraph and found it as he had stated, in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, page 285, Vol. II. We quote the paragraph as follows and we wish to say that Mr. Jones is deserving of the credit as the idea was his, the experiment having been tried during the absence of the writer on a short vacation: "Here is a new way to seal jelly glasses, with tin tops. Have a dish with hot wax: the wax may be kept at the proper temperature by allowing dishes containing the wax, to float in boiling water. Then take the jelly glasses, invert them, holding them inverted, and dip them into the wax, just down to the rim, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch: the wax coats the outside and top of glasses, but not the inside, for the reason that the air prevents it, besides if it is

held in the wax a short time the heat expands the air, causing the wax to settle down in the centre under the glass when the lid is warmed and pressed on. It not only makes it air tight at sides, but the wax on rim of glass fits tight against the lid, thus sealing it nicely. Try it and see if it does not please you. These packages are becoming so popular we find them in great demand.

OBITUARY.

Readers of the JOURNAL will regret to learn of the sudden demise of Mr. D. L. Wilson, of Newmarket. His death was caused by an attack of typhoid fever, to which he succumbed after a brief illness of about a week. Mr. Wilson was grandson of the late David Wilson, of Sharon, the founder of the sect known as Davidites. Until a year ago he followed the occupation of farming and bee-keeping combined. In January of 1885 he moved to Newmarket, where he since devoted his attention almost entirely to bee-culture. For some months past he had been engaged in overseeing some county works on the lake shore road west of Toronto, and while there contracted the disease of which he died on the 31st ult. Mr. Wilson was for one or two years a member of the O. B. K. A., and but a short time before his death sent in his subscription of \$5 to the defence fund in the McIntosh-Harrison law suit. He would doubtless have been present at the meeting of the Association last week had he been alive and well. Most of the comb honey which we sold at the Toronto exhibition during the late fall came from Mr. Wilson's apiary. He leaves behind him a widow and three children, the eldest of whom a bright intelligent lad of about 15, and who from our slight acquaintance with him, we have observed takes a great interest in bee-keeping, will, in a great measure, be able to look after the colonies owned by Mr. Wilson at his death. We, on behalf of the members of the Association and beekeepers generally, extend our sympathies and regrets to the bereaved friends.

Speaking of Mr. Wilson's death, the *Newmarket Era* says, "He was a man of most excellent parts and abilities—ever ready to aid in furthering all projects of a moral and christian character. As a musician, he enjoyed a deservedly high standing, both as a vocalist and also as a bandman, having been a most valuable member of the old Sharon Band in its palmiest days. In the latter village, his loss is most deeply felt, as he had been for many years, previous to his removal, actively connected with the Sabbath School as a teacher and leader of song, as well as having very extended family connections in that vicinity.

But even in the depths of grief there is joy, as his testimony given before the dread disease had finally settled upon him was most clear and assuring of his full trust and acceptance by a Glorified Redeemer. Scarcely two months ago he united with A. O. U. W., when his risk was thought by all to be one of the best: yet how truthfully has that Scripture been portrayed which says "In the midst of life we are in death."

ed later. Joint Secretaries.—GEO. H. KNICKERBOCKER, JOHN ASPINWALL, F. E. JOHNSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

REDUCED PRICE OF SECTIONS.

We have a good many thousand sections cut and stacked up in boxes ready for shipment, and if there are any who feel like having in a good lot of sections for the season of 1887, we will give them a specially low quotation, so that after counting the interest on the money for eight or ten months, there will still be a good margin of profit in their favor. Of course these quotations will only apply to regular stock, unless where orders are for over 10,000 in odd sizes. Regular sizes are $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and in widths of either $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The prices we quote are, per 1,000, \$4.25; 10,000 or over, \$3.75. By the way, we didn't mention that these prices are for one-piece Linden (formerly Basswood) V groove sections. Dovetailed and spruce sections, we will furnish at 10% off price-list rates.

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

EXTRACTED. Quantities have arrived, nearly all of which has been disposed of, at about the same prices as were paid. For A 1 clear, clover or linden, 9 cts. is paid; Mixed flavors $8\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; Amber colored 8 cts.; Fall honey 7 cts.; Buckwheat 6 cts. COMB.—Demand is thus far light, a market can at once be found for 500 to 1000 pounds of nice plump one-pound sections, 14 cts. is the best price; No. 2 12 cts. There is very little left in this country.

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.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Best white comb honey in one pound sections 11 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. with a large supply in commission houses. Extracted 7 to 9 cts. in 60 lb. tin cans. Beeswax 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

NEW YORK.

The market for new crop comb honey is just opening. We note an improvement in sales and prices. Most of the comb honey that has arrived is badly colored, which makes it second grade, and we suppose is due to a poor season and long finishing. We quote 1886 crop as follows:—Fancy white comb, 1 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 15 to 16c.; fancy white comb, 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 12 to 13c.; fair to good, 1 and 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 10 to 14c.; fancy buckwheat, 1 & 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 9 to 12c.; extracted white clover, kegs or small barrels, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c.; extracted California honey, 60 lb. cans, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; California Comb, 10 to 11c.; beeswax, 22 to 24c.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS

CHICAGO.

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

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago.

HONEY OUTLOOK FOR SEASON OF '86.

The new comb honey coming in shows good quality. There was but little old comb held over, and consequently new arrivals sell well. Fancy white comb in 1 lb. sections, in paper boxes or glassed, commands 12 to 14c. and 2 lb. sections, glassed, 10 to 12c.; while lower grades of both sizes go at 8 to 11c. Dark pungent flavored Buckwheat Honey will probably be a good crop and go lower. The crop in N. Y., Pa. and Vt. is reported fair, while Ill., Iowa, Kas., Wis. and N. W. are said to have yielded well. A small quantity of Southern strained irregular Honey comes here, and sells as low as 50c. per gal. The crop there is large. Eastern Honey in barrels, sell at 5 and 6c. The California crop is reported heavy, and the 1 gal. cans (two in a case,) finds ready sale in the East. In consequence of the big crop of this splendid Cal. Honey and low freights, there have been a number of cars disposed of here already at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5c. per lb. and much larger sales are expected in cooler weather.

PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS.

242 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

PRICES CURRENT

BEE SWAX

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

FOUNDATIONS

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

EXCHANGE AND MART.

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

POULTRY keepers and others give your hens bone meal, crushed oyster shells, Royal Egg Food, etc., and get eggs in winter when prices are high. Send for price list of supplies. CHAS. BONNICK, Box 184, Toronto.

SECTIONS.—We have a lot of dove-tailed sections—No 2—which we will sell at \$2 per thousand to clear them out. Size 3½ x 4½ and 4½ x 4½. Widths 1½ to 1¾ inches. Terms cash. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

SMOKERS.—A job lot—those which have been discarded from regular stock—in Nos. 1, 2 and 3. We will sell at \$1.00, 75 and 50 cts. respectively as long as they last. We have only about 50. THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton, Ont.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

QUEENS. BEES. QUEENS.
1887.

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

PRICES REDUCED FOR 1887.

Be sure to send for my new catalogue before buying. Address: FRANK A. EATON, Bluffton, Ohio. 41-66.

BEE-KEEPERS' ADVANCE.

Is a Monthly Journal of 16 Pages. 75 CENTS PER YEAR. Clubbed with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for \$1.10. Sample copy sent free with our catalogue of supplies. Don't forget to send name and address on a postal to

J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanics' Falls, Me. t.f.

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.

TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.

AT BEETON PRICES.

MR. JOHN McARTHUR,

845 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

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

THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

FOR SALE. GROUP OF 120 AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' photographs, 10 of them Canadian, got up by E. O. TUTTLE, Vermont, almost all the leading bee-keepers of America in it. Supplied by R. F. Holterman from Cranford, Ont., who is the authorized agent for Canada. Price, post paid, \$1.35; size 11x14 in.

Feeders.

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

ENTRANCE FEEDERS.

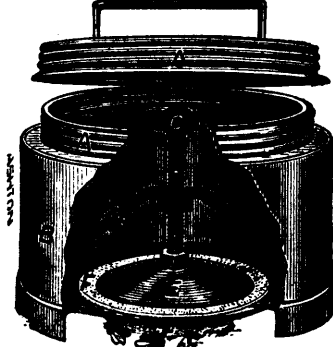
Double the usual size, each..... 15c
" " " per 100..... \$12 50c
THE CANADIAN FEEDER.



This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 20 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing.
Made up, each..... \$ 50
" " per 25..... 10 00
In flat, each..... 35
" " per 25..... 7 50
" " " 100..... 25 00

THE D. A. JONES CO.

PAT. APPLIED-FOR.



10 lb. \$2.50.

PERFECTION BEE FEEDER.

The "PERFECTION" having been thoroughly tested, and proved of inestimable value in bee culture, the undersigned, a practical apiarist, is prepared to furnish the same at reasonable prices, and the usual discount to the dealers. Among the many points in which this feeder excels all others are the following.

The supply of food can be perfectly regulated.
The food will not become rancid, nor sour, and is strained before it reaches the bees.

The same method is used in feeding as provided in nature.
The "PERFECTION FEEDER" is simple in construction, well made, readily cleansed and durable.

It is most admirably adapted to the use for which it is intended, and will give entire satisfaction to those who will give it a trial, as its merits are unquestionable.

Prices for Sample Feeder, by mail, postage paid, 4 lb. Feeders, 50cts. 6 lb. 60cts. 10 lb. 70cts.

For one dozen PERFECTION FEEDERS F.O.B., 4 lb. \$3.50, 6 lb. \$4.50
Address, M. E. HASTING, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N.Y.

TOOLS FOR BEE-KEEPERS

HAMMERS.

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

Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c., 50c., and 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. Berry's make—usually sold at 75 cents we offer them for 55c.

PANEL SAWS.

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

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

PLANES.

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

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

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

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

BEE-TON, ONT

HIVES NEW AND SECOND HAND.

We have about 500 hives all made up—some of them painted, which are just as good as new, having been used for storing combs in, a few have also been used one season, coat of paint will make them all as nice as new. We have no room to store them, and will sell them at less than regular figures.

In lots of.....	5	15	25	50
Regular price, each..	\$1.40	\$1.35	\$1.30	\$1.30
We will sell at.....	1.00	.95	.90	.85

These prices are for the painted ones, deduct 10 per cent. for the unpainted ones. The terms will be CASH with order, and these will be nett figures.

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

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.
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- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
- ARTHUR TODD, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
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- CLARK JOHNSON, & SON, Covington, Ky.
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and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

COMPLIMENTARY

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

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

THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT,

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

Half Ounce.....	50c
One Ounce.....	\$1 00
Two Ounces.....	1 50
Four Ounces.....	2 00
Half Pound.....	3 00
One Pound.....	5 00

One ounce contains from 1600 to 21600 seeds. One pound of seed is sufficient for half acre if properly thinned out and reset. Write all orders plainly and given your Post Office in full

H. CHAPMAN,
Versailles, Cattaraugus Co., N.Y.

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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**. **FOUR (4)** per cent discount in January. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

BEE-KEEPERS GUIDE,

OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

15000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out and 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.

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FINE BOOK, JOB & LABEL PRINTING

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

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Manager, Beeton, Ont.



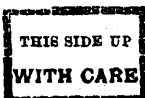
Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.
High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound
Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free

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These are for pasting on the tops of cases.

Price, per 10..5c. by mail, 6c.

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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 For One Dollar

We want to place the **MONTHLY** in the hands of every one interested in poultry and pet stock, and will send the paper for the balance of this year free to all who subscribe now at \$1 for 1887 and mention the **C. B. Journal**.

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

Address,

THE POULTRY MONTHLY.

P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Can.

PRIZES.

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

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Barrytown, N. Y.

Mention this Journal.

Queen City Oil Works

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our
PEERLESS OIL,
Manufactured only by
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